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THE

REPORTS

*Made for the Year 1849 to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies;
in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British
Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS

For the Year 1849.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,

1850.

PART II.

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SCHEDULE.

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No REPORT received from HELIGOLAND.

M A P S.

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Enclosure to Despatch transmitting
the Blue Book for 1849.

Kangasana
B
ON,

PRINCIPAL ROADS

	Miles
From Colombo to Madura and Dendra	105
Do. Putlam	84
Putlam Jaffna	136
Jaffna to Trincomalle	136
Trincomalle to Batticaloa	104
Batticaloa to Hambantotte	148
Hambantotte to Madura	51
RR " Bentotte thro' Horrewelle & Igala to Randoomba	24
S " Tangalle to Wallasmoelle	11
aa " Gonawatte to Allootheewere	16
b " Kimbolganotte to the Allootheewere Road	6
CC Roads in lower Doombura	10
dd " Do. in upper Doombura	18
e From Matelle to Ratotte	6
ff Roads in Tempione and Hampspattee	10
gg do. in Tempione	18
hh do. in Yattenowere	12
ii do. in Oodunoowere	21
jj do. in Oodupalaate	18
k do. in Rotmalle	5
l do. in Pashage and Dolasbage	8
m do. in Oodabulagama	5
nnnn do. in Hewahetta	50
Total	648

Principal Roads Miles 1888

Minor Roads opened prior to 1850 450

Random Minor Roads to undertake in 1850 646

Total 2986

Hicko

Dodan

[Signature]

Commissioner of Roads.

J. J. Rowsmith, Lth

Enclosure to Despatch transmitting
the Blue Book for 1849.

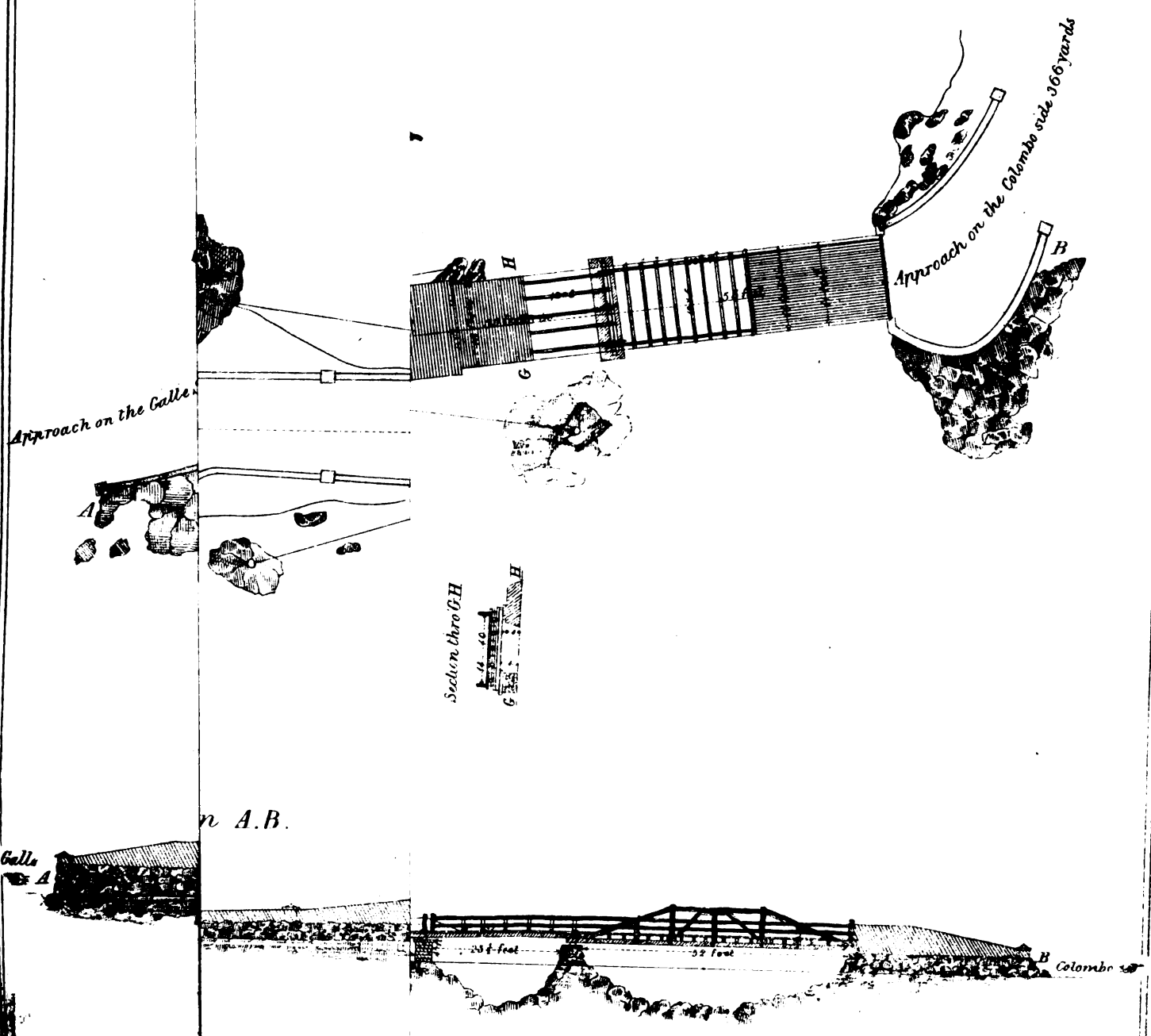
N & SECTION

BRIDGES

mouths of the River

WESTERN PROVINCE.

ROUTE.



G. M. Pearson.
For Civil Engineer.

REPORTS

EXHIBITING

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S
COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 195.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, K.C.B., to
Earl GREY.

Government House, Halifax,
October 1, 1850.
(Received 14th October 1850.)

MY LORD,

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship the Blue Book for this colony for the
year 1849.

I have directed to be added to the usual returns included in that Book the
following :—

- A Return of the number of Lighthouses.
- Return of Establishment on Sable Island.
- Return of the Establishments at St. Paul and Scatterie.
- Quinquennial average of Imports and Exports, and Tonnage.

In other respects the Book will not be found materially to differ from the
volumes previously transmitted.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. HARVEY.

Enclosure in No. 1.
No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

RETURN of the Number of Lighthouses, Nova Scotia, 1849.

	Situation.	Description of Light.	Expense of maintaining them.	Sources of Revenue.	No. of Lights erected, 1849.
Cross Island . .	Entrance Lunenburg Harbour . . .	Two lights, vertical ; upper, flash ; lower, fixed.	The expense of the lighthouse establishment average, annually, three thousand two hundred pounds sterling.	Maintained by the province of Nova Scotia ; New Brunswick contributing annually one-half the expense of Seal Island, and also paying annually the sum of one hundred pounds for Brier Island.	None.
Brier Island . .	Bay of Fundy	Fixed light			
Seal Island . .	Centre of South Seal Island	Ditto.			
Liverpool . .	South end Coffin's Island	Plain revolving light .			
Shelburne . .	McNutt's Island	Two fixed lights, vertical			
Low Point . .	East point Sydney Harbour	Fixed light			
Louisbourg . .	East side Louisbourg Harbour . . .	Ditto.			
Canseau . . .	Cranberry Island	Two fixed lights, vertical			
North (or Gut of) Canseau.	. . . . .	Fixed light		
Pictou	East side entrance Pictou	Ditto.			
Maugher's Beach	East side Halifax Harbour	Ditto.			
Sambro	Centre of Sambro Island	Ditto.			
Yarmouth . .	West side Yarmouth Harbour	Plain revolving light .			
Annapolis . .	Entrance Digby Gut	Fixed light			
Beaver Island .	Eastern Beaver, or William's Island .	Revolving light . . .			
Apple River . .	North side of the entrance to Apple River in Cleignecto or Cumberland Bay.	Two, fixed lights, hori- zontal.			
Black Rock . .	South shore of Bay of Fundy	Fixed light			
Beacon Light. .	On the west side of the entrance of Guys- boro' Harbour, head of Chedabucto Bay.	Ditto.			

136 REPORTS EXHIBITING THE PAST AND PRESENT

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 2.

RETURN of Establishment on Sable Island, for 1849.

Gross Expense of the Establishment.

	£.	£.
Cost of Establishment on Sable Island, including servants, wages, and provisions, as well as supplies of all kinds to shipwrecked people while on the island; repairs of buildings, boats, &c.	788	
Cost of sailing schooner "Daring" (owned by the Establishment) employed in the conveying of supplies, communicating with the island, and bringing property and people from thence	364	
		1,152

Amount and Sources of Income and Revenue.

Grant from Imperial Government	400
Grant from Provincial Government	320
*Freight earned by "Daring"	51
*Proceeds of horses, wrecked materials, &c., the property of the island	200
*Salvages awarded by magistrates	135
	1,106

Number of Persons Employed on the Island.

One superintendent and eleven boatmen, &c., in all twelve people; also their families, containing nine persons, who draw provisions from the island.

Number of Vessels Wrecked on the Island during the Year.

One schooner, one ship, one brigantine; total, three wrecks.

Number of Crews and Passengers saved.

Crews, thirty-nine persons; passengers, two; total, forty-one persons.

Amount realized by Property saved.

Six hundred and fifteen pounds sterling, and a cargo valued at twelve hundred and fifty pounds sterling, still on the island, to be disposed of.

Amount of Salvage awarded.

One hundred and thirty-five pounds sterling.

* These amounts are fluctuating, or less than a general average; an addition to the next year's income is anticipated from property at present on the island.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Establishments at St. Paul's and Scatarie, 1849.

Situation.	Gross Expense of each Establishment.	Source of Revenue.	Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Vessels Wrecked, 1849.	Number of Passengers Saved.	Amount realized by Property Saved.	Amount of Salvage Awarded.
St. Paul's	Pounds Sterling. 550	Maintained by the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.	6	None.	None.	None.	None.
Scatarie.	380	Ditto	4	None.	None.	None.	None.

QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE of the Imports and Exports.

<i>Value of Imports.</i>				<i>Shipping Inwards.</i>			
			Pounds Sterling.				Tons.
1845	.	.	827,179	1845	.	.	373,576
1846	.	.	880,262	1846	.	.	569,130
1847	.	.	1,031,955	1847	.	.	490,910
1848	.	.	838,413	1848	.	.	461,837
1849	.	.	984,838	1849	.	.	485,586
Quinquennial average .			912,529 8s.	Quinquennial average .			476,207½
<i>Value of Exports.</i>				<i>Shipping Outwards.</i>			
1845	.	.	662,465	1845	.	.	386,857
1846	.	.	729,655	1846	.	.	418,054
1847	.	.	831,071	1847	.	.	416,463
1848	.	.	523,771	1848	.	.	473,990
1849	.	.	560,947	1849	.	.	482,854
Quinquennial average .			661,581 16s.	Quinquennial average .			435,643½

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.
No. 2.

(No. 50.)

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir E. HEAD, Bart., to Earl GREY.

St. John's, New Brunswick, August 8, 1850.

(Received August 27, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward with this Despatch, the Blue Book and duplicate for 1849.

It is a satisfaction to me to state that the excellent crops of last year have done much for this colony. A great step has been made by the people, towards growing their own food, and should the crops of this season fulfil the promise which they now hold out, further progress in the same direction will have been effected. A certain falling off in the revenue, would at all events have ensued from a diminished importation of flour and bread stuffs, and the free trade in the produce of Canada and Nova Scotia, which now exists, necessarily tends to the same result. I do not, however, consider a diminution of revenue which is attributable to such causes as a sign of depression, on the contrary, it is evidence of our growing ability to supply our own wants.

2. Your Lordship will have seen from the Report of Professor Johnson, that the agricultural capabilities of the province are such as to promise well for its farming interests. At the same time it cannot be denied that considerable distress has existed, and continues to exist among the mercantile class.

3. In fact the colony is in a transition state. The wood trade, fostered by large differential duties, offered temptations to settlers which it was difficult to resist, so long as profits were large. A small farmer and his sons were naturally anxious to make money quickly, by lumbering rather than to save money, or its equivalent, by the slow and painful process of cultivation and economy. The fall in the price of ordinary lumber, threw the people on their own resources, with rather extravagant habits of an unsettled character, and thus reduced them to considerable embarrassment. Probably too, most of the men so employed became more or less indebted to the merchants who had advanced stores, and they thus anticipated their own resources.

4. In this manner it is not to be wondered at, that farms were sold, and that families emigrated. The farms have, in many cases, changed hands, and have passed (probably at a low rate) into the hands of men who will necessarily look less to lumbering, and more to farming. Some of the parties who left the country under these circumstances went into the Western States. Thus in a recent tour through the counties of Gloucester and Northern Ireland, I heard of several persons who had sold cheap good land, on the Pohemouche river, and had gone to Winconsin. Disappointed when they got thither, and finding

NEW
BRUNSWICK.
—

land neither easy to acquire nor easy to clear, some of these persons have returned to this colony, whilst others, it is said, are hindered from doing so only by want of funds.

5. All this, I repeat, is a consequence of a transition state in which we at present are, but I trust that the clouds are clearing away, and although the process is painful, a more certain prosperity may result from the exertions of our people.

One thing is clear, the first effort of the population should be to grow their own food.

Table 1, 2, 3.

6. I have been anxious to obtain some definite information with reference to the working of the altered Navigation Laws in New Brunswick, and the enclosed returns from the Controller of the Customs at St. John, may enable your Lordship to form some opinion on the matter. They are necessarily imperfect, inasmuch as the time has been too short to allow of any certain conclusions, but so far as they go, I do not think them unsatisfactory.

See Table No. 1.

7. Table 1, exhibits a tabular view of the years 1847, 1848, 1849, with reference to the amount of shipping built at and near the Port of St. John, and cleared from its harbour. It appears that in 1848, there was a very considerable diminution both in the number and tonnage of vessels built, whilst in 1849 the number of vessels increased again, but the tonnage remained something less than in 1848.

On the other hand, the variation in the number and tonnage of vessels cleared in the three years, was not very great, but it was in the year 1849, somewhat less than in either of the preceding years.

See Table No. 2.

8. By Table No. 2, it appears that the number of vessels cleared from St. John in the first six months of 1850, is considerably larger than in the same period of 1849, although the tonnage is a trifle less. I see nothing in this table which should lead one to anticipate any falling off in trade from the change in the Navigation Laws.

See Table No. 3.

9. The number of foreign vessels which have shipped cargoes for Great Britain from St. John since the 1st January last, is 19, with a tonnage of 7,819. Nine of these vessels appear to belong to the United States.

See Table No. 4.

The effect of the change of freights is shown in Table No. 4, and your Lordship will see that a remarkable diminution has taken place in the cost of transport of our timber to Great Britain. As a consequence of this, timber which was previously unsaleable at remunerating prices has been shipped, and although a loss of profit has no doubt been felt by the ship-owners, some relief must have been experienced by the owners of lumber in the colony.

I would remark that the course of trade under the altered law has a tendency to give St. John an advantage over Miramichi and the ports on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Chaleurs, though in these parts, too, freights have fallen. From the position of the city of St. John, it is clear that foreign vessels sailing for Europe are more likely to offer themselves there than on the north-eastern coast.

Table No. 5.

10. The trade with the Pacific has been a new feature in the commerce here, as elsewhere. Your Lordship will see that, in 1849, eight vessels cleared from St. John for the Pacific, and four vessels have done so in the present year.

I fear that our shipments of lumber for the Californian market were made too late to be profitable. Much has gone, however, I make no doubt, indirectly through the United States, and one or two vessels have either sailed for California, or are about to do so, from the River St. Croix.

Table No. 6.

11. After all, perhaps, the most important question to St. John is, how far their ship-building will be affected by the present Navigation Laws. It will be seen by Table 6 that no less than 33 vessels were supposed to be building in the district attached to St. John at the time of making the return (12th July 1850). The estimated tonnage of these vessels is 20,030 tons, which would give an average of upwards of 600 tons. At the present moment, one or two ships, of a size much larger than usual, are on the stocks. Several vessels, moreover, have been built at the bend of the Petiteodiac and at St. Stephen, and three ships (one of 1,000 tons) are about to be completed at Chatham, on the Miramichi River.

It requires, of course, a longer time to know the precise effect of the recent change in the laws of Great Britain; but I cannot help hoping that the repu-

tation of our excellent material—"hacmatae," or the American larch—and of the shipbuilding of this colony, is likely to increase, rather than diminish, our exports in this most important branch. I apprehend most of the ships now building in this port are built on the chance of sale in England; the trade, therefore, is one of some risk.

12. I trust your Lordship will receive the information which I now attempt to convey as a rough approximation to the truth, rather than as affording data for accurate conclusions. What I have said is simply with a wish to put your Lordship in possession of the real state of things, so far as it can be arrived at, without any desire to undervalue the difficulties experienced by merchants here, or to make out a case either in favour of the present Navigation Laws or against them.

On the subject of the registry of British and colonial-built vessels in the United States, your Lordship is already well aware of my views, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

13. Two discoveries of mineral products have lately been made in this colony, which are curious in themselves, whatever their future importance may be.

In the county of Albert, on the northern side of the head of the Bay of Fundy, a large vein of very pure bitumen has been worked. It is, I believe, available for the making of gas, and has been exported for that purpose. The extent of the vein remains, of course, to be tested.

Near the city of St. John a deposit of carburet of iron, or plumbago, has been lately discovered. If it should prove of sufficient purity to be used for pencils it would be very valuable.

14. On the subject of the revenue and expenditure of the colony, your Lordship knows my opinion, that no permanent amendment can be expected until some responsibility is thrown on the Executive Government for the introduction of money votes. At this very moment, no less than 10,000*l.*, appropriated in 1848 for the bye roads, in addition to the warrants of 1849, has been advanced by the Bank of New Brunswick, and interest on these warrants is charged against the Province.

I have so lately had occasion to discuss the present system of finance that I will not detain your Lordship on this subject longer than to say, that the language held by constituents and candidates at the late election leads me to hope for a speedy alteration in the system hitherto pursued.

15. It will be a satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government to learn that, both at St. John and elsewhere, the 12th of July has this year passed off without any disturbance or breach of the peace, such as have disgraced the colony in previous years. The police of the city of St. John, under the Act of 1849, is found to work well and efficiently.

I will conclude by saying, that I see no reason for doubting the future prosperity of this colony; but such prosperity here, as elsewhere, must depend far more on the exertions of the people themselves than on the measures of any Government. Until this truth is properly appreciated, exaggerated expectations of aid from particular measures will produce occasional clamours and discontent, but, on the whole, I believe the Province to be advancing in the right direction.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. HEAD.

Sir E. Head to
Earl Grey.
No. 14, Mar. 28,
1850.
No. 30, May 20,
1850.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

No. 1.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Number of VESSELS built at St. John and its district, and of
the Number of VESSELS cleared from St. John.

	1847	1848	1849
A. Number of Vessels built at St. John and its district	84	62	85
B. Tonnage of such Vessels	38,725	17,061	31,279
C. Number of Vessels cleared from St. John	1,797	1,610	1,625
D. Tonnage of such Vessels cleared	309,901	305,246	278,713

	No.	Tonnage.
<i>Memorandum—</i> New Vessels registered at St. John during 1850, up to this date	29	14,089

Custom House, St. John, New Brunswick,
12th July 1850.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Controller.

No. 2.

	1847		1848		1849		1850	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels cleared from St. John during the Half-year ending 5th July 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively	708	113,387	705	137,494	605	112,355	690	110,923

Custom House, St. John, New Brunswick,
12th July 1850.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Controller.

No. 3.

	No.	Tonnage.
Number and Tonnage of Foreign Vessels which have shipped Cargoes from St. John for Great Britain since the alteration of the Navigation Laws on the 1st January last	19	7,819

Memorandum—

Of the above-mentioned number 9 belonged to the United States.

4	,,	Norway.
2	,,	Prussia.
2	,,	Hamburgh.
1	,,	Mecklenburgh.
1	,,	Denmark.

—
19Custom House, St. John, New Brunswick,
12th July 1850.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Controller.

No. 4.

RATE of FREIGHT of DEALS and TIMBER at this time as compared with the Rate at this
time last Year.*Robert Rankin and Co.'s Statement.*

		Timber, per Load.	Deals, per Standard.
June 14, 1849	Cork and a range of ports .	26s. 8d. sterling.	80s. sterling.
July 26, ,,	Liverpool direct	24s. ,,	75s. ,,
June 12, 1850	Port Glasgow direct . . .	20s. ,,	60s. ,,
July 4, ,,	Liverpool direct	20s. ,,	60s. ,,

COMPARATIVE RATE of FREIGHT from St. John, New Brunswick, to the United Kingdom,
1st July 1849 and 1850.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

Mr. Charles Brown's Statement.

	1849		1850	
	Deals, per Standard.	Timber, per Load.	Deals, per Standard.	Timber, per Load.
Liverpool . .	83s. 9d. sterling.	25s. sterling.	60s. sterling.	20s. sterling.
Hull . . .	90s. ,,	30s. ,,	75s. ,,	25s. ,,
London . . .	90s. ,,	28s. ,,	70s. ,,	23s. ,,

N.B. A standard of deals contains 1,980 superficial feet of 1 inch thick.

Custom House, St. John, New Brunswick,
12th July 1850.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Controller.

No. 5.

NUMBER of VESSELS Cleared from St. John for California or the Pacific.

In 1849 . . . 8 vessels.
In 1850 . . . 4 vessels.

Custom House, St. John, New Brunswick,
12th July 1850.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Controller.

No. 6.

Probable number and tonnage of vessels now building at St. John	}	12	estimated at . .	11,300 tons.
Probable number and tonnage of vessels now building in the district attached to St. John }				
		21	estimated at . .	8,730 ,,
Total		33	vessels, estimated at	20,030 ,,

Custom House, St. John, New Brunswick,
12th July 1850.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Controller.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

No. 3.

No. 3.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor ELLIOT to Earl GREY, dated
Bermuda, July 5, 1850.

(Received 19th July 1850.)

"I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1849.

"This colony has been so copiously reported upon annually, during the last 10 years, and it will be seen by the returns, is so little liable to fluctuation of condition, except as regards the charge for military defence and the Convict Establishment (in other places the subject of frequent and detailed report to Her Majesty's Government), that I propose to postpone further particular observation on the general affairs of the colony, till the next year. The census about to be taken at the close of the current year, will indicate any changes worthy of notice since the last census in 1843.

Revenue and Expenditure.

"There has been some diminution of the revenue during the year 1849. The revenue in 1848 was 16,736*l.*; in 1849, 11,914*l.* The Parliamentary grant of 4,049*l.*, being omitted here in both years. The expenditure in 1848, was 18,763*l.*; in 1849, 16,810*l.* The decrease in the revenue during 1849, is to be ascribed partly to the diminished duty upon rum, and to the reduction of the *ad valorem* charge on unenumerated articles, to 3 per cent.; and partly to diminished consumption attributable to reductions in public establishments.

Military Expenditure.

"The military expenditure since my arrival in this colony, at the close of the year 1846, including the charge for ordnance and naval works, has been diminished to the close of 1849, by about 18,000*l.* The amount in 1846 being 96,000*l.*; in 1849, 78,000*l.* The charge for maintenance of convicts during the same period has fallen from 24*l.* per head to 23*l.*

Agriculture.

"The potatoe disease unhappily displayed itself here this year, apparently the result of heavy and unusual rains during the months of March and April, when the body of the crop was within a few weeks of maturity. This circumstance is the more to be regretted, as there never had been so great a breadth of land under this kind of cultivation in the colony.

Trade.

"So far as we can judge yet, the relaxation of the Navigation Laws has operated beneficially for the small trade of this colony, enabling the vessels to carry a full freight all around, instead of returning in ballast, as used to be partly the case. A considerable amount of the tonnage is now profitably employed in the freight of sugar and rum, from the foreign islands to the United States. The Bermuda vessels are very cheaply navigated, and of their tonnage probably the most durable, and the driest carriers in the world. I shall be glad to find that the extended opportunity of their employment as droppers helps the small building trade of this colony, but as yet there are no evidences of that effect.

Public Works.

"I have lately had the satisfaction to report that a cut through the rocky barrier across the channel, leading into the "Great Sound," the noblest harbour on this side of the Queen's dominions, has been accomplished; and I may

repeat the observation, that a more important work has never been achieved in this colony, for the islands, and the fortifications upon them are but of little use to the empire, without the convenience of a great and safe naval port.

“The public spirit of this Legislature, in contributing the large sum of 1500*l.* towards this work, the objects of which are much more imperial than colonial, will, I am persuaded, dispose Her Majesty’s Government to facilitate the prosecution of any other work of joint interest to the empire and colony, and I take this opportunity respectfully to acknowledge the allowance of the prisoner labour at 6*d.* per diem for the proposed causeway between St. George’s and the main island. I would add, however, that a small steamer to tow the prisoners to and from their work, would be of great use here, economizing both time and labour materially, for the distance between St. George’s and the causeway is more than two miles. The prison works at Boaz Island, are proceeding satisfactorily, and I have reason to think that the contemplated ferry between Somerset and Ireland by the way of the Grey Bridge, will render a good and increasing return to Her Majesty’s Government.”

BERMUDA.
—

BAHAMAS.

BAHAMAS.
—
No 4.

(No. 37.)

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor GREGORY to EARL GREY.

Government House, Nassau, Bahamas,
15th May 1850.
(Received June 19, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I do myself the honour of transmitting herewith my Report upon the state of the Bahamas, to accompany the Blue Book of 1849, the duplicate of which is also herewith forwarded, the original having been sent by the last mail. 15th May 1850.

Your Lordship will perceive by the length of my Report, and by an Index which precedes it, that I have gone into almost every subject of local interest.

I thought it right to do so on this occasion, as it is the first Report I have had to make upon the colony, since I assumed its government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN GREGORY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey.
&c. &c. &c.

GOVERNOR GREGORY’S REPORT upon the BAHAMAS.
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Geographical Description.

1. The colony of "The Bahamas" consists of a vast number of islands, surrounded by countless rocks and shoals, the terror of "Navigators" but not of "Wreckers," stretching in a south-easterly direction to the extent of 550 miles, from the Cays of Grand Bahama, in latitude 27° 31" North, longitude 79° 5" West, to the island of Mayaguana and Inagua, in latitude 20° 55" North, longitude 72° 40" West. The Bahama government formerly extended to the "Caicos" and "Turk's Islands" but both of them are now separated from it.

2. The seat of government is at Nassau, in the island of New Providence, which lies in latitude 25° North, and is consequently just beyond the border of the Tropics. Its position for administrative purposes has been well chosen.

3. The principal "out-islands," as they are here called, are Grand Bahama, Abaco, Harbour Island, Eleuthera, Berry Islands, Andros, Bimini, St. Salvador, Exuma, Watling's Island, Rum Cay, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin's Island, Ragged Island, Mayaguana, and Inagua.

4. The population of the Bahamas is not very accurately ascertained; the last census, which was taken in 1845, makes it 22,841, but there is reason to believe, that it will be found by the census of 1851 to border upon 24,000.

5. All the Bahamas, as seen from a ship, are low and flat, but in most cases covered with green brushwood, which renders them not unpleasing to the eye. They vary in size—"New Providence" is about 20 miles long and 7 wide, while "Long Island" is 70 miles in length, and only 3 or 4 miles in width. "Andros" is the largest of the whole group, but the coast alone is inhabited, the interior being filled with swamps, jungle, and mosquitoes, which forbid the approach of settlers, either white or black. It contains, however, a large supply of valuable timber.

6. Almost all these islands are composed of calcareous rock to a degree, which leads a stranger to doubt whether food could be raised for either man or beast. Yet many of them (even those most covered with rock) do produce considerable quantities of Indian and Guinea corn, grass, vegetables, and fruit of all kinds, the latter in great abundance, particularly the pine-apple, the orange, and the lemon, all of which seem to flourish, to an extraordinary degree, in the midst of huge stones, which retain the moisture.

7. The "Bahamas" were settled upwards of 200 years ago, but their population has undergone many changes in its character during that long period. At the close of the war of independence many loyalist families removed from the United States to the Bahamas, and brought even their houses with them.

Form of Legislation.

8. The laws are passed by the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and assented to by the Governor, the Sovereign retaining the power of confirmation or disallowance.

9. The Council consists of 9 members, all of whom are permanently appointed by the Crown. The House of Assembly is composed of 28 members, elected by the inhabitants of the several islands, under a suffrage, which is almost universal. Every householder has a vote, and almost every man in the colony, white or black, owns a house, or a hut which goes by that name. Even the domestic servant quits his master's house every evening, and passes the night in his own.

10. The Legislature sits for about 2½ months in the year, and, upon an average, passes 30 public Acts.

11. The House of Assembly follows closely the forms and rules of the British House of Commons, and the result is, a remarkable degree of regularity in all their debates and proceedings, whether as "a House" or "in Committee." The present Speaker is the Attorney-General of the Colony.

12. Of the 27 members now composing the Lower House, there are 9 who are stipendiary servants of the Colonial Government. The other 18 are merchants or landholders, perfectly independent in their action.

13. The sequel of this Report will show that the Legislature of the Bahamas is very far from being backward in the work of legislation, or slow in keeping up with the spirit of the age.

Legislation and Government.

14. The executive administration is conducted by the Governor himself, with the advice of the Executive Council, which is nominated by the Crown, and

consists of 9 members, of whom five hold office under Government, three are merchants, and one a retired collector of customs. This Council meets once or twice a month, as occasion requires.

BAHAMAS.

Insular Government.

15. My recent interinsular tour has disclosed to me one very serious defect in the government of the out islands. It is the absence of a permanent paid magistrate or agent of Government. It is true we have the very great advantage of three chosen stipendiary magistrates, who are paid by the British Treasury, but their functions, highly important as they are in relation to the interests of the labouring negro population, necessitates their perpetual migration from one island to another.

16. Besides those three magistrates we require at least five local stipendiary magistrates, one of whom I should wish to place at each of the following out-islands—Rum Cay, Crooked Island, Long Island, St. Salvador, and Eleuthera. The advantages arising from such an appointment are strikingly apparent in the case of Inagua, and I therefore submitted to the Legislature, whether it would not be essential to the prosperity of every out-island that its local government should be intrusted to a resident paid magistrate, who would identify the interests of his family and himself with those of the inhabitants, who would stimulate their industry, and take the lead in local enterprise, and who would become the regular channel of communication between the inhabitants and the head of the Colonial Government.

17. The House of Assembly eventually declared their entire concurrence in this view of the case, and have only postponed the question for the present, in consequence of the low state of the Treasury.

18. The prospect for such an appointment for each of the out-islands has, in the mean time, afforded universal satisfaction amongst all classes of their inhabitants, who have long considered themselves as neglected.

Effect of Separation from "Turks Islands."

19. The "Caicos" and "Turks Islands" formerly composed part of the Bahama Government, but in consequence of the earnest entreaties of the inhabitants, reiterated for a long series of years, they were separated, under an Order of Her Majesty in Council, in 1848, and erected into a "Presidency," under the control of the Governor of Jamaica.

20. The Bahamian Community were strongly opposed to the separation, fearing the consequences in a financial point of view from the loss of a province, which brought into their exchequer no mean proportion of the whole colonial revenue.

21. As far as the lapse of a year and five months enables me to form a judgment, I am of opinion, that it has done more good than harm to the Bahamas. It has stimulated their enterprise in many ways already, and the prospect, now opening at Inagua, of a very flourishing trade in salt, is one of its most prominent effects.

22. It is true, that the colony has lost revenue to the extent of four or five thousand a-year, but this will soon be made up again by Inagua, and, in the mean time, the legislature has succeeded in diminishing the permanent expenditure of the colony, not indeed to the full extent of the loss by separation, but to a degree which has brought its expenditure within its means.

23. Another very great advantage has been the cessation of discontent, and the consequent unanimity of all those islands, which now compose the Bahama Government. There exists no longer a real or an imaginary contrariety of interests to retard the progress of legislation.

Climate.

24. The climate of the Bahamas is the best to be met with in the West Indies. Yellow fever has visited them occasionally but at intervals of many years. The heat of May, June, July, August, September, and October, is quite equal to that of Mauritius and Ceylon—in other words—pure tropical heat, ranging from 82° to 88° Fahrenheit. But the atmosphere of November, December, January, February, March, and April, is delightful, with the thermometer down to 70° or 72°, and my surprise is that so old a colony should be so little known for its salubrity in the mother country, or in the adjacent republic of North America. The climate of the Bahamas is peculiarly suited to those whose lungs are delicate, and the Americans, who are generally subject to pulmonary diseases, are now beginning to find this out. If we had a regular communication by steam with the ports of the

BAHAMAS.

United States, a large number of valetudinarians would settle here for at least six months in the year, nor do I doubt that invalids from Great Britain, who would come out in the monthly steamers from Southampton in November, and return in those of May, would derive incalculable benefit from the change. Five very able medical men are on the spot.

Trade.

25. The commerce of the Bahama Islands is unlike that of any other colony. The intercourse with the mother country is upon a very limited scale. A square-rigged vessel very rarely comes out from England, and the small quantity of British goods which this colony does consume is brought out in schooners or other small vessels, or is saved from larger ships wrecked on the coast.

26. The total number of vessels that came out from British to Bahamian ports, in 1849, was only 17, and their tonnage 1,896 tons, while the total number of vessels cleared out from the colony for Great Britain, in the same year, was 22, comprising 2,746 tons.

27. The principal trade of the Bahamas is with the United States of America, the flag of the republic being more frequently seen in the harbours than any other.

28. The total number of ships entered inwards in 1849 was 369, embracing 33,381 tons, of which 160 were Americans, comprising 17,185 tons.

29. Provisions of all kinds, lumber, shingles, and all other materials for ship and house building are imported from the United States. Sugar, coffee, and other tropical productions are imported from Cuba, Porto Rico, and the British West India Islands.

30. Shipwrecks are so constantly occurring amidst the numerous rocks and shoals which surround the Bahama Islands, that the prices of almost all produce and manufactured goods are perpetually undergoing the most extraordinary fluctuations, from famine to a glut, owing to the masses of shipwrecked property which suddenly pour in upon the market and entirely frustrate the calculations of the regular importer.

31. This wrecked property is subjected to a duty of 15 per cent. upon its value as ascertained by the auctioneer's hammer. A public building called the "Vendue House" has been erected on the wharf of Nassau, and there are the retail traders to be seen in great numbers almost every day, bidding for cases and packages whose contents are often only guessed at, and which have been thrown upon the Bahamian shores, or picked up by the numerous "wreckers" that are always ready to start from the various ports of the colony the moment they hear of a disaster. Formerly these "wreckers" were uncontrolled in their proceedings, and the consequences were most discreditable to the general character of the Bahamian population. Latterly the local Legislature has brought them under subjection to order. Each wrecker is now licensed by the Governor, for which the owner pays from 8s. to 40s. a-year, in proportion to his tonnage, and a code of stringent regulations compels these hardy and adventurous mariners, whose power of diving is most extraordinary, to deliver every article they pick up to the proper authorities, and prevents those frightful scenes of pillage and disorder, which tended to demoralize the whole community.

32. Questions of salvage are strictly within the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Court, but in practice the parties avoid so expensive a process by allowing the matter to be cheaply and rapidly adjusted by a local tribunal composed of commercial men. This course of proceeding, however, can only apply to cases where the master of the shipwrecked vessel, or the crew, remain by her. Where they are drowned, or abandon the ship, the property, then being derelict, is delivered over to the Vice-Admiralty Court's officer, and out of its proceeds the wreckers obtain their salvage, amounting, in most cases, to 75* per cent.—not of the gross proceeds, but of the *nett* amount realized after the payment of the Court's charges.

33. The two staple articles of colonial produce are salt and fruit. Some years ago, in the days of slavery, cotton was raised in most of the Bahama islands, but it has now ceased to be grown, owing, I hear, to the ravages of a peculiar insect as well as to the want of labour.

34. The salt-producing islands are Rum Cay, Long Island, Long Cay, Crooked Island, Ragged Island, Exuma, and Inagua (or "Heneagua," as some maps call it). The last-mentioned island has only been inhabited for this purpose within the last year and a half, and may be said to have owed its settlement to the

The usual size of a
"wrecker" is 40
tons.

* Salvage at 95 per cent. was allowed at the very last session of the Court.

separation of "Turks' Islands" from the government of the Bahamas, which took place at the end of 1848.

35. Inagua lies within the tropics, and is the most southerly of all the Bahamas. Its geographical position (lat. 21. N. lon. 73½. W.) points it out as peculiarly convenient for ships trading with the West India Islands. It possesses a salt-pond of enormous dimensions, embracing nearly 1,600 acres, within two miles of the sea; and if the settlers now coming there from various quarters should succeed in cultivating only one-half or even one-third of this surface, 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of bushels of salt will be annually exported from the island of Inagua alone, without reckoning the other Bahamian Isles.

5000 bushels are not unfrequently raked from one acre.

36. The produce of these islands appears to be preferred in North America for the curing of meat to the salt which, for a long period of years, has been exported from Liverpool. The price obtained for it varies from 10 to 12 cents, or in sterling from 5*d.* to 6*d.* per bushel. An export duty is levied upon it at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and may therefore be stated generally at one farthing per bushel. The rent paid by the proprietors or rather the "lessees" of the salt-pond may be stated to amount upon an average to 30*s.* an acre. They hold their leases from the Crown for 21 years, and they purchase them at auction. The total number of acres hitherto leased out by the Crown in the salt pond of Inagua is 418, but a considerable time must elapse before even half of these are brought into cultivation.

37. With the view of more fully and rapidly developing the resources of Inagua, a joint-stock company has been incorporated by law, and the "Inagua Salt-pond Company" are now actively engaged in the preparation of their extensive shares in the pond for the purposes of salt-raking. They are erecting numerous buildings, laying down a rail or tramroad for the rapid conveyance of salt from the pond to the sea-side, importing mules, railroad materials, and encouraging the resort of labourers by holding out the inducement of a house to live in, garden ground to cultivate, and 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day.

38. Hitherto negro labourers alone have gone thither; but whether Irish and English labourers would be able to stand the work in a tropical climate, I have great doubts. My own impression is, that they could not carry it on for any length of time; but I am bound to add, that it is very possible I may be mistaken, for the salt-raking lessees themselves are decidedly of an opposite opinion; and I must acknowledge, that I have seen amongst themselves several Englishmen, who are constantly exposed to all the violent and almost inconceivable heat and glare of the salt-pond, and who are still carrying about them all the appearance of rude health.

39. But for this apprehension on the score of health, I should not hesitate to recommend, that Irish labourers with their families should be assisted by the State to emigrate to Inagua.

40. The actual cost of a bushel of salt as it is first put on board ship varies in the different islands with the comparative cheapness of labour, and with the proximity of the pond to the sea; but the average cost may be stated at 3*d.* sterling per bushel.

41. During my visit to Inagua in November 1849, the settlers were all complaining of the export duty upon their staple article, and still more of the tonnage duty upon shipping, *i.e.* 1*s.* per ton. I brought the subject, as soon as I could do so, before the Legislature; and since the Blue Book was completed, an Act has been passed for exempting from the tonnage duty altogether any ship that carries away salt in the proportion of half a ton of salt to one ton of measurement.

42. I trust that the effect of the law will be highly advantageous to all the salt-producing islands under this Government, by removing one of the causes which tended to discourage American vessels from touching there. For although 1*s.* a ton does not sound very alarming, still it was an object of serious consideration with the captain or owner of an American ship of 200 or 300 tons burthen, who in these days of active competition must calculate very minutely the profit and loss upon a speculation in salt.

43. Another advantage that will be felt in the salt-producing islands from the recent law will be, that the inhabitants will be enabled to purchase a small part of the cargo of a ship. Hitherto this was almost impossible. If a ship broke bulk at all, no matter how small a portion of her cargo was landed, she was subjected to the whole of the tonnage duty, if she did not fill up with salt, and to half the tonnage duty if she did. A small community in one of these islands might be starving, and could only purchase 20 barrels of flour on condition of their

BAHAMAS.

making good to the master of a ship of perhaps 300 tons the tonnage duty amounting to 15*l*. Under the new law, if she takes away half a cargo of salt, she will have no tonnage duty at all to pay. This is a great boon to the settlers in the out-islands.

Produce of export
duty on salt 810*l*.

44. In consequence of the straitened condition of the colonial revenue, the Legislature found it impossible safely to repeal the export duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on exported salt; but in order to encourage the efforts now making at Inagua to develop the resources of the salt-pond, an Act has been passed at its last session to exempt from import duty mules, waggons, iron-bars, and machinery used for tramways or for any purposes in connexion with the salt-works, such exemption to last so long as salt is subjected to an export duty.

45. The total value of salt exported from all the Bahama Islands in 1849 was 16,180*l*., and the quantity may be stated at 700,000 bushels. If Inagua flourishes as we anticipate, that island will alone export 4,000,000 bushels.

46. The demand for salt along the coast of America is constantly on the increase, and I therefore consider that there is no fear of any check to the Bahamian trade. The geographical position, moreover, of these islands, and of Inagua more especially, is so advantageous, that we may reasonably anticipate for this wide-spread colony a permanent and profitable trade in its staple product.

47. I wish I could speak as favourably and confidently of the prospects of the colony in regard to its second great staple—fruit, and pine-apples more particularly. This trade is indeed profitable enough under a combination of favourable circumstances; but, unfortunately, it is precarious to a fearful degree. A gale of wind, a long-continued drought, or too long a continuation of heavy rain, may each destroy the prospects of a pine-apple estate; but even if the crop is excellent, a ship must be on the spot to take them off just at one particular period; for if they are gathered too soon, the flavour never comes, and if they are quite ripe, they cannot stand the voyage. And after all, if every one of these causes of failure is happily got over, the prospects of the farmer are liable to be blighted (as was the case in 1849) by the cessation of demand in consequence of the spread of cholera along the shores of America.

The whole plant
with its roots is
sometimes exported
when the voyage is
long, *e.g.* England.

48. Notwithstanding the hazardous nature of the speculation, such have been the profits of certain fortunate agriculturists that very extensive estates have been devoted to the production of pine-apples, and particularly in the island of Eleuthera. The total value of pine-apples exported in 1849 (an unfavourable year as I have said) was 10,107*l*. sterling. The usual price obtained for them is 2*s.* a dozen without the root; if the whole plant is exported, 6*s.* a dozen. The total number of pine-apples exported last year may be stated at 1,212,840.

49. Oranges, lemons, and limes are not so precarious an article of export as pine-apples, for they stand the voyage better; but hitherto the attention of the settlers has been but partially given to this description of fruit. The whole value of exported oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, &c., in 1849 amounted to the small sum of 425*l*.

50. This year, however, the farmers are extending their orange plantations in various directions; and there is reason to hope that limes may pay well, not in the form of fruit, but of lime-juice, large quantities of which are annually consumed by the crews of ships.

51. During my interinsular tour complaints were made to me on all sides by the fruit-growers, as to the injurious operation of the export duty upon their staple product of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. They were in fact paying a duty upon an article which from its perishable character might, and frequently did, never reach its destination. I, therefore, recommended the subject to the earnest consideration of the Legislature, and the result was that they passed an Act for repealing for one year the whole of the export duty on fruit. My fear is, that the time allowed is not long enough fairly to test the effect of the measure; but I have no doubt as to the soundness of the principle on which it is based. In the mean time it has given universal satisfaction amongst the fruit-growing islands.

52. The same duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* has been hitherto imposed upon the export of dye and other woods, bark, hides, honey, and bees wax; but all these articles of colonial produce are exempted for one year by the recent Act from all export duty whatever. They only produced the small sum of 29*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

53. The following table of all the colonial produce which was exported from the Bahamas in 1849 will show that any export duty at all must have an injurious tendency, where the resources of the colony are so remarkably slender.

	£.
Value of exported salt	16,180
" " pine-apples	10,107
" " sponge	2,217
" " shells	497
" " turtle	483
" " dye and other woods	465
" " oranges, &c.	425
" " hides	118
" " bark	101
" " timber	68
" " honey	29
" " bees-wax	22
" " squared stones	19
" " cocoa nuts	18
" " succades	17
" " rags	10

Total value of colonial produce exported in 1849 . £ 30,776,

and in 1848 . £ 15,087

In 1848 the salt exported did not exceed 3,000*l.* in value; but I am unable to give the exports of 1848 in this form for the purpose of comparison, as the Blue Book of 1848 does not supply the value in detail.

54. I now come to the import trade. It appears from the Blue Book that the declared total value of goods imported in two years was as follows:—

	£.	£.
From Great Britain in 1848	24,212, and in 1849	29,986
" British colonies "	3,076 "	1,540
" United States "	46,909 "	37,767
" Foreign states "	8,979 "	7,086
" Elsewhere "	32,327* "	41,318*
Total value of imports in 1848	£ 115,503	£ 117,697

55. A large portion of these imported goods consisted, as usual, of wrecked goods, which, in a great degree, are re-exported from the colony. In order, therefore, to arrive at an estimate of what the Bahamas really consume, we must deduct the value of "imports re-exported." Now by the Blue Books of 1848 and 1849, it appears that the total value of imports in the year 1848 was 115,503*l.*, and in 1849, 117,697*l.*; imported goods re-exported in 1848, 31,934*l.*, and in 1849, 39,508*l.* It would therefore appear that the value of imported goods actually consumed in the colony was, in 1848, 83,569*l.*, and in 1849, 78,189*l.*

56. I may here remark that, besides the ordinary privilege of re-exporting free of all duty, goods that have been warehoused under bond, the merchant of the Bahamas has the very unusual advantage of not paying the duties at the time, but of giving the collector his own promissory note, with one adequate surety, for the amount payable, six months after date, provided that the duty amounts to 20*l.* or upwards.

57. From the foregoing details it will have been perceived that the value of consumed imports was, in 1849, 78,189*l.*, and that colonial produce was exported to the value of 30,776*l.*; the imports, therefore exceeded the exports by 47,413*l.*

58. The question here arises how the colony pays for this apparently large excess, and I apprehend that it is to be accounted for in a great degree by the bills drawn on the British Treasury by the Commissariat and Ordnance for the military and other expenditure, amounting to upwards of 20,000*l.* a-year, and by certain public officers, missionaries, and others, whose incomes are derived from England, amounting to about 5,000*l.* a-year, and to a large extent also by the salvage allowed on wrecked property, such salvage amounting in the course of the year to a large sum, and, *pro tanto*, enabling the salvors (a numerous body) to import goods which they do want in exchange for wrecked goods which they do not want.

59. The recent alteration in the Navigation Laws under the Imperial Act, has

* These were wrecked goods.

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had a very beneficial effect upon the trade of the Bahamas, by removing those difficulties with which the merchant of Nassau had to contend in exporting the large quantities of wrecked goods which are brought into port by the colonial wrecking vessels.

60. Hitherto, if he wished to export such goods to Great Britain, he could do so only in a British ship, while if he wished to export them to the United States, he could only send thither in a British ship such portion of the wrecked goods as were of British origin, and could only export the remainder to America in an American bottom.

61. Under the new order of things he may (if he chooses) export the whole of the wrecked goods to England in an American ship, or if he prefers it, he may send it all to America in a British vessel.

62. Formerly, if he had a cargo of cotton for exportation, although an American vessel might be in the harbour, which would have conveyed it to Liverpool for much less freight, he was prohibited from shipping it in her, and had no alternative but to send it to America or Cuba for a British bottom.

63. Nothing has surprised me more, since my arrival in the colony, than the absence of a local "Marine Insurance Company." There are many circumstances arising out of the geographical position of the Bahamas, which indicate the probability, that as an investment of money, it would answer the purposes of those who would engage in it, while I am sanguine in my expectation that it would place within the reach of the less affluent, but not less enterprising owners of small colonial vessels, the means of securing themselves, at a very moderate cost, against a recurrence of those severe losses which too frequently overwhelm them, and thus act most injuriously upon the general interests of the colony.

Harbour of Nassau.

64. The legislature of the Bahamas, with a view to the improvement of the harbour of Nassau, placed a sum of 1,000*l.* at the disposal of the Executive Government in 1848, and this money has been expended in a vast number of successive operations with a galvanic battery and divers in blowing up and removing a sunken rock which stood in the way of ships entering the harbour. The operations have been so far completely successful, and the sum of 1,000*l.* has been applied to a useful purpose as far as it goes. But the real difficulty that meets us is the shallowness of the harbour itself. Ships of 300 and 400 tons burthen, drawing 15 feet of water, may come in and lie there without difficulty, but steamers of 1,500 tons and large frigates could not find water enough. In former times the depth of water was much greater than it is now, and there is no doubt but that if the question of expense did not stand in the way, the present accumulation of mud and sand might be removed, and the harbour opened to the largest ships.

65. The cost of such an undertaking is utterly beyond the means of the colony, but if Great Britain were to undertake it a great national object would be attained in affording a safe harbour at all times to the Royal Navy and to merchant ships, which are constantly exposed to the most serious dangers in navigating these seas.

66. As a harbour of refuge, that of Nassau, from its geographical position, would have peculiar advantages, and the prosperity of the colony itself would be greatly enhanced by the arrival of steamers and other ships of war.

Lighthouses.

67. There is an excellent lighthouse at the entrance of the Port of Nassau, which is maintained exclusively by the colony at an annual cost of about 230*l.*

68. There are also three still more brilliant lighthouses at Abaco, one of the Bahama islands), at "Gun Cay," at "Cay Sal," lying on the borders of the Bahama jurisdiction.

69. These three lighthouses have been erected by Great Britain, and are maintained by her for the purpose of assisting navigation through the intricate channel which forms the great maritime highway to the Havana and the Gulf of Mexico. Two more are still required.

70. They are placed under the general charge of the Governor of the Bahamas, and under the more immediate personal supervision of the Commanding Officer of Royal Engineers, and of the Senior Commissariat Officer; the former officer looks after the buildings, the latter attends to the supply of stores, oil, burners, &c.

71. The average annual cost to Great Britain for keeping up the three light-houses may be stated by approximation at 1,750*l*.

72. Large as the number of shipwrecks even now is, notwithstanding the exhibition of these lights along the channel, it is frightful to contemplate the loss of property and of life which would follow their extinction.

Finance.

73. The revenue of the Bahamas is exceedingly limited, amounting to little more than 25,000*l*. a-year; it is derived mainly from an import duty upon almost all articles of food, raiment, and manufacture, the most productive of which are flour, which yields 3,000*l*., spirits 2,200*l*., and sugar 1,800*l*. In the year 1849

	£.	s.	d.
The total import duties amounted to . . .	18,177	10	2
„ export duties . . .	1,244	5	6
„ tonnage and harbour fees . . .	1,696	17	4
„ internal revenue . . .	3,938	9	3
Making in the aggregate . . .	25,057	2	3

74. The imperial customs are no longer levied, having been repealed last year, and replaced by a new colonial tariff, so framed as to give the Colonial Government the prospect of as productive a revenue as that which they formerly derived from the united produce of the imperial and old colonial duties. Whether such will be the effect, time alone can develop. The new tariff has not been in force a-year as yet, so that we scarcely can form an accurate judgment. As far, however, as we can estimate its effect, there is every reason to believe that it will work well. The customs for 1849 amounted in round numbers to 21,000*l*., while for 1848 they only reached 17,000*l*., thus showing an increase of 4,000*l*. in favour of 1849, for only one half of which year the new tariff had been in force.

75. The total revenue collected amounts, as I have already stated, to about 25,000*l*., and the cost of collection amounts to 2,800*l*., which is at the rate of 11½ per cent. This would appear elsewhere to be a very extravagant charge for collecting so small a revenue, but the explanation of it is, that we are obliged to maintain no less than nine collectorships for this widely spread colony, besides the chief office at the seat of government.

76. Owing in a great degree to the same cause, the permanent and contingent expenditure of the Colonial Government absorbs nearly the whole of the revenue. The following table will exhibit its general character:—

	£.	s.	d.
77. Civil government	4,263	0	0
Justice	5,461	0	0
Religion	2,923	0	0
Education	1,910	0	0
Poor	1,550	0	0
Collection of revenue	2,807	0	0
Interest of debt	820	0	0
Pensions	784	0	0
Commutation for quit-rent	300	0	0
Interinsular mails	290	0	0
Militia	270	0	0
Lighthouse (Nassau)	227	0	0
Library and museum	125	0	0
Total permanent and fixed expenditure	21,730	0	0
Contingent expenditure on public buildings, roads, bridges, drains, &c.	3,000	0	0
Total annual expenditure	24,730	0	0
Total Revenue	25,057	0	0

78. The local government, it will be seen, has little or nothing to draw upon for unforeseen expenditure, or for the execution of measures calculated to develop the resources of the colony.

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79. Generally speaking, the establishments are upon a very frugal scale. The colony gives the Governor 800*l.* a-year, and Great Britain 1200*l.*, making his income 2000*l.* a-year, with one of the very best Government Houses to be found in the West Indies, furnished by the colony.

80. In some, though very few, cases it is thought that the salaries may be reduced, and in others that establishments may be consolidated. The House of Assembly (at their recent session) have accordingly requested the Governor to convey to the Crown their wish to effect reductions (in salaries secured by the civil list for the life of Her Majesty) amounting to 2000*l.*, and their entire acquiescence in the principle laid down in my message; that is to say, that existing interests are to be left untouched, and that ample provision is to be made for the efficiency of the public departments.

81. The great defect in the financial administration of the colony is the absence of any distinct officer for auditing the public accounts. The only examination they undergo is that of a Committee of the House of Assembly once a-year; but it is utterly inefficacious for the purposes of actual audit, or of check upon the collection of the revenue. I prevailed upon the House of Assembly to pass a Bill for the creation of such an office, but unfortunately it was rejected by the Legislative Council without the assignment of any reasons.

82. The colony is in debt to the extent of 22,417*l.*, of which, however, the Government of "Turk's Islands" is responsible for a certain portion, amounting to 6000*l.*

83. The debt originated 30 years ago in the refusal of the House of Assembly to grant the supplies for a period of four years. The deficiency was eventually provided for, under Acts of the local legislature, by the issue of Treasury debentures bearing interest at 6 per cent.

84. At the end of 1847 the debt amounted to 28,333*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* It is now reduced to 22,417*l.*, and the interest is also reduced from 6 to 5 per cent per annum.

85. At the separation of Turk's Islands from the Government of the Bahamas at the end of 1848, it was agreed upon that the former should be responsible for 8000*l.*, and they have already paid off 2000*l.*, while the debt for which the Bahama Government is responsible is now reduced to 16,417*l.*, and the annual interest to 820*l.*

86. The legislature has recently, at my instance, passed a law, under which no Treasury debenture will be valid as against the Government, unless it is countersigned by the Colonial Secretary, or some other public officer to be nominated for that purpose by the Governor.

87. Prior to the passing of this Act the debentures bore no other signature than that of the Receiver-General; but notwithstanding my perfect confidence in the honour and integrity of the gentleman who now holds the office, I felt that such a power of raising money was too great for any individual to hold, unchecked by some other independent officer of the Government. The counter-signature of the Colonial Secretary being now by law indispensable to the completion of the debenture as against the Government, all possible risk is at an end.

Banks.

88. The Bahama Islands possessed but one bank, and that is scarcely entitled to the appellation it bears—the "Public Bank of Nassau." It is in fact a department of the Colonial Government, conducting its duties under the authority of a local enactment, but upon principles differing widely from those upon which any private or public bank in England is based.

89. The management of it is vested in five trustees, who are appointed by the Governor, but receive no remuneration for their trouble and responsibility. The Chief Justice and four stipendiary servants of the local government constitute the present Board of Trustees, and hold their weekly meetings in the Council Chamber.

90. The cashier is paid by a fixed salary of 310*l.* a-year, and is assisted by a clerk, who has 100*l.* a year. When I arrived last year, the cashier had no one to assist him, and the legislature, on my immediately bringing the subject under their notice, provided a salary for one clerk.

91. The profits of the bank amount to the small sum of 420*l.* a-year, and are therefore barely sufficient to defray the salaries of the cashier and clerk, and the

Chief Justice,
Police Magistrate,
retired Collector of
Customs, Surveyor-
General, Post-
master.

stationery consumed in the course of the year, so that the Colonial Exchequer derives no benefit from the institution.

92. The following Table shows the state of the bank as it stood on the 1st January 1850:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Deposits bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	22,677	6	4			
Deposits on demand	21,864	19	1			
	<hr/>			44,542	5	5
Notes, bonds, &c., bearing interest at 6 per cent.	27,368	19	8			
Specie in the bank	17,173	5	9			
	<hr/>			44,542	5	5

93. The bank has no capital of its own but its credit, which is that of the Government and Legislature, and which I am bound to say is universally respected by all classes of the community. The pecuniary process by which it conducts its operations is by borrowing money from one portion of the people at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and lending it out to another portion at 6 per cent. per annum. The difference between what the bank pays and what it charges, as interest (that is to say $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), together with the interest at 6 per cent. upon loans advanced out of "deposits on demand," constitutes the profit of the institution.

94. No bills are discounted, and money can only be obtained on loan for six months (renewable), the party borrowing the money being called upon to give his own note of hand, together with the title-deed of his property, or the endorsing signatures of two (or more) responsible persons resident at Nassau. The usual practice is not to advance upon houses and land more than one-third of their value, so as to provide against depreciation of the security. The following Table will exhibit the practical working of the bank:—

Number of depositors to the extent of—	Number of borrowers to the extent of—
100 <i>l.</i> and under that sum 564	100 <i>l.</i> and under that sum 217
From 100 <i>l.</i> to 200 <i>l.</i> 33	From 100 <i>l.</i> to 200 <i>l.</i> 28
From 200 <i>l.</i> to 300 <i>l.</i> 19	From 200 <i>l.</i> to 300 <i>l.</i> 12
From 300 <i>l.</i> to 400 <i>l.</i> 15	From 300 <i>l.</i> to 400 <i>l.</i> 6
From 400 <i>l.</i> to 500 <i>l.</i> 6	From 400 <i>l.</i> to 500 <i>l.</i> 6
From 500 <i>l.</i> to 600 <i>l.</i> 4	From 500 <i>l.</i> to 600 <i>l.</i> 2
From 600 <i>l.</i> to 800 <i>l.</i> 4	From 600 <i>l.</i> to 800 <i>l.</i> 7
900 <i>l.</i> 1	900 <i>l.</i> 2
1,000 <i>l.</i> 3	1,000 <i>l.</i> 1
1,500 <i>l.</i> 1	1,100 <i>l.</i> 2
From 1,500 <i>l.</i> to 3,200 <i>l.</i> 4	From 1,100 <i>l.</i> to 2,600 <i>l.</i> 4
Total number of depositors 654	Total number of borrowers 287

95. The bank is not responsible to any individual depositor on demand for any larger sum than 5,000 dollars—*i. e.* 1,041*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

96. The bank was instituted 14 years ago by Sir William Colebrooke, then Governor of the Bahamas, as a savings' bank, principally for the use of the colonial and black population, to teach them the value of economy and prudence, and to afford them loans at a moderate rate of interest, but it will have been seen that it has now assumed quite a different character.

97. In the absence of any other private or joint-stock bank, it is not to be denied that the present imperfect institution is beneficial to the community as far as it goes, but it is equally clear that the operations of a bank are foreign to the legitimate functions of the executive officers of the Government.

98. I therefore cannot but regret that the commercial part of the colonial community have never formed themselves into a joint-stock banking company. A Board of Directors, composed of merchants and others, jointly interested in the success of the bank, would conduct its business with far greater effect, and would be guided by the legitimate principles of banking now universally understood.

99. In that case there would be a paid-up capital to a certain amount; three months' bills of good repute, with the endorsement of one or two responsible parties, would be discounted, and this would greatly benefit the retail as well as the wholesale dealers. The public officers of the colony would be released from labour and responsibility, which, being gratuitously undertaken, can never be adequately enforced, and which moreover interfere with the due discharge of their ordinary

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and proper duties in the service of the public. The local government it elf, too, would no longer be open to the almost inevitable suspicion of exercising through its officers an influence over the decisions of the bank parlour.

100. I thought it my duty to suggest this view of the case to the community at large, through the medium of my "speech" on opening the last session of the colonial legislature; but I regret to add, that it was not responded to either in or out of the House. I can only hope, that eventually a more legitimate and wholesome order of things will be established.

Currency.

101. The currency of the colony, as far as the law can make it so, is sterling money. Formerly there was no specific enactment on the subject, and a strange mixture of "dollars and cents," "pounds, shillings, and pence currency," and "pounds, shillings, and pence sterling," constituted the heterogeneous medium of Bahamian transactions between man and man.

102. Now the only currency acknowledged by law is sterling; and a considerable proportion of coin in circulation consists of sovereigns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpenny pieces. American and Spanish dollars are also a legal tender at 4s. 2d. each; and since the Blue Book for 1849 was made up, an Act of the local legislature has rendered the French five-franc piece a legal tender at 3s. 10½d. This has been done to benefit the salt-producing islands, as it appears that frequently the inhabitants can dispose of their salt only by taking these French coins in payment.

103. According to law, all bills and accounts must be made out in pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, and, as far as the executive government can carry that law into effect, they do so by refusing to pay any bills that are not so made out.

104. But in private transactions, the community, both in the upper and lower walks of life, seem determined to adhere to the old currency. In the shops and in the public markets, the prices ticketed upon exhibited goods are all stated either in dollars and cents, or in Bahama currency. A book marked five shillings is to be bought with an English half-crown, one pound sterling being equivalent to two pounds old currency.

105. There is no paper currency in circulation; and the few Treasury debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent., representing the debt of the colony, and amounting in the aggregate to sixteen thousand four hundred pounds, are held by a very small number of persons, who rarely part with them. They have invariably been sold at par.

106. There is so little capital in Nassau that money can only be borrowed at a very high rate of interest—a state of things which seriously impedes the advancement of the colony.

Administration of Justice.

107. Justice is administered in the Supreme (or, as it is called, the General) Court of the Bahamas by one judge only. For many years there were a chief justice and two assistant justices. The two latter appointments have recently been abolished, and the chief justice now sits alone on the bench. He also sits as judge in the Vice-Admiralty, Bankruptcy, and Insolvent Courts.

108. Formerly both grand and petty juries were empannelled—now the institution of grand jury has been abolished, and the Attorney-General is vested as public prosecutor, with the full powers of a grand jury. The policy of this measure, I understand, was much questioned at the time of the Bill passing, which was in April 1848. It did not come into operation till March 1849, and sufficient time has not yet elapsed to admit of its practical working being ascertained.

109. The same law to which I refer, introduced another very important change in the administration of justice, evidently following the example of Scotland. Two-thirds of the jury may now find the verdict, except in cases where death is the penalty, and there, as formerly, the verdict of the whole twelve jurymen must be unanimous.

110. In further imitation of the Scotch practice, this law also empowers the jury to bring in a verdict of "not proven," when they consider the evidence insufficient to condemn the accused party, and at the same time are not satisfied of his innocence.

111. The Chief Justice does not go on circuit; but prisoners and witnesses are sent up to Nassau from all the out-islands, apparently a very expensive and incon-

venient arrangement. It does, however, succeed very well, but its success is evidently owing to the smallness of the population in the out-islands, and still more to the remarkable paucity of such offences as would come within the jurisdiction of the "General Court."

112. The following Table will show the state of crime in the Bahamas for three years :—

Cases Tried before the General Court.	1847		1848		1849	
	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
Murder	1	1	..	..	..	..
Felony	1	1	..	..	..	..
Conspiracy . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sodomy	1	1	..	..	..	..
Larceny	12	11	16	14	14	9
Forgery	1	1	..	..	..	..
Burglary	1	1	..	..	..	..
Embezzlement . .	1	1	..	..	..	..
Breach of Prison .	1	1	..	..	..	..
Misdemeanour . .	3	2	2	1	..	..
Assault	3	2	1	1	5	2

113. The diminution of crime is very apparent for the last two years ; and bearing in mind the vast number of people who are engaged in wrecking, and exposed to the demoralizing tendency of that pursuit, the calendar is not by any means so heavy as we might have expected in a population bordering on 24,000.

114. The civil business now brought before the General Court is of so very limited a character, that it not unfrequently happens that it is all settled on the first day of term.

115. The practitioners at the bar all follow the professions of counsel, attorney, proctor, and notary public, as that of a barrister alone would not maintain any gentleman. Only one of them was called to the English bar—all the others were called to the bar here. There are ten on the roll, but five only obtain any practice.

116. The police magistrate of New Providence holds his court at Nassau every day, and has a considerable number of cases to dispose of, as well on the "criminal" as on the "petty debt" side.

117. The following Table shows the extent of offences tried at the police courts of Nassau during the year 1849.

118. Return of summary convictions in the police magistrates' office (1849):—

Assaults	95
Larceny	37
Abuse	} 264
Drunkenness . . .	
Indecency	
Vagrancy	
Violent riding . . .	
Breach of market regulations . .	
Selling bread short of weight . .	

119. The total number of petty debt cases (under 5*l*.) heard by the police magistrates during the year 1849 was 189.

120. Each of the out-islands has a certain number of stipendiary constables at 16*l*. a-year each, who follow their respective trades or occupations, but conduct the first stage of the criminal process (that of apprehension) under the warrant of a justice of the peace.

121. In the selection of persons duly qualified to hold the commission of the peace, the Governor has no difficulty as far as Nassau and the island of New Providence are concerned, but for the out-islands it is very difficult to effect the object without going down the ladder of society to a step which would surprise those who reside in England.

122. We have three instances of the commission of the peace having been conferred upon persons purely black, two of whom in early days were slaves. Two* of them sat on the bench with myself in a case involving the dismissal of a stipendiary constable in one of the out-islands, and I thus had the means of

* One is a shipbuilder, the other an owner and master of a wrecking vessel.

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judging for myself as to their qualification for judicial administration. Not only did I form a most favourable opinion of their honest and conscientious mode of conducting the trial, but I had also, at a subsequent period, the satisfaction of assuring myself that their decisions obtained the confidence of the community generally. They joined their brother magistrates of white complexion at my table, and my hope is that such an occurrence, visible as it was to a large concourse of the people, will have had a good effect in breaking down the prejudice against colour.

Gaols.

123. The gaol of Nassau is in the form of an octagon, built of stone, stands in the centre of the town, surrounded by a high wall, is extremely well ventilated, and in every respect a most creditable establishment. It has two stories with cells in each. The ground-floor has two rooms occupied as an office and store-room, and six cells. The upper floor has eight cells.

124. The space included by the high wall contains the octagon gaol, the keeper's dwelling-house, the turnkey's dwelling-house, a treadmill, and a building formerly used as the workhouse, but now as the gaol for women. This last-mentioned building is in a very dilapidated state, and should be removed as soon as the colony can afford to build another.

125. The ground-floor of this old building is occupied partly as the dwelling-house of the matron, and partly for solitary cells, as well for males as females. The upper floor is divided off into cells for women, and when I first saw them they were far too confined for the purposes of necessary ventilation, and, in my opinion, unwholesome. They have since been altered, and are now tolerably well fitted for the purpose.

126. The solitary cells on the ground-floor were so wretchedly ventilated, that, in mercy to the prisoner, the door was constantly left "ajar," with a chain which prevented his exit. These cells are no longer used, as I have had other well-ventilated cells prepared for the purpose, where the prisoner's health will not suffer, and where he is shut out effectually from all ocular and conversational intercourse.

127. I found it was the practice here to allow two prisoners in the octagon building to remain in one cell both day and night. This practice no longer exists, and each prisoner is now locked up separately when he comes back from his work on the high roads. From his barred window he can look out upon the gaol yard.

128. The gaol is under the general control of a "Committee of Visiting Justices," annually appointed by the Governor, and under the more immediate supervision at all hours of the provost marshal. The keeper or governor of the gaol has 200*l.* a-year and a house within the walls. The turnkey has 85*l.* a-year, and the matron 30*l.* a-year, both of whom reside within the walls.

129. The average number of prisoners of both sexes is not greater now than 10, of whom 7 are males and 3 females. The number formerly was greater than this, but since my assumption of this government I have availed myself of the power vested in the Governor by a colonial law to establish a penal settlement at one (the most remote) of our out-islands, Inagua. To that place we send off all prisoners whose sentences subject them to hard labour, and of sufficient duration to justify the expense of transporting them. The distance to Inagua is about 400 miles, and a schooner takes them across in four or five days.

130. At Inagua we have erected a small but useful gaol, not, of course, upon the expensive scale of the Nassau prison, but of a character to combine salubrity with security. A gaoler and an overseer, with salaries of 60*l.* and 45*l.*, reside within the enclosure of a stone wall that surrounds the gaol; and the convicts are employed, under the directions of the resident magistrate, in making roads in and about the fast-rising settlement of "Matthew Town," two miles from the salt-pond, and situated at the south-west point of Inagua.

131. I was uneasy for some time at the thought of any of these convicts* being seriously ill, there being no medical man in the island; but within the last month a medical gentleman has proceeded to take up his permanent residence there, being interested in the salt-pond, and he has undertaken to attend the convicts and

* The average number is six.

furnish medicines for an annual allowance of 20*l.* which the Legislature has placed at my disposal for that purpose.

132. The concurrent opinions of various persons whom I have consulted on the point, warrant me in stating, that the terror of removal to a distant island, and the dread of a separation from families and friends, have had a very perceptible effect upon the population of Nassau in deterring them from the commission of serious or heavy crimes that would lead to transportation.

133. There are eight other gaols in the out-islands, built upon a much smaller scale, and without being surrounded by external walls. Most of them, I am happy to say, are untenanted, but answer the purposes of short incarceration very well. Each gaoler has a salary of 20*l.* a-year, but, of course, follows some other pursuit to make up an adequate income for his support.

134. The difficulty of finding suitable labour for females throughout the colony is felt to a great degree. I have observed the same thing in Australia with white convicts, but an imprisoned negress is even more unmanageable.

Public Roads.

135. The public roads in New Providence are in a very fair condition, but those in the out-islands are wretchedly kept, and in most cases utterly useless. The law intends that they should be kept up by the compulsory labour of the inhabitants, but the general repugnance to such work has rendered the Act perfectly nugatory and inoperative. We can scarcely be surprised at the dislike manifested to an Act under which the owner of 5 acres contributes by his personal labour as much as the owner of 50 or 500 acres, inasmuch as each of them has to work upon the roads 12 days in the year, or to provide a substitute, upon pain of paying 4*s.* a-day for each of those 12 days. The law was made in the days of slavery, and compelled the owner of slaves to send a certain number of them to work on the roads for 12 days in the year. The altered state of society renders it no longer just or expedient to enforce compulsory labour, and I accordingly submitted to the legislature whether the object which the law contemplates might not be attained by means of insular rates, to be levied and appropriated by trustees of roads elected by the inhabitants of each island. I hoped by this means not only to secure good, or, at least, passable roads for the out-islands, but also to pave the way for the introduction of the principle of municipal and local taxation so well known in England, and thus to relieve the general revenue of the colony from burthens which it can ill afford to bear, and from which New Providence, as the seat of government, alone derives benefit.

136. My suggestion underwent several long and animated debates in the House of Assembly, but I regret to state that, upon a final division, the project was abandoned. I do not, however, despair of seeing the principle eventually confirmed by the legislature, for the existing Road Act can never be made to work well, and some change must be made.

Crown Lands.

137. The total number of grants of Crown land made during the year 1849 was 34, of which 31 were by purchase at auction, two were free grants for churches, and one was in exchange of one tract of Crown land for another.

138. The total number of acres comprised in these 34 grants was 837½.

139. The average price per acre was 6*s.* sterling.

140. Of the 837½ acres so sold and conveyed to the purchasers by grants under the seal of the colony, the largest portion, that is to say, 525 acres, are in the island of St. Salvador, and have been bought by negro planters, who are doing remarkably well, and setting a very laudable example of perseverance and industry.

141. The only means by which the Executive Government can encourage the settlement and cultivation of the waste lands in the out-islands is by allowing respectable, well-conducted white or negro labourers, with their families, to pay down only half the purchase money, and, after the requisite survey has been made, to take possession of the land and cultivate it for 10 or 12 months before they are called upon to pay up the remainder of the purchase money. The usual practice I find to be this—the party wishing to purchase selects the land he wants generally 20 acres. The full sum he would have to pay at the upset price of 6*s.* an acre would be 6*l.*; he therefore pays into the bank to the credit of the Sur-

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veyor-General 3*l.*, or one-half the purchase money. Sooner or later the land he has selected is put up for sale, and most probably knocked down to him. The survey then takes place; the purchaser has possession given him; he builds his hut; clears the rocky land as well as he can; gets a crop of Guinea corn or vegetables from it; and, before the year has expired, pays up the other moiety of the purchase money—that is to say 3*l.* The Surveyor-General pays over the 6*l.* to the Receiver of Crown Revenue; the grant deed is made out, signed, recorded, and handed over to the planter, who thus becomes the proprietor of the soil.

142. The land is, generally speaking, so poor and so encumbered with huge stones, that in the course of a very few years it is exhausted, very few agriculturists having the means of manuring it or otherwise restoring its fertility. Hence arises that prevailing poverty and listlessness which the traveller laments to witness in most of the out-islands. There are exceptions, for the great fruit growing islands of Eleuthera and Abaco exhibit a laudable amount of persevering industry.

143. The total number of acres yet ungranted and uncleared in all the Bahamas (except Andros island, which is uninhabitable) is estimated at 911,841.

144. The crops of corn are very precarious owing to the want of rain, and not unfrequently to the spray of the sea, violently driven over the land by gales of wind. Within the last year and a half, since I assumed the government, I have been compelled, by the mere motive of humanity, to send up a supply of corn to two of the out-islands, “Exuma” and “Little Guana Cay,” where the settlers were reduced to a state bordering upon starvation. The same thing appears to have been done by my predecessors from time to time.

Revenue of the Crown.

145. The revenue belonging to the Crown is placed at the disposal of the Governor, whose duty it is to appropriate it (after consulting the Executive Council) to purposes of general utility to the colony.

146. The following table will show its extent, and the sources from whence it is derived:—

			£.	s.	d.		
£520	6	0	{	Proceeds of Crown Lands sold—average of 1848 and 1849	185	0	0
				Licences to cut Wood in Crown forests, average of 1848 and 1849	9	18	6
				Rent of two Ponds for preserving Turtle	27	7	6
				Commutation for Quit-rents for next seven years—per annum	300	0	0
				Rent of Salt-ponds, leased for twenty-one years	1,443	14	7
				Total of Crown's Revenue			£1,964	0	7

147. It will be perceived that the largest portion of the Crown's revenue is derived from the leases of salt-ponds. I have here given the full amount of the sums for which those leases were purchased at auction, but a considerable number of them have not been taken up, and will probably revert to the Government. I do not expect that we shall realize much above 1000*l.* a-year from the salt-pond leases, for some time to come. They will, in most cases, fall due in August next.

148. Hitherto the receipts and disbursements of salt-pond revenue have been conducted by the Crown Commissioners in each island, under the orders of the Governor; and, generally speaking, the revenue of each island has been appropriated either to the improvement of the salt-pond itself, or to some local object of improvement, such as a church, a school, or a gaol.

149. I am now making arrangements for bringing into one focus of public account, at the seat of government—that is to say, into the office of “Receiver of Crown Dues”—the whole of the rents from every one of the out-islands where a salt-pond exists; but it is still my intention to adhere to the wholesome practice of allowing each island to have the benefit of its own salt-pond revenue being appropriated to improvements of a local and really useful character.

150. The ordinary revenue from Crown lands and commutation of quit-rents, it

Waste lands in	
Andros	1,046,602
Other Islands	911,841
Total	1,958,443

will be seen, amounts to 520*l*., and the following outline of the expenditure for 1849 will show to what purposes generally it has been applied, as well as the surplus from the preceding year, amounting to 357*l*.

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151. Expenditure of Crown Funds in 1849:—

	£.	s.	d.	
Hire of a Vessel for Colonial purposes	29	3	4	
Pay of Militia Officers when on duty	84	1	4	} Since discontinued.
Collector's Commission at 10 per cent.	76	10	9	
Overseers and Labourers repairing certain roads	33	9	4	
Stationery for the late Governor's office	19	4	2	
Printing and Postage on public service	30	5	2	
Provisions sent to Out-islands suffering from loss of Crops	12	6	10	
A new Royal Standard for Government House	10	0	0	
An Awning for the Governor's protection from the Sun on his interinsular voyages	10	13	6	
Salvage paid on recovery of Government Property saved from the wreck of the Government Schooner	14	11	8	
Extra Pay to Officers acting under the Civil Engineer	26	4	8	} Since discontinued.
Total paid out of ordinary Crown Funds	£346	10	9	
Paid out of "Surplus Revenue" in aid of the general expenses incurred in the first settlement of Inagua	435	18	5	
Total expenditure from Crown Funds in the year 1849	£782	19	2	

152. The total amount of "Queen's fines" levied in 1849 was 103*l*. 15*s*. 0*d*., and the total amount of the Crown's proportion of "seizures" collected in the same year was 21*l*. 4*s*. 9*d*. Strictly viewed as the property of the Crown, both of these items of collection should be paid over to the Crown revenue; but such has never been the practice here, and I am unwilling to withdraw from the control of the local Legislature that which has been always regarded as part of the colonial revenue. Unforeseen expenses for colonial purposes are usually paid out of "Queen's fines."

Pension Fund.

153. A pension fund is provided for by the local Legislature in the shape of a deduction of 5 per cent. from all salaries of 100*l*. and upwards, and of 3 per cent. from all salaries between 50*l*. and 100*l*. This deduction is compulsory, and the law provides that the widows and children of all public officers and clergymen from whose salaries such deductions shall have been made by the receiver-general and treasurer, shall be entitled to pensions at the rate of 12*l*. to every 100*l*. of salary to the widow, and 4*l*. to every 100*l*. of salary to each child under ten years of age, and 5*l*. if above ten and under eighteen. If, however, the child is a female, and never marries, she may receive her pension for the whole of her life.

154. The fund was created in 1844, and has now accumulated to the sum of 2378*l*. 12*s*. 11*d*. The average amount of annual deductions may be stated at 580*l*., and the pensions now chargeable against the fund amount to 137*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*. Other pensions have been granted by the Legislature to the extent of 666*l*.

Barracks.

155. Three very spacious, well-ventilated ranges of barracks (two for the men and one for the officers) have been built at Nassau within the last sixteen years, and are adapted for a much more extensive garrison.

156. The total cost to Great Britain of the military occupation of the Bahamas, including the commissariat and ordnance expenditure, is 15,000*l*. per annum.

Colonial Militia.

157. The Bahama militia consists almost entirely of the black population, but the officers are white. All males, however (white or black), between the ages of eighteen and fifty, are liable to serve on the militia, unless they hold some public appointment, or belong to the fire brigade.

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158. The militia of the *out-islands* is never called out for drill or parade, and exists in name alone. But that of *New Providence* is called out once and sometimes twice a month for drill, and occasionally for parade, and portions of it also for guards of honour on the Queen's birthday, and the opening and closing of the local Legislature.

159. The private soldiers receive 8*d.* for every day they are out on parade or guards of honour, and the serjeants and corporals 1*s.* The officers did for some months also receive pay out of the Crown funds; but on my arrival in the colony I deemed it right, with the advice of the Council, to discontinue the allowance as far as the officers are concerned. That which the men receive is fixed by law.

160. The total cost of the militia to the colony is 270*l.* a-year.

161. The Governor, as commander-in-chief, has the exclusive control over the militia, and is empowered by law to grant commissions to officers, and to convene general courts-martial for the trial of officers and men.

162. The service is irksome to all the men and to most of the officers; but their discipline and efficiency are very creditable, and quite as great as could be reasonably expected.

Religion.

163. The religious establishments of the Bahamas are upon a scale highly creditable to the liberality of the local Legislature, as well as to that of the Imperial Parliament. The clergy of the Church of England (in number 11) are under the general episcopal control of the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, who visits the colony every two or three years, and under the more immediate supervision of his "Commissary," who permanently resides at Nassau, and holds from the Crown a commission as "Archdeacon of the Bahamas," with a salary of 1000*l.* a-year, the whole of which is paid by the British Treasury.

164. In Nassau and its suburbs, comprising a population of about 8000 persons, there are 12 places of Divine worship, namely, five* belonging to the Church of England, one to the Free Kirk of Scotland, three to the Wesleyan body, two to the Baptists of England, and one to a local and independent Baptist community.

165. Most of the "out-islands" have churches, chapels, or other places of Divine worship. One of them, "Abaco," has an immense Wesleyan chapel, large enough for Liverpool or Glasgow, but it is not half filled. In certain of the out-islands the great majority of the population belong to the Baptist communion, and, in others, to the Wesleyan. Throughout these islands it may be stated, that the members of the Church of England are in a minority. This is owing to the lateness of the period at which her missionaries came into the field.

166. The Baptist and Wesleyan missionaries have, for a long series of years, been exceedingly active and indefatigable in their calling, amidst a variety of discouragements; and the result is, that they have succeeded in implanting in the minds of the negro population particularly, and (to a great extent) of the white portion of the community also, a deep attachment to their respective communions, which cannot fail to improve their moral and religious conduct.

167. The local Legislature appropriates annually upwards of one-fourth part of the whole revenue of the colony to the purposes of religion, education, and charity.

168. The following table shows how the clergy of the Church of England are paid:—

	£.
Religion . . .	2,923
Education . . .	1,910
Poor . . .	1,550
Total . . .	6,383
Revenue . . .	25,057

		Annual Salary paid by the Colony.			
		£.	s.	d.	
Rector of Christchurch, Nassau . .	273	8	9		with a parsonage house, and 70 <i>l.</i> from Parliament.
Rector of St. Matthew's, „ . .	270	16	8		and 52 <i>l.</i> for house-rent, with 70 <i>l.</i> from Parliament.
Rector of St. Anne's, „ . .	150	0	0		and 31 <i>l.</i> for house-rent, with 150 <i>l.</i> from the Society for Propagating the Gospel.

* Christchurch, St. Mary's, St. Agnes, St. Matthew's, St. Anne's.

		Annual Salary paid by the Colony.				
		£.	s.	d.		
Curate of St. Agnes,	„ . .	120	0	0		
Curate of St. Mary's,	„ . .	93	15	0	with his salary as Garrison Chaplain.	
Rector of St. John's, Harbour Island		260	8	4	with 26 <i>l.</i> for house-rent.	
Rector of St. Paul's, St. Salvador .	. 150	0	0	0	with 100 <i>l.</i> a-year from the above Society.	
Rector of St. David's, Long Island	. 150	0	0	0	„	„
Rector of St. Patrick's, Eleuthera .	. 150	0	0	0	„	„
Rector of St. Peter's, Abaco . . .	. 150	0	0	0		
Missionary at St. Stephen's (Grand Bahama), 100 <i>l.</i> a-year from a Colonial Church Society.						

169. There is only one Presbyterian church in the Bahamas, that of St. Andrew's, at Nassau. Its minister has a salary from the colony of 260*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, with 52*l.* for house rent.

170. The Wesleyan and the Baptist ministers are paid by their respective societies in England. The Wesleyans have had several grants from the local treasury in aid of the erection of their chapels, and the Baptists have also received some pecuniary aid from the Government of the colony towards the erection of one of their chapels.

171. I regret to state, that a lamentable degree of sectarian animosity has divided the colonial community for the last 12 months, arising out of a claim made by the Presbyterians and Baptists to an equal participation with the Episcopalians in the ceremonial use of the parochial burial grounds.

172. The local Legislature, however, has recently put an end to so unseemly a state of things by an Act which was passed last March, with the entire assent of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and which opens the whole of the public burial grounds (not being bonâ fide church yards) to the use of all ministers of the Christian religion.

173. I annex to this Report a printed copy of the Lord Bishop's admirable charge to his clergy upon the passing of that Act, and I entertain a confident hope, that this one unfortunate subject of dispute being now set at rest authoritatively, the clergy of all denominations will henceforward labour in the vineyard of Christ with cordial unanimity. There is abundance of space for all of them to work in, and I am doing them but justice when I report it to be my opinion, after a long course of colonial experience, that they have been far more successful in their vocation than their brethren in most other colonies. I am well aware that vice and immorality may yet be found in the community generally; but still the ministers of religion in the Bahamas have succeeded in giving to the negro population habits of sobriety, order, and decency, and even a religious feeling to a degree which would in vain be sought for in other colonies where slavery has (as in these islands) once existed. No one can witness the administration of the Holy Sacrament in the churches and chapels of Nassau without being forcibly struck by the numbers, the decent appearance, and the devout demeanour of negroes and negresses as they successively follow and kneel at the rails of the communion table simultaneously with their white fellow-subjects. To those who have witnessed, as I have done, the sad consequences of slavery for years together, the sight I here describe cannot but be gratifying.

21st March 1850.

174. Nor is the fruit of such persevering exertions on the part of the ministers of religion invisible. It is to be daily seen in the tranquillity of the streets, the absence of riot and violence, the proper observance of the sabbath day, and still more in the rarity of serious crime. Concubinage, indeed, (one of the many legacies of slavery) still exists amongst the negroes to a lamentable extent; but it is gradually giving way to the marriage contract amidst the strenuous remonstrances of the clergy.

175. That religious instruction has also had the effect of raising up a spirit of brotherly love amongst the negroes may be fairly deduced from a remarkable fact, which has reached my ears while I am writing this Report. No sooner did the intelligence of the recent tornado at Nassau, and the consequent demolition of

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houses, reach the negro planters at St. Salvador (the only inhabitants of that Bahamian island), than the whole of them immediately contributed their mite, and sent up 20 bushels of corn as their subscription towards the relief of their suffering brethren; a striking example of Christian charity emanating from the first-discovered land of the Western World.

*Education.*1,910*l.*

176. The Bahamas have set an example on the educational question which any colony would do well to follow. I have already mentioned that out of their scanty revenue they appropriate nearly 2,000*l.* a-year for the support of public schools.

177. The general control of these schools, which are planted in every direction of this widely scattered territory, is vested by law in a "Board of Education," which meets once a month, or oftener if necessary, the Governor himself invariably presiding over their deliberations.

178. In former days *all* ministers of religion throughout the colony were members of the Board, but this was found in practice to lead to a very undesirable exhibition of sectarian discord at the table. It now consists of lay members only, five in number, one of whom is the Governor, and the other four are members of the Executive Council. The details, which involve an extraordinary amount of labour and correspondence, are conducted by a very able and persevering secretary (Mr. Doyle, an English barrister, practising at the Bahama bar), who gives up most disinterestedly a very large portion of his time to it, and receives for all his trouble the small salary of 50*l.* a-year.

179. The whole of the schools are inspected from time to time by a Normal schoolmaster, who was sent for from England at a salary of 200*l.* a year, with his travelling expenses through the islands.

180. The Board now maintains 36 schools, and has 1,736 children under tuition, nine-tenths of whom are coloured or black.

181. I visited nearly all of these schools in the course of my recent interinsular tour, or since my return to the seat of Government, and I rejoiced to find the children evincing an amount of intellectual acquirement generally, and of religious knowledge in particular, which would do credit to any of the National schools in England. The Board keeps steadily in view the paramount importance of inculcating a thorough knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. A chapter in the Bible is daily read by every class sufficiently far advanced in the power of reading, and the children are examined upon it immediately afterwards, so as to insure their understanding what they have just been reading. The general intelligence of the negro children, and the quickness with which they answered the numerous questions of myself and others upon a variety of subjects, struck me very forcibly throughout my inspection of the schools.

182. Large as the educational grant of the Bahama Legislature has been, bearing in mind the limited amount of revenue at their disposal, it is still far from being sufficient to meet the demands of the community. The Board have hitherto been obliged to be contented with such buildings as they could hire, but I found that the masters could not, for the want of proper space, introduce the whole of the machinery of the British and Foreign School Society, upon whose model the public schools of the colony are founded.

183. I urged the subject most strongly upon the Legislature at their last session, and I am happy to add very successfully. They have very liberally enlarged the means at the Board's disposal, and I trust that we shall soon have four new schools established, that in the course of two or three years the hired buildings will be given up, and that the Board will everywhere have school-houses of their own built on a proper model.

184. In no part of the world have I ever seen greater proofs of anxiety on the part of parents to have their offspring educated; and when I add that children of tender age are to be seen in almost every island walking four or five miles a day through rocky and rugged paths to and from school, it will be at once apparent that so laudable a disposition ought to be encouraged by every possible means. Most of the parents, a few years ago, were in the abject condition of slaves, and while they are now too old or too busy in procuring the means of subsistence for their families to admit of their attending the schools themselves, I regard

it as a great point gained if we can but persuade them to keep their children at school.

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185. My only source of regret is, that the Episcopalian clergy, generally speaking, keep aloof from the schools, which are maintained by the Board of Education. I am quite sure they act from conscientious motives; but I am equally certain that if they would but attend our schools, and give us their cordial assistance in the form of daily or weekly inspection, they would discover that religious instruction *does* form the very basis of all our system of tuition, though unhappily they persist in thinking otherwise.

186. The Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Baptist ministers all attend our schools, and their occasional examinations of the children are productive of the best results.

187. The Episcopalian clergy, however, are not idle in the great cause, for they have schools of their own in many places, which are producing much good. The Rev. Mr. Woodcock, curate of St. Agnes, in the suburbs of Nassau, has, by his (almost unaided) resources, succeeded to a most remarkable degree. I visited his three schools very lately with the Bishop of Jamaica, and was highly gratified. He has nearly 300 children under tuition.

188. Besides the schools I have thus described, there are several private establishments, but these are principally for the children of *white* persons.

189. It is scarcely to be expected that in a country where, but a few years since, the status of slavery existed, the seeds of that unfortunate prejudice against coloured people, which seems to fasten itself with astonishing strength upon some persons, would be soon eradicated. It must be the work of time and the result of education. All my personal efforts, as the Governor of the colony, are perpetually directed to this end, but I am afraid it must be admitted that the seeds of this unhappy disease, for disease it is, are not yet extirpated from the Bahamian community. Two of the out-islands (Abaco and Harbour Island) adhere to this prejudice with extraordinary tenacity, and the white inhabitants of those localities will forego the advantages offered by the Board of Education, rather than suffer their children to learn their lessons in the same room with those of the coloured and black population.

190. This very serious impediment to the spread of enlightened knowledge will however give way at last to the influence of time and example, for it is due to the community of Nassau that I should here record the creditable fact that very few vestiges now remain amongst its educated classes of any prejudice against colour. White, coloured, and black jurors are to be seen indiscriminately walking into the jury-box, and conducting their important functions upon a footing of the most perfect equality.

191. I annex to this Report a printed copy of the Board of Education's last Report upon the state of their schools, and to that document I would refer for details as to salaries and emoluments of teachers. February 1850.

Support of the Poor.

192. The provision made by the Legislature of the Bahamas for the maintenance of the helpless poor, is upon a scale of liberality which entitles it to great credit.

193. A large pile of buildings has been erected in one of the most elevated spots about the town of Nassau for the reception of the aged, sick, infirm, or otherwise helpless poor of the whole colony, and bears the name of the "New Providence Asylum."

194. The House of Assembly annually appropriates, from the slender revenue at its disposal, a sum of 1,550*l.* for the support of the poor, of which 143*l.* is expended for a dispensary, and 1,407*l.* for this asylum. The salaries of the various persons employed are given in the margin.

195. The control of the asylum is vested by law in three Commissioners, who are appointed by the Governor, and give their valuable services to the public gratuitously. The Board now consists of three highly respected merchants, one of whom is a member of the Executive Council, and the other two are members of the House of Assembly.

196. The Governor never interferes, and the management is admirably effected by the disinterested labour of the these three gentlemen. Under their orders is a

	£.	s.	d.
Salary of Superintendent of Asylum . . .	208	6	8
Physician . . .	94	11	8
Chaplain . . .	25	0	0
Matron . . .	25	0	0
Attendants . . .	75	0	0
Provisions . . .	680	0	0
Do. Out-islands . . .	300	0	0
	1407	18	4
Dispensary : Physician . . .	60	0	0
Medicines . . .	83	0	0
Total . . .	1550	18	4

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superintendent, who resides with his family in the building, together with a matron and proper attendants.

197. No difficulties are made as to admittance, provided that the party applying brings to one of the Commissioners a satisfactory certificate from the minister of the persuasion he belongs to, or from some other well known respectable householder, that he or she is really incapacitated by age, sickness, or infirmity, from earning a subsistence.

198. Out-door relief is discountenanced as much as possible, but in some few cases the Commissioners have found it necessary to allow it.

199. A very able physician gives his attendance at the asylum once and frequently twice a day, and the chaplain (a Presbyterian clergyman, minister of St. Andrew's) gives spiritual advice and comfort to the poor people with great zeal.

200. There is a good garden at the rear of the building, and such of the inmates as are able to work, are employed in raising vegetables for the use of the asylum. Their meals consist of plain but wholesome food on ordinary occasions, though the last day I visited them they were all dining upon excellent turtle soup, which they have once a week. The explanation of a circumstance, which in England would sound so strange, is, that here we can purchase turtle at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $3d.$ a pound.

201. There is no "Lunatic Asylum" in the colony; and I am sorry to state that there are no less than 17 in the "Asylum for the Poor." The building is not fitted for the introduction of that system which modern experience in England has happily proved to be alike successful and humane. I have brought the subject under the notice of the Legislature, and there is reason to hope that as soon as the treasury is somewhat richer, a proper asylum for the insane will be built.

202. The average number of inmates, sane and insane, may be stated at 54.

203. Another most useful and humane institution for the relief of the poor is the "Nassau Dispensary." Here, upon the production of a certificate from any minister of religion as to the inability of the party from poverty to purchase medicine or to pay for advice, both one and the other are instantly given by a physician, who has a salary from the Treasury of 60*l.* a year, and who merely charges the Government the cost price of those drugs which are consumed in making up medicines for the poor upon his own prescription, or upon that of any other licensed practitioner in the colony.

204. The poor in the out-islands are also supplied from this source with medicines, which are placed in the hands of the clergyman or the local magistrate for their use.

205. The medicines altogether cost the colony little more than 80*l.* a year, and the Governor of the Bahamas has the satisfaction of reflecting that there is no danger of any human being under his rule dying from the want of food, of medicine, or of care.

JOHN GREGORY.

Government House, Nassau, May 15, 1850.

Sane 37
Insane 17
—
54
—

Encl. 1 in No. 4.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

CHARGE of the LORD BISHOP of JAMAICA to his CLERGY in the BAHAMAS, 21st March 1850.

Government House, Nassau,
21st March 1850.

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN,

ON a visit to the Bahamas, undertaken rather for a special purpose than for the transaction of the ordinary business of episcopal visitation, I have not thought it necessary to invite the attendance of the missionaries and curates of the out-islands to meet me at Nassau.

Those gentlemen could hardly have been convened without incurring some degree of personal inconvenience and expense, and I was unwilling to withdraw them from the duties in which they were more profitably occupied in their respective cures.

But as I am now about to embark (D.V.) on my return to Jamaica, I would not omit the opportunity which this visit affords, of briefly addressing you on the subject of the recent legislation affecting the Church of the Bahamas, and on some points of pastoral duty, respecting which you will probably look to your diocesan for guidance and direction.

The special purpose to which I have alluded, and which has been now happily accomplished, was, it may be well to remind you, the settlement of the question as to the exclusive right of ministers of the Church of England to the ceremonial interment of the dead in certain public

burial-grounds within the parishes of Christ Church and Saint Matthew, in the Island of New Providence.

This right, assumed and exercised during a period of more than half a century, by the parochial clergy, has lately been impugned under circumstances which it is not requisite to detail, by the ministers and congregations in New Providence who dissent from the Established Church.

Without intending to re-open a discussion on this question, by reciting the facts and arguments adduced on either side, and which, as I think, will be found to have been carefully and fairly considered in my letter addressed to his Excellency the Governor in August last, as the basis of a mediatorial legislative settlement of the dispute, I will briefly say, that I advised this measure as the best remedy of which, in my judgment, the case was susceptible. I advised it on a conviction of its moral and political expediency, under the peculiar and altered character of the population of the Bahamas, as represented to me by his Excellency Governor Gregory, in an extended correspondence on the subject;—I advised it, because a large number of persons, constituting the representation of the whole dissenting population of the island, denied the exclusive right of the Church to these cemeteries, and asserted their own coequal claim to occupy them;—I advised it, because the legality of this claim was affirmed by the principal law officer of the Crown, although I myself have never admitted its validity; and because the contest between the parties had led to scenes scandalous and shocking to the feelings of all good Christians, and which were but too likely to be repeated to the great hurt and injury of the community; I advised it still more from a regard to the welfare of a Church, of which I must be supposed to be, in this part of Her Majesty's dominions, the principal conservator, and because I hoped that the concession strictly limited to the boundaries which I proposed to it would go far to conciliate the more reasonable and moderate of the reclaimants, while it would relieve the clergy from the distress of delivering the beautiful language of the Liturgy of our Church to unwilling listeners, and over the remains of those who had in life refused her ordinances, and departed from her communion.

Under this advice, in which I had the good fortune to have the full concurrence of the Governor of the colony, his Excellency caused a Bill to be initiated in the Legislature, with the history of which you are well acquainted, and which, after certain modifications, is substantially the Act that has become the law of the colony.

The duty of the clergy with respect to this Act is manifest. They may not defer their obedience, according to a mistaken direction, which I must officially and explicitly disavow, "until the pleasure of Her Majesty hereon shall have been distinctly enunciated." I am bound to tell you, on the contrary, that an Act passed by the two branches of the local legislature, and assented to by the Sovereign's representative, immediately becomes law, and is of full force and operation until formally disallowed by the Crown.

But to the Act adverted to you have every motive to a cheerful and ready acquiescence. It originated in the recommendation of your diocesan; it was brought forward at the instance of a just and enlightened executive; it precludes any possible future encroachment on the possessions of the Church, which possessions it accurately defines and acknowledges, while it gives up only a doubtful and disputed right to an exclusive ceremonial sepulture, in certain cemeteries, detached from the fabrics of the churches, and which may be occasionally occupied by Christian ministers of different sects, without injury or interruption to your own ministrations.

For myself, I can express nothing but grateful thanksgiving to an Almighty and benevolent Providence, which evokes good out of evil, for permitting these contentions to result in a measure which has given additional security to the Church of England for her property in these islands, and is well adapted to restore peace to a divided and disturbed community.

As the ministers of peace and quietness, I implore you to lend your powerful aid in giving to this measure the happy effect which I contemplate. As your brother I advise, as your spiritual father I enjoin you to combine with me, and, I may add, with the Government and Legislature also, in the work of pacification, which requires only your cordial sympathy and assistance to be ensured.

It is also almost superfluous to say that it will continue to be your duty to officiate when required in these public burial-grounds, which, although now laid open by the law to other parties, will still retain in the estimation of the Church of England their consecrated character.

As none can have a greater interest than myself in the conservation of the alliance still happily subsisting between the Church and State in the several governments that constitute the diocese of Jamaica, so none can desire more earnestly to preserve the just measure of establishment which that Church at present enjoys, and which it is my hope and belief it will long retain, alike in the hearts of the people and in the laws of these colonies.

While our colonial polity has provided for other denominations of Christians the utmost extent of protection, and such pecuniary assistance as they are willing to accept, you are left in possession of many evident advantages. You have an ecclesiastical constitution and government in close relationship to the State; you have an episcopate erected by the Crown, and supported under an Act of the Imperial Parliament. You have a fixed and permanent endowment guaranteed from the colonial revenue. You have a certain measure of the parochial system to favour your ministries. You have such privileges as are consistent with the rights of others, and as befit an integral and acknowledged part of the National Church.

I cannot, then, bring myself to believe that a legislature which has so far co-operated with the Crown in securing to you these substantial benefits, can intend such an injury as you appear to dread to a Church which it has so long fostered and upheld. I cannot believe that there will ever be procured the consentient Acts of such a Legislature, to the demolition of the fabric

BAHAMAS.

which they have built, and the overthrow of an institution which they have materially contributed to create.

In the "signs of the times," as they have recently been manifested, I think that I discover more of the bow than of the cloud, and although we must expect difficulties, we have no reason to predict destruction.

The course which you will now pursue must be shown as one of consistency and conciliation. More strongly attached to the performance of your duties than to the enjoyment of your privileges: I feel assured that it has been rather for the former than the latter that you have hitherto contended. That contest, however, is now decided; and the Church has gained much, and lost little, by a decision which I will never admit to be, even seemingly, a defeat.

Let the principles by which I believe you to have been influenced be now demonstrated and carried out:—The principles of order, of charity, of respect to the laws, and of utter subjection to the Spirit of the Gospel of Peace.

Animated by that spirit, you will endeavour to allay the excitement and resentful feelings which have been kindled in the late dispute. To your own congregations you will take care to explain the real position in which the Church has been placed by the recent enactment, which has been somewhat misunderstood; and you will give no countenance to the unwise conjectures of improbable hostilities on the part of the Legislature, which, if threatened by your adversaries, it is the very intention of the Act for the settlement of the burial-ground question to avert.

And now, my dear brethren, I bid you farewell! and praying earnestly that the blessing of our only Lord and Saviour may be on your labours and on your flocks, I take leave of you with the words of St. Peter: "Finally, be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous: not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing, but contrariwise, blessing; knowing that ye are thereunto called, that ye should inherit a blessing."

AUBREY G. JAMAICA.

Encl. 2. in No. 4.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

REPORT of the BOARD of EDUCATION, appointed under the Act "to establish a system of Popular Education and Training" in the BAHAMA ISLANDS, for the Year 1849.

THE Board of Education have the honour to submit, for the third time, to the Bahama Legislature, their annual report. They will first draw attention to what they did, in reference to the schools under their jurisdiction, during the past year, and then proceed to review briefly, the state of popular education in this colony, and the prospects of the public schools.

The Board adverted in their last report to the diminution in the number of the public schools, in consequence of the dismissal of a great number of incompetent and inefficient teachers, and the Board's inability immediately to supply their places with fit persons. The Board have now the gratification to remark, that, since the commencement of the past year, they have opened eight schools in the following localities:—Rock Sound, Governor's Harbour, Bluff Settlement, Current Settlement, Moss Town Exuma, Carrion Crow Harbour, Grand Bahama, Ragged Island, and Saint Salvador. The benefits of a sound and scriptural education have thus been extended to 454 additional children.

The Board, aided by the inhabitants, have erected school-houses, commodious in size and adapted to the British and Foreign School Society's system of instruction, at the following places:—Carrion Crow Harbour, Spanish Wells, Saint Salvador, and Cherokee Sound Abaco.

Grants of lumber and other materials for the repair or fitting up of several of the Board's school-houses have been also made.

Owing to the teachers of the public schools at Sandilands and the Bluff Settlement being unable to hire a dwelling-house, the Board were constrained to build suitable residences in those localities, in order to prevent the discontinuance of the schools.

The Board have obtained from England a large quantity of school books and stationery, adapted to the mode of instruction in their schools, and have distributed them among the public schools. They have just grounds for stating, that, at no period since the introduction of popular education in these islands, were the public schools so well and adequately supplied with the means of instruction as they are at present.

The Board have also enlarged the number of school libraries, and are in expectation of being able shortly to extend the advantages of these useful auxiliaries in the comprehensive scheme of popular education.

Deeply impressed with the necessity of securing able and efficient teachers for their schools, the Board have been in correspondence with the master of the Normal Institution at Glasgow, on the subject of obtaining two fit masters from that excellent seminary, and they have received the assurance that their wishes will be carried out upon the transmission to Scotland of the passage-money and outfit of the gentlemen who have consented to come out to this colony. An amount likely to meet the expense has been since forwarded, and the Board's views are therefore in process of accomplishment. The superior advantages which in all probability will result from the employment of properly trained and energetic teachers, though at a seriously increased expense, have had due weight with the Board in the step which they have taken.

The resolution which appeared in the Board's last report, authorizing the assembling of their teachers in Nassau, during the Christmas holidays, for mutual information and instruction,

and providing for the expense attendant thereupon, has been rescinded, as the reasons which prompted the resolution have no longer any existence.

The Board have 23 schools established throughout the colony, and they employ 35 teachers, whose annual salaries amount to 1,051*l*.

The number of children who attend the public schools has increased to 1736—510 beyond the number specified in the Board's last report.

Of these 988 are boys, and 748 girls.

In respect to the attainments of the scholars, 1,106 spell, 992 read, 428 write in books and 633 on slates, and 673 are in the simple rules of arithmetic and 201 in the compound and higher rules, 486 are instructed in grammar, 458 in geography, 308 are taught needlework, 15 tailoring, and 14 shoemaking.

The annual examination of the public schools in this island took place in December last. His Excellency the Governor, in the kindest manner, presided at all the examinations, which were attended, most numerous and respectably, by the parents and friends of the children, and by others interested in the success of popular education. All the schools, particularly the boys' central, underwent an exceedingly satisfactory examination, reflecting equal credit upon the assiduity of the teachers, and the diligence of the pupils. The certain and pleasing evidences of marked progress in the various branches of study, since the previous year's examination, were strikingly visible.

The normal schoolmaster visited the public schools in the out-island districts during the past year, and reported very favourably upon them, with a few exceptions.

The Board had occasion to dismiss the teacher at the Current Settlement in consequence of her reported inefficiency, but they have since appointed a competent master and mistress to conduct the school.

The Board intend to discontinue the school at Clarence Town, Long Island, on account of the reported indifference of the people to the education of their children, and the consequent low state to which the school has been reduced, until they are able to perceive a marked change for the better in the feelings of the people, and a real desire to avail themselves of the enlightened liberality of the legislature. There are many other localities in which the inhabitants are urgent for the establishment of a public school, and where the benefits of a sound and scriptural education would be immediately taken advantage of by parents who are sincerely anxious for the instruction of their children. The Board deem it their duty to take these differences of feeling into their consideration, in expending the limited means at their disposal, and to make the best use of their funds by appropriating them to those localities where they are likely to produce the most beneficial effects.

The Board have determined upon the establishment of five schools, in addition to those already in operation. They are to be opened at Inagua, Gregory Town, and Savannah Sound Eleuthera, Watlings Island, and Rum Cay. Teachers have been appointed, and they will shortly proceed to the discharge of their duties.

The inhabitants of Marsh Harbour Abaco, of William's Town, at the north end of Long Island, and of George Town Exuma, are particularly anxious for a public school, but the Board's want of means precludes their extension of educational advantages to those localities. Their sphere of usefulness must remain confined until the legislature deem it fit to augment the funds at their disposal.

On account of the Board's inability to erect school-houses in all the localities where they have schools, they have been obliged to hire the best buildings they could procure; but these are utterly unsuited to the system of instruction used in the Board's schools. They at present pay an annual rent of 73*l*. for the school-houses which they occupy in Grant's Town, in the western district of this island, at Harbour Island, at Governor's Harbour, and Rock Sound Eleuthera, and at Long Island.

The Board would suggest to the legislature the expediency of granting them a sum of money in order to the erection of school-houses in those settlements, and at the other localities where they contemplate the immediate establishment of schools. The Board feel assured that not more than one-half of the principal money on which the public are now paying interest, in the shape of school-house rent, would be required for the purpose.

The Board subjoin extracts from the report of the normal schoolmaster upon the unfitness of the school-houses at Harbour Island, and Crooked Island, with the view of showing the utter inadequacy of those buildings to the objects for which they are used, and of enabling the legislature the better to determine upon the necessity for erecting suitable edifices.

HARBOUR ISLAND.—"The size of the apartment in which the school is carried on is out of all proportions, 20 feet long by 14 feet wide is all the room that can be appropriated at any one time under the master's eye. And this want of space causes great inconvenience. The new desks so recently provided for the school have been shortened from 16 feet to 12 feet long, thereby unfitting them for any other room properly proportioned. Even now, however, the distance between the ends of the desks and the partition is only 2 feet, only room enough to pass, and not enough, if any one happens to be coming in a contrary direction. Thus, through the want of a properly arranged room, the system on which the school should be conducted, and which the master has learnt, is thrown overboard for the dame-school plan of 'shift for yourself.' It then remains for me respectfully to suggest the erection of a new school-house.

"In reference to the cost of putting up a good substantial building, 52 feet by 26 feet, I found a party that was willing to take the contract for 200 dollars; the lumber, also, might be bought at Harbour Island for 25 dollars per 1000 feet."

CROOKED ISLAND.—"An insurmountable obstacle, however, to the successful testing of any teacher's skill and influence in a neighbourhood, is still in existence here, in the shape of a bad

BAHAMAS.

place to keep a school in. Last year I reported fully on this matter, and since then I believe no alteration has taken place except for the worse. I am aware your secretary has been in correspondence with Mr. Fox to endeavour to effect some repairs of the building, but this has been found impracticable, from the fact, that the school-house belongs to a company of persons, the most of whom object to any interference with their property.

"While staying on the settlement I made every inquiry relative to the cost of a new school-house, and I found about 400 dollars would complete one of wood of proper dimensions."

The Board have very great pleasure in appending to their report the following extract from the speech of his Excellency the Governor, at the opening of the present session of the Bahama Legislature. It confirms, in a remarkable manner, the views which they have propounded with reference to the necessity for supplying the educational wants of the people; to the unfitness of the school-houses hired by the Board; and to the inadequacy of the Board's means to meet the increasing and urgent applications to them as well for the establishment of schools, as the increase of the very low stipends which the Board's teachers receive.

"On a former occasion I noticed the liberality with which you had provided for the education of the people. My tour through the colony, however, has impressed me with the painful conviction, that large as your bounty has been, it is yet inadequate to supply the wants of the community. I may instance Inagua, Rum Cay, and Marsh Harbour, as having come within my own observation, while I am aware, that from other quarters, the Board of Education has received urgent applications for the establishment of schools.

"With the willing assistance of the Board I have thought it right at once to secure the services of a very competent schoolmaster for Inagua, not doubting that you will cheerfully make provision for a school in this rising settlement.

"Considering the remarkable fact witnessed by myself in many of the out-islands, that children of tender age are in the habit of walking four and five miles a day through rocky and rugged paths to and from school, I require no stronger proof of the sincerity of the desire existing on the part of the parents to provide an education for their offspring.

"Limited, therefore, though our revenue resources unfortunately are, it would still be far better to make any sacrifice, than to discourage this laudable disposition of the people.

"The Board of Education, at whose proceedings I am always most happy to preside, keeps steadily in view the paramount importance of inculcating a thorough knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and in my recent examination of every one of the schools, I rejoiced to see the children evincing an amount of intellectual acquirement generally, and of religious knowledge in particular, which would do credit to any of the national schools in the mother country. Whether, therefore, we look to the temporal or to the eternal welfare of the rising generation, we must see that the demand for education is the most sacred of any that can be made on the public purse.

"In the course of my tour I observed that many of the schoolmasters were unable to carry out the system of the British and Foreign School Society, in consequence of the confined limits of their school-houses. In all these cases I found that the buildings were hired by the Board, while in those instances where the school-houses had been built for the purpose, the success of tuition was perceptibly greater.

"I would therefore suggest for your deliberation, whether, considering the rents paid for the hired buildings, it would not be better economy in the end to build school-houses at once, wherever schools are already established by the Board.

"Another serious difficulty experienced by the Board, is that of procuring competent teachers. The salaries upon the existing scale are too small to attract efficient masters, and the Board has recently taken measures to procure the services of two well-trained teachers from Scotland upon higher salaries, in the hope that through their instrumentality, a better class of native teachers will eventually be formed.

"Under all these circumstances, I am constrained to urge upon your attention the inadequacy of the present educational grant. I know that I am addressing those who have set an example of liberality on the educational question worthy of imitation by any British colony; and if from carrying out effectually the great object of general education, you should be deterred by the existing condition of the colonial finances, I would venture to suggest that the guarantee of the legislature would at once raise the requisite funds, nor could posterity with reason complain of a small debt, from which they would themselves be the greatest gainers."

It would be a work of supererogation for the Board to press upon the legislature the paramount importance of imparting instruction, and diffusing knowledge among the people, calculated as it eminently is to confer happiness upon individuals, and to enhance the general prosperity, by creating the most effective means for the prevention of misery, vice, and crime, —the certain and baneful consequences of popular ignorance.

Annexed are statistics, exhibiting the attainments and expenditure of each of the public schools, and the abstract of the account between the Board of Education and the public, showing their receipts and disbursements with the balance on hand.

February 1850.

STATISTICS of SCHOOLS in the BAHAMAS.

NAME OF THE DISTRICT.	Public School, and where Situated.	Population of the District.	On the Books by the last Return.	Average Number in Daily Attendance.	No. of Scholars.		No. of paid Teachers, exclusive of Pupil Teachers or Monitors.	ATTAINMENTS.											
					Boys.	Girls.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.		Arith- metic.		Grammar.	Geography.	Needlework.	Handi- craft.		
										Books.	Slates.	Simple Rules.	Comp. Rules.				Tailoring.	Shoe- making.	
Abaco . . .	Green Turtle Cay .	1,890	35	26	17	18	2	31	31	15	16	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . .	Little Guano Cay .	..	60	54	34	26	2	60	57	28	32	31	14	38	38	14	..	..	..
„ . . .	Cherokee Sound .	..	67	52	44	23	1	57	44	20	32	35	11	26	26	..	..	..	..
Andros Island .	Coakley's Town .	759	41	19	22	19	2	20	13	6	13	9	..	5	5	10	..	..	..
Crooked Island .	Long Cay .	935	43	35	38	5	2	29	23	12	11	19	5	5	5	..	..	..	..
Eleuthera . . .	Spanish Wells .	3,445	71	65	54	17	2	37	29	21	32	17	12	18	18	13	..	..	..
„ . . .	Rock Sound .	..	60	50	35	25	2	60	55	32	13	25	14	40	40	..	..	..	..
„ . . .	Governor's Harbour .	..	52	42	42	10	2	50	33	16	16	14	13	22	13	7	..	..	..
„ . . .	Bluff Settlement .	..	49	35	24	25	2	28	9	4	3	7	..	7	7	13	..	..	..
„ . . .	Tarpum Bay .	..	91	75	43	48	2	22	16	17	12	14	3	16	16	15	..	..	..
„ . . .	Current Settlement .	..	20	17	10	10	1	10	10	..	10	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Exuma . . .	Moss Town .	1,682	57	39	30	27	1	18	15	9	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Bahama .	Eight-mile Rock .	812	85	73	53	32	1	85	63	24	61	30	6	63	63	..	..	..	..
„ . . .	Carrion Crow Harbour .	..	60	38	42	18	1	27	15	12	40	8	..	30	30	..	..	..	..
Harbour Island .	St. John's .	1,745	85	70	67	18	2	50	40	40	40	34	8	8	..	18	..	..	..
Long Island .	Clarence Town .	1,286	34	7	18	16	1	30	25	10	17	9	2	12	12	..	..	..	..
New Providence	Boys' Central School .	8,385	191	140	191	..	1	164	164	72	113	120	65	75	75	..	15	14	..
„ . . .	Girls' Central School .	..	57	44	..	57	1	38	38	14	14	18	12	30	30	30	..	..	..
„ . . .	Western District .	..	142	89	46	96	1	50	79	26	48	28	8	20	20	80	..	..	..
„ . . .	Grant's Town .	..	158	119	30	128	2	100	100	11	40	158	24	24	24	40	..	..	..
„ . . .	Sandilands .	..	122	78	52	70	1	56	56	..	18	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..
Ragged Island .	Duncan's Town .	313	58	40	31	27	1	45	45	20	31	20	..	20	20	20	..	..	..
St. Salvador .	North End .	674	98	43	65	33	2	39	32	19	21	28	2	27	16	19	..	..	..

STATISTICS of SCHOOLS in the BAHAMAS.

NAME OF THE DISTRICT.	Public School, and where Situated.	Name of Teacher.	EXPENDITURE.								INCOME.	
			STIPEND.							Books, Stationery, Repairs, Apparatus, &c.	Government Grant.	Fees, during the last Twelve-months.
			Master.	Mistress.	Mistress of the Infant School.	Monitors.						
Abaco.	Green Turtle Cay .	Mr. Wildgoos .	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
"	Little Guano Cay .	Mrs. Wildgoos .	50 0 0	.. ..	20 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	16 16 8½	.. ..	3 15 5	.. ..	.. ..
"	"	Mr. Barker .	40 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 16 4½	.. ..	6 2 10½	.. ..	.. ..
"	"	Mrs. Thompson .	.. ..	6 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Andros Island .	Cherokee Sound .	Mr. Gwynn .	40 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16 7 8	.. ..	2 18 2½	.. ..	.. ..
"	Coakley's Town .	Mr. Sweeting .	34 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19 13 0½	.. ..	0 9 6	.. ..	.. ..
"	"	Mrs. Sweeting .	.. ..	5 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Crooked Island .	Long Cay .	Mr. Fox .	34 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	12 5 11	.. ..	2 18 4	.. ..	.. ..
"	"	Miss Fox .	.. ..	6 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Eleuthera . . .	Spanish Wells .	Mr. Camplejohn	40 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	38 4 9½	.. ..	2 1 8	.. ..	.. ..
"	"	Mrs. Camplejohn	.. ..	6 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
"	Rock Sound .	Mr. McDonald .	40 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	36 0 5	.. ..	7 1 11	.. ..	.. ..
"	"	Mrs. McDonald	.. ..	10 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
"	Governor's Harbour .	Mr. Moss .	34 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	18 19 7	.. ..	2 3 5	.. ..	.. ..
"	"	Mrs. Moss .	.. ..	6 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
"	Bluff Settlement .	Mr. Hall .	34 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	32 5 3½	.. ..	0 17 9½	.. ..	.. ..
"	"	Mrs. Hall .	.. ..	6 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
"	Tarpum Bay .	Mr. Petty .	34 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15 16 1½	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
"	"	Mrs. Petty .	.. ..	6 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
"	Current Settlement .	Mr. Brown .	34 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 0 6	.. ..	1 3 11½	.. ..	.. ..
"	"	Mrs. Brown .	.. ..	6 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Exuma	Moss Town .	Mrs. Godwin .	.. ..	27 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20 13 10½	.. ..	1 0 10	.. ..	.. ..
Grand Bahama .	Eight-mile Rock .	Mr. Bannister .	40 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 8 4½	.. ..	5 14 7	.. ..	.. ..
"	Carrion Crow Harbour	Mr. Wallace .	34 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16 3 6½	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Harbour Island .	St. John's .	Mr. Munro .	60 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	26 6 5½	.. ..	6 9 2	.. ..	.. ..
"	"	Mrs. Munro .	.. ..	10 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Long Island .	Clarence Town .	Mr. Rea .	34 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 2 8½	.. ..	2 4 7½	.. ..	.. ..
New Providence	Boys' Central .	Mr. Spence .	125 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	4 5 0	.. ..	35 15 1	.. ..	24 19 8	.. ..	.. ..
"	Girls' Central .	Mrs. Young .	.. ..	50 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	18 15 2	.. ..	7 1 4½	.. ..	.. ..
"	Western District .	Mrs. Taylor .	.. ..	.. ..	35 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	26 11 3	.. ..	5 3 6½	.. ..	.. ..
"	Grant's Town .	Mrs. Horton .	.. ..	.. ..	35 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	30 5 3½	.. ..	0 19 7	.. ..	.. ..
"	"	Miss Horton .	.. ..	.. ..	10 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
"	Sandilands .	Mrs. Forbes .	.. ..	30 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	46 9 7½	.. ..	1 3 6	.. ..	.. ..
Ragged Island .	Duncan's Town .	Mrs. Ceruti .	.. ..	30 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9 10 6½	.. ..	2 15 0	.. ..	.. ..
St. Salvador .	North End .	Mr. Stuart .	34 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	23 8 10½	.. ..	6 18 4½	.. ..	.. ..
"	"	Mrs. Stuart .	.. ..	6 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

REPORTS EXHIBITTING THE PAST AND PRESENT

COMPARATIVE SCALE of the Number of Scholars on the Books, and the Average in Attendance, in the following Schools, for the Years 1848-49.

NAME OF THE DISTRICT.	Public School, and where Situated.	1848		1849	
		On the Books.	Average.	On the Books.	Average.
Abaco	Green Turtle Cay . .	36	32	35	26
„	Little Guano Cay. . .	62	54	60	54
„	Cherokee Sound . . .	70	48	67	52
Andros Island . . .	Coakley's Town . . .	54	28	41	19
Crooked Island . . .	Long Cay.	24	20	43	35
Eleuthera	Spanish Wells	53	49	71	65
„	Rock Sound . . . . .	..	..	60	50
„	Governor's Harbour . .	..	..	52	42
„	Bluff Settlement . . .	..	..	49	35
„	Tarpum Bay . . . . .	..	..	91	75
„	Current Settlement . .	..	..	20	17
Exuma	Moss Town . . . . .	..	..	57	39
Grand Bahama . . .	Eight-mile Rock. . .	52	24	85	73
„	Carrión Crow Harbour .	..	..	60	38
Harbour Island . . .	St. John's	74	65	85	70
Long Island	Clarence Town	37	13	34	7
New Providence . . .	Boys' Central	184	122	191	140
„	Girls' Central.	97	61	57	44
„	Western District. . . .	80	73	142	89
„	Grant's Town.	169	150	158	119
„	Sandilands	111	66	122	78
Ragged Island . . .	Duncan's Town . . . .	..	..	58	40
St. Salvador	North End	64	18	98	43
Total		1,167	823	1,736	1,250

Dr. The PUBLIC IN ACCOUNT CURRENT with the BOARD of EDUCATION. Cr.					
1849.		£. s. d.	1849.		£. s. d.
March 24 . .	To paid the Public School-teachers' salaries for the quarter commencing the 25th December 1848, and ending the 24th March 1849	224 3 6½	January . .	By balance (in Bank) from last year's account	188 6 4½
„ . .	Paid contingencies during the quarter	67 11 11	„ . .	Balance of grant to the Education Board, in the Appropriation Act of 1848.	475 0 0
June 24 . .	Paid the Public School-teachers' salaries for the quarter ending 24th June	241 19 9	„ . .	Amount of grant in Education Act for 1849	1,150 0 0
„ . .	Paid contingencies during the quarter, including the building and repair of school-houses, purchase of stationery, &c. .	157 6 10½	March . .	Amount of school fees received for March quarter	24 13 5½
September 24	Paid the Public School-teachers' salaries for the quarter ending 24th September	253 10 8	„ . .	Amount received for school books sold	2 6 10½
„ . .	Paid contingencies during the quarter, including the building and repair of school-houses, purchase of stationery, &c. .	177 19 3½	„ . .	Cash from the Public Treasury, annual grant for the formation of school libraries	40 0 0
December 24	Paid the Public School-teachers' salaries for the quarter ending 24th December.	262 5 2½	June . . .	Amount of school fees received for June quarter	21 1 8½
„ . .	Paid same for the week ending 31st December.	20 1 0½	„ . .	Amount received for school books sold	2 7 0½
„ . .	Paid contingencies during the quarter, including the building and repair of school-houses, purchase of stationery, and the passage money and outfit of two masters from Scotland.	276 16 5	September .	Amount of school fees received for September quarter . . .	28 15 6
	Balance	278 0 1	„ . .	Amount received for school books sold	3 15 4½
	Total	1,959 14 9½	„ . .	Cash received for corn sent from Eight-mile Rock, Grand Bahama, in payment of school fees	1 5 0
			December .	Amount of school fees received for December quarter . . .	18 13 1½
			„ . .	Amount received for school books sold	3 10 3½
				Total	1,959 14 9½
				Balance brought down . . .	278 0 1

ST. VINCENT.

ST. VINCENT.

(No. 31.)

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to
Earl GREY.

MY LORD,

Windward Islands, Barbados,

June 24, 1850.

(Received July 19, 1850.)

No. 81, dated June
20, 1850.

REFERRING to my Despatch, No. 18, of the 8th May last, I have the
honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a Despatch from the Lieut.-
Governor of St. Vincent, with his Report upon the Blue Book of that island
for 1849.

Report on Blue
Book.

From the tenor of this Report and those received from the other islands
where liberated Africans have been located, I am not disposed to concur in
the Lieut.-Governor's opinion that it would be advisable to extend the period
of the contracts made for this class of labourers beyond one year from the date
of their arrival, although the apprenticeship of orphan children for a limited
term of years to persons who would take proper care of them may be recom-
mended.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Encl. in No. 5.

SIR,

St. Vincent, Government House,

June 20, 1850.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Excellency my Report on the
Blue Book for 1849, for transmission to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency
The Governor-in-Chief,
Barbados.

REPORT with the BLUE BOOK for 1849.

Taxes and Duties.

1. The rate of taxation for the year 1848, having been found too low
to meet the exigencies of the colony, it was somewhat raised during this year.
The tax on produce, which in 1848 was 1*l.* per cent., became by the Act of
1849, 1*l.* 10*s.* per cent., and the same advance was made in the tax upon
incomes above 70*l.* From Returns contained in the Blue Book, no com-
parison can be instituted between the actual collections for the two years,
because the Act for 1848 not having passed until nearly the close of the
year, the far greater portion of the moneys raised under its authority was
realized in 1849, and thus appears as arrears of revenue for 1848.

2. By the operation of the Tonnage Act passed 12th June 1848, a sum of
1,500*l.* per annum was expected to be gained by the colony. The sum actually
collected under it during the whole of 1849, amounted to 1,456*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, so
that the estimate was not far from correct. This duty was formerly collected
by the Customs' Establishment, but since the repeal of the Customs' Duties,
and the consequent change in the office, it is under the charge of the Colonial
Treasurer. I consider it an advantage that this arrangement should be con-
tinued, and the whole revenue of the colony thus retained under the charge of

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an officer paid solely by the colony, and under the superintendence of its Legislature.

3. I stated in my Report for last year that the tax upon freeholds and leaseholds was in my opinion objectionable, and I see no cause to alter my views in this matter. The effective collection of this tax, which, under any circumstances, would be attended with difficulty, is, with the present staff of officers, impracticable. Of the persons liable to its payment 681 came forward voluntarily with the money, and warrants were issued against 202. These warrants are under the charge of the Provost Marshal, and being entrusted for execution to the constables, who are generally unable to read or write, frequent mistakes follow in the names of the parties, and deceptions are practised by the production of old receipts. It has been proposed that the collection of this tax should be entrusted to the coroners in each district, whose local knowledge renders them peculiarly fitted for the charge, and if a change in this system of taxation cannot be effected the proposal seems worthy of being adopted.

4. It is to be regretted that the tax upon rum consumed in the colony, expired on 1st January, and has not been renewed during the year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. It is not easy to make a correct comparison of 1848 and 1849 with reference to revenue and expenditure, in consequence of the manner in which the accounts of these two years have been mixed up, from the collection of the latter proportion of the taxes of the former, and the payment of some of its debt having been made during the course of the latter.

An endeavour to extricate this confusion gives the following result:—

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue raised in the colony properly ap- pertaining to 1848	13,447	19	0
The same to 1849	13,432	11	1
Showing a small decrease in 1849 of	£ 15	7	11
Expenditure, exclusive of payments from Imperial Treasury appertaining to 1848	16,952	17	7
The same to 1849	13,994	9	9½
Showing an apparent decrease in 1849 of	£ 2,958	7	9½

2. But although the expenditure of 1849 has been in reality somewhat less than that of 1848, its diminution has not amounted to what appears by the above figures, because on the 31st December, there remained unpaid arrears of claims upon the Treasury, which fall to be liquidated during 1850, and will be seen in the accounts of that year. In my former Reports upon revenue and expenditure, I included the payments made from the Imperial Treasury. These amounting to an unvarying annual sum of 3,350*l.*, it seems more convenient to exclude them. On the 31st December 1848, as stated in my former Report, a debt had accumulated amounting to 5,072*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, on the 31st December 1849, it was reduced to 4,247*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and there is a fair prospect of its still farther reduction, if not total extinction during 1850.

3. Taking all circumstances into consideration, the financial condition of the colony, must, I think, be regarded with satisfaction. A wholesome spirit of economy watches over the resources, but by no means proceeds to the extent of exciting an endeavour to reduce useful establishments, or to impair the efficient service of the public. A debt, to which events in a great measure fortuitous gave rise, has been considerably reduced, and a reasonable prospect afforded of its speedy liquidation. Public credit is maintained, as evinced by the readiness of the Colonial Bank to negotiate a loan of 2,500*l.* at the usual rate of interest on the security of the taxes. This loan was raised on 7th June, in order to meet the claims of the public creditors, and was redeemed on 10th September. Since that period, when a sum sufficient to pay the current demands did not exist in the public treasury, the warrants held by public creditors, have been readily discounted on the ordinary terms by the Colonial

Bank, and also by the merchants. The creditors of the public have thus been put to no inconvenience, except the temporary loss of the discount; I say, temporary, because I entertain no apprehension, that provision will not be ultimately made by the Legislature faithfully to meet all claims.

4. Two unusual sources of expense arose during this year, the first caused by the introduction of African immigrants, and the second by the breaking out of small-pox. Notwithstanding urgent and repeated representations an unfortunate delay was permitted in making legislative provision for the distribution of the Africans, and a necessity thereby occasioned to maintain them at the public expense for several days, which involved an expenditure of 153*l* 10*s*. 7*d*. The prevalence of small-pox among the lower classes led to the formation of a Board of Health, who, in addition to liberal private contributions, expended up to the termination of the year, a sum of the public money amounting to 251*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Nevertheless, as already stated, the total expenditure of the year, has been less than that of the preceding.

Local Revenues.

It is stated at page 40, of the Blue Book, "That 'no returns have been obtained from the different town wardens and churchwardens of the revenue and expenditure for this year, and there are no means of obtaining them by the Colonial Secretary.'" This is to be regretted, but as the town wardens and the churchwardens perform their duties gratuitously, and are elected by the inhabitants, any returns which they may furnish are optional. Returns were obtained last year, and my own observation leads me to believe, that the various local revenues and expenditures differ little from those therein exhibited.

Public Works.

Under this head a sum of 111*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. was expended in altering and repairing the gaoler's house, within the walls of the common gaol in Kingstown, by the authority of the Committee of Public Buildings. This house had previously proved so detrimental to health, that I was constrained to allow the gaoler to reside without the prison.

By enlarging it and elevating the walls and windows free ventilation is produced, and there are now no complaints of insalubrity.

Legislation.

1. The business of legislation has been conducted with languor, and many measures of importance, which from time to time have been recommended, were neglected or postponed. This arose from a continuation of the difficulty mentioned in my last year's report, in bringing together a majority of the members of Assembly. To remedy this evil a Bill has been prepared, with the object of reducing the number of the house from 25 to 19, which will have the effect of enabling 10 to proceed to business. This arrangement, it is to be hoped, will soon be brought into operation, as it has long ago received the sanction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, and from it I anticipate the most favourable results.

2. The first Act passed during the year was an Act to regulate and make provision for the treatment of liberated African immigrants. This underwent considerable discussion, and has hitherto been found to work well, and is upon the whole satisfactory, inasmuch as it has proved to guard equitably the interests both of the employers and the employed. One provision should, however, I am of opinion be altered, as it is practically attended with inconvenience. I allude to that which declares that no immigrant under 15 years of age shall be indentured. This was inserted in consequence of an instruction to the same effect with reference to the immigrants from Madeira. At the time I entertained doubts as to the policy of such a restriction even as regarded the Madeirese, but in the case of the Africans its inexpediency is not doubtful. The young people of the former description accompanied their parents or relatives, and so remained at work along with them, and under their control on the estates to which they happened to be engaged.

But many of the Africans under the age of 15, some mere children, have no ties of connexion with any of the adults, and it is therefore desirable that the

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employers of these young persons should come as it were *in loco parentis*, and by means of indentation obtain a legal control over them.

3. Without entering upon any discussion of the question so much agitated regarding an enlargement of the period of contract, and which, I am aware, has occupied the attention of more competent judges, I would merely venture an opinion that in as far as relates to this colony, the time of one year may be extended with certain advantage to the employer, and with no improbable benefit to the labourer.

4. On the 3rd of July an Act was passed for regulating the market in the town of Kingstown. This was requisite on account of various changes effected by time in the habits of the people, and with a view to establish more equitable dealing between buyers and sellers. I believe that in general its provisions are of utility to the public, and not of too stringent a nature as affecting the dealers. Some dissatisfaction was evinced by the latter, which, however, seems to be abating.

5. The Police Act having expired on 3rd of March, 1849, it became imperative to enact a new one, but, owing partly to the frequent adjournments of the House of Assembly, the cause of which I have previously explained, and partly to the difficulty of coming to an agreement as to its details, it was not passed until the 4th day of October. During this interval of time the adjudication of police cases was entrusted to two justices of the peace for each of the five districts, who acted gratuitously, and a certain number of the rural constables, were appointed policemen, with the pay of such. But this arrangement, though the best which could be devised under the circumstances, was not efficient, as frequent breaches of the peace and other misdemeanours were committed, and not seldom suffered to pass unnoticed. Since the passing of the Police Act an improvement in this respect is plainly perceptible, and there is not much room to complain of the escape of offenders from punishment.

6. An opinion is expressed by a competent authority, the police magistrate for Kingstown, that in some respects the Act requires amendment. Should it be so experience will point out the defects, but, in the mean time, I can perceive no ground for dissatisfaction, except the too parsimonious scale on which the police establishment has been settled, especially as regards the town of Kingstown. To a population of upwards of 5,000, 1 superintendant, 2 corporals, and 14 privates have been allotted, a force scarcely adequate under ordinary circumstances to preserve order in the streets during the day, and certainly not so for a secure watch at night, and in the event of any serious riot or disturbance totally powerless. The generally orderly behaviour of the inhabitants is in some degree a justification of this economy, but I expect that the Legislature ere long will be persuaded that it is impolitic to place the peace and the property of the public under so slender a protection.

7. The restless habits of the Madeirese immigrants inciting them to remove to some of the other islands, it was found requisite for their safety and protection to extend to this colony by proclamation the Passengers' Act, 5th and 6th Victoria, chap. 107, and subsequently the new Act, 12th and 13th Victoria, chap. 33. This has had some effect in checking the overcrowding of the small passage vessels, and also in enforcing the laying in of proper stores; but such is the facility of embarkation from the bays on the leeward coast, that no possible vigilance can prevent frequent evasions of the law.

8. The appearance of small pox in the neighbouring colonies occasioned a proclamation putting the Quarantine Act in force, and making rules and regulations. The precautions taken had apparently the effect of excluding the disease, at least it did not break out until some time after the arrival of the African immigrants, by whom there is little doubt it was imported.

9. Upon the actual occurrence of small pox a proclamation was issued, constituting a Board of Health, and making rules and regulations for its guidance. This Board has been of great utility in checking the progress of the disease, and in affording relief to the sufferers among the poor. The effects of its sanitary regulations will be perceptible even after the cause has ceased to exist, in showing to the inhabitants the benefit derived from drainage, ventilation, and the removal of noxious substances. To the chief justice, who acted as chairman, and the other members of the Board, the general gratitude and thanks of the community are due for their able exertions to relieve suffering and to promote health and comfort.

10. The restrictions of the Quarantine Act being found vexatious to commerce, some relaxation was afforded by a proclamation, granting liberty to passengers from infected ports for landing, on their satisfying the health officer that they had had small pox, or had been vaccinated, and ordering that their clothing should be purified in the presence and to the satisfaction of the harbour master. Although I was of opinion that small pox had for a length of time been warded off by the defence of a strict quarantine, I had the less hesitation in issuing this proclamation at the request of the merchants, as at the date of it the small pox had for a considerable time been in existence, and the only object which could be gained by the most severe restriction was to prevent the introduction of a more virulent type of the complaint.

Population.

1. The returns in the Blue Book relating to population are very meagre. The intended census of 1851 will afford further details. I believe, however, that the last and only census, of 3rd June 1844, was, in as far as mere numbers are concerned, tolerably correct. This I mention on account of a doubt expressed by Mr. Danson in his pamphlet on the commercial progress of the colonial dependencies, as to the possibility of so large a preponderance of females. The proportion of females to males may be somewhat greater in this colony than in some other quarters of the world; but I believe it has been found almost a general rule in countries, where a regular census is kept, that the female sex has the advantage over the male in point of numbers.

In respect to Kingstown, a walk through its streets demonstrates to any observer the superior amount of women, the greater proportion of whom too are young, a fact from which it may *prima facie* be inferred that the population is rapidly increasing. In the rural districts the preponderance is not so great, though it is unusual.

2. A great mortality among the infant children unfortunately checks in a material degree the natural tendency to increase. This is caused by habits of improper treatment, the remains of barbarism, which can be removed only by instruction and improved intelligence.

The practice of concubinage is, thanks to the exertions of the ministers of religion, becoming less general, but sufficient yet prevails to exercise a baneful influence, not only in a moral point of view, but politically, partly by occasioning fewer births, and partly by leading to the neglect of an uncertain offspring. This evil is perhaps the greatest, as leading to other vices, the most difficult to contend against, and will probably be the last eradicated of all those with which we have here to deal.

3. The reports of the magistrates, and of persons who have an opportunity of nearly observing the habits of the people, continue to assure me that drunkenness is not common. I am yet satisfied that the influence of a quantity of liquor sufficient to excite the passions, without producing absolute intoxication, is to be seen in the greater number of disturbances and offences against the person. With reference to this subject, I am glad to state that the Total Abstinence Society, mentioned in my Report for last year, is proceeding prosperously, and adding daily to the list of its adherents. This must exercise a favourable influence upon the habits of the people in respect to temperance.

4. There cannot be a doubt that the position of the middle and lower classes is becoming more independent every day, especially that of the former. By the middle classes, I would be understood to mean chiefly those who have established themselves in villages, and who have either purchased or rented land. Among these are to be found not a few individuals possessing no small intelligence, and whose position as to worldly means, and consequent comfort, is equal, if not superior, to that of a similar class in any other part of the globe. The man or woman who is here able and willing to perform a moderate portion of labour need know no want. It is only among the aged and infirm, and a peculiar class who, by the social change incident to the abolition of slavery, have been reduced from better circumstances, that want is known, and who require the aid of public charity. Of the former the numbers are of course increasing, as old age and infirmity reach those who, as slaves, were wont to be taken care of by their masters; and it is plain that a poor-law having only them for its object should be enacted. In the meantime, private charity is not want-

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ing, and the colonial hospital, although its resources are much too limited, has opened its doors to many of the most indigent sufferers.

5. On 3rd February the ship "Amity Hall" landed 234 liberated African immigrants, 121 males and 113 females. These people were shortly afterwards distributed, with the exception of one or two taken as domestic servants, as agricultural labourers, among several of the estates, on a contract of one year's service. Provision was made for their comfortable subsistence and lodging, and also for medical attendance, under the superintendence of the stipendiary magistrates. Hitherto the result of this importation has been favourable, but, until after the close of the first year's contract, it is premature to give any decided or detailed opinion as to the ultimate effects. On one point, however, there can be little doubt, viz., the extraordinary benefit to the Africans themselves, who, from the condition of mere savages, are introduced to the advantages of civilization. Already, after the few months of their sojourn here, they have improved in a manner which is wonderful. In point of outward appearance, such an amendment has been effected that they can hardly be recognized as the poor-looking creatures who landed from the ship. Their manners, too, have undergone an equal improvement. They are gentle, and even polite; salute you in the road, and will, in fact, in most essential point, soon be undistinguishable from the native labourers. Mental cultivation, except what is derived from their own observation and experience, and intercourse with those who are more advanced in knowledge, is not for some time to be expected; and indeed I do not consider it desirable that, as regards the adults, any direct attempt at tuition should be made further than with regard to the truths of religion and the principles of morality. The children will have the opportunity of enjoying the same advantages of education as the natives, and a little exertion on the part of those interested in their welfare will, I have little doubt, soon be successful. The amount of work performed by the Africans is as yet considerably less than that executed by the native labourers, but an improvement is already visible, and it is probable that they will ultimately reach, at least, to the creole standard of labour. Their employers state that hitherto a loss has been incurred, but I cannot divest myself of the idea that some unintentional exaggeration has been permitted on this subject. At all events, the prospect of improvement and ultimate gain must be favourable, as most of the planters who have hired those people are desirous of obtaining more on the same terms.

6. One most unfortunate circumstance followed the arrival of these Africans—the introduction of the small-pox. The appearance of the disease upon these people was so different from that commonly exhibited as to deceive the health officer, and indeed all the medical gentlemen, with the exception of one, who did not see them until after they were landed. The native population were soon attacked, and the complaint has extended itself to every quarter of the island. It is now sensibly abating. Its nature is mild, the deaths not exceeding from 8 to 10 per cent. A singular fact connected with it is, that not one African has died from its effects; and of the Madeirese, I am not aware that a single individual has ever suffered from its attacks. In the case of the white European population the benefit of vaccination has been clearly perceptible, as, although a very few have taken the infection, not one has become a victim.

Religion.

1. Under this head little remains to be added to what has been inserted in former reports. The relative numbers of the different sects remain nearly the same, and the places of worship are well attended.

2. On the first appearance of small-pox the dread of infection occasioned a diminution in the congregations, but this fear soon subsided, and the churches and chapels are generally occupied by as many persons as they can conveniently contain.

3. Perfect amity continues to subsist among both the clergy and people of the various professions, which certainly does not arise from any want of general zeal and activity on the part of the former, but apparently from the Christian spirit of tolerance and forbearance.

4. In some of the villages a singular sect numbers a large amount of votaries, calling itself the Wilderness people. It had, I believe, its origin in America,

but I cannot discover how or when its introduction took place. Nor am I well acquainted with its doctrines, although I believe they are somewhat akin to those of the Quakers, mingled with external demonstrations similar to those which are assumed by the Shakers. They have no ministers properly so called, but hold frequent prayer-meetings, at which they officiate alternately, as the inclination seizes them, and occasionally fall down in trance-like paroxysms. It seems, indeed, one of those religious errors to which people of limited information and lively imaginations are subject, and of which the removal must be sought only by a better knowledge of the truth. The want of church accommodation in some of these growing villages is in this view to be regretted, but the present resources of the colony are inadequate to supply it.

5. The formation of a society in connexion with the British and Foreign Bible Society is contemplated, which, by distributing the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, will afford the means of learning the truth to those who are still in the darkness of error.

Education.

1. The number of children attending all the public schools is 1,786, in nearly equal proportions of the sexes. There are not a few private schools, from which no return has been obtained, but the total of those under instruction is certainly upwards of 2,000. It was somewhat greater during the last year, and the teachers account for the decrease by the effects of the small-pox. There has been a slight increase in the attendance at the two schools in Kingstown, in which a higher class of education is given. Examinations of the schools took place towards the close of the year, and were highly creditable. I have nothing further to add to the information contained in my former reports, especially that for the year 1847, except a general expression of satisfaction at the present state and future prospects of education.

2. As intimately connected with this subject, I may mention that it has been proposed to establish a literary and scientific institution, under the superintendence of some of the best-informed individuals, without regard to class or colour. Should such an institution succeed (of which I entertain great hopes), the benefit that may proceed from its influence is incalculable. In order to afford every facility in the formation of a library, it is intended to admit foreign reprints upon payment of a moderate bonus to the author.

Imports and Exports.

	Value.
1. The total imports of 1849 were . . .	£152,838
„ „ of 1848 . . .	139,249
Showing an increase in 1849 of . . .	<u>£13,589</u>

2. While a general increase thus appears, there has been a falling-off in the imports from the United States of America, and also from British America, amounting to, in the case of the former, 4,382*l.*, and of the latter to 2,877*l.* The largest increase is seen in British goods, which reaches the sum of 12,909*l.* This result is the very reverse of what took place with reference to the years 1847 and 1848, and is an instance of the fluctuations of trade which are not easily accounted for.

3. British shipping inwards increased from 28 ships, measuring 8,352 tons, to 31, measuring 8,705 tons. The variation in other shipping is slight.

	£.
The value of exports in 1848 was . . .	205,719
„ „ in 1849 was . . .	200,895
Showing a small decrease of . . .	<u>£ 4,824</u>

4. The exports to Great Britain appear to have fallen to the extent only of 670*l.*, and the chief diminution has taken place in those to British America and to foreign states, not including the United States, to which the exports are always trifling, goods from that quarter being paid for in specie.

5. The estimated value of sugar exported has decreased—

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		£.
From, in 1848	.	156,288
To, in 1849	.	150,169
		<hr/>
		£ 6,119

This has been caused partly by a smaller quantity exported, and partly by lower prices.

In rum a much greater proportionate decrease is exhibited—

		£.
From, in 1848	.	17,532
To, in 1849	.	10,765
		<hr/>
		£ 6,767

The export of this article has greatly lessened.

6. On the other hand, arrow-root has advanced—

		£.
From, in 1848	.	8,717
To, in 1849	.	10,867
		<hr/>
		£ 2,150

Which advance has been effected both by larger export and higher price, but is chiefly to be attributed to the former.

7. Shipping outwards has fallen off from 426 vessels of 24,704 tons to 360 of 24,206. The number of British ships was the same, viz., 33, and the difference of tonnage only 214 in favour of 1848, while a smaller number and burden has sailed for all other quarters.

Agriculture.

1. The same causes, viz., the low and uncertain condition of the market for produce, and the consequent withdrawal of credit, which I stated to have been in operation during the last year, have continued to press even with greater severity upon the agricultural interests.

2. The quantity of the staple article, sugar, has therefore fallen below that obtained in 1848 to the extent of nearly two millions of pounds weight, or about 6 per cent.

3. Notwithstanding this unfavourable state of matters the planters in general continue manfully to combat with their difficulties, but until better times shall arrive it is vain to expect any experimental change, or practical improvement, involving an outlay of capital.

4. The increased price of arrow-root has led to an extension of its cultivation, not only on what are termed estates, but also on the smaller portions of land in the occupancy of the native population, either as owners or lessees. These generally dispose of the produce to the merchants, and although it is manufactured in the most simple manner, without the aid of machinery, yet the profit is in most cases considerable. One advantage is enjoyed by this arrow-root over that which is the produce of estates in its not being subject to a tax, but it is in contemplation, and I think with justice, to devise some mode by which this branch of profitable industry may be brought to contribute its fair proportion to the public revenue.

5. It is a rather singular circumstance that during this year and the preceding the yam crops have experienced a blight, much resembling what potatoes have suffered from in the mother country. The cause of this disease is as mysterious as that with reference to the potato. The coincidence in the use of guano, and the failure of vegetables, somewhat resembling each other in the different countries, has induced some people to imagine that this manure is to be accused for the mischief, but this I regard as altogether fanciful. Yams have failed, which could not in any, the most remote manner, have come in contact with guano, and I presume the same is the case with the potato in Great Britain, and especially in Ireland. The inhabitants of this island have, however, much cause to be thankful, that although the yam was the most profitable vegetable,

they are by no means dependant upon it, even in a considerable degree, as food. Its failure has thus produced no misery, and indeed little pecuniary sacrifice, as the land formerly under yams is now commonly made to produce arrow-root.

Manufactures.

1. I have no change to report in the manufacture of sugar. The improvements formerly mentioned continue to give satisfaction, and in a more favourable state of the market would, I doubt not, encourage the establishment of central manufactories, as recommended in my Report for 1847. James Snell, Esq., of Peter's Hope Estate, in the Leeward District, who has recently arrived from England, is engaged in the erection of a steam apparatus, formed upon the newest and most approved principle.

2. It would appear that the low price of rum has induced the belief that a better profit may be obtained from molasses, for while the quantity of the former article has decreased nearly 50 per cent., that of the latter has augmented to the extent of about 25 per cent.

Mines, &c.

1. The mineral or volcanic earth, termed Pozzuolano, mentioned in my former Report, has been exported to the amount of 315 tons, and has, I believe, answered the expectations entertained of its utility as a cement in subaqueous structures.

2. I am given to understand that it has lately been discovered to be of value as a manure on certain soils. To whatever use it may be put the quantity in the island would seem inexhaustible.

Grants of Land.

1. A certain portion of land, extending to 11 acres, the property of the Crown, was occupied for several years by Monsieur the Baron de Peyronnet, to whose estate it adjoins. A church being desired in the neighbourhood, it was at first proposed to dispose of the land, and devote the proceeds to the erection of such building. After a lengthened negotiation and correspondence it was decided that Monsieur de Peyronnet, being so long in occupation, should be put in actual possession of the whole land, upon condition of his paying the estimated value of one acre, the extent required for a church and burial-ground. This arrangement has been completed, and the money, 40*l.* sterling, paid by the agents of Monsieur de Peyronnet. This sum is intended and is available for church purposes, but, in the mean time, has been given as a loan to the Colonial Hospital.

2. The statement in the Blue Book, page 190, may cause the inference that 40*l.* sterling is the value of 11 acres, whereas one only is estimated at that sum.

Gaols and Prisoners.

1. The common gaol in Kingstown remains the only house of correction in the colony. Under the head of Public Works, I have mentioned improvements made to the gaoler's house, and several small amendments in the gaol itself have been effected, and will continue to be so as they suggest themselves in order, as far as possible, to remedy the effects of a bad situation and vicious original construction.

2. Any attempt at separation, or even proper classification of the prisoners, would be abortive, but every effort is made to maintain the best discipline and regularity, of which the building and the limited funds at the disposal of the establishment will admit. The condition of the gaol, in fact, is very similar to that of a well-conducted small county prison under the old system.

3. A comparison of the years 1848 and 1849, with reference to prisoners and offences, shows a material reduction in favour of the latter, but, as stated in this Report, the functions of the police magistrates were in abeyance during a portion of the year, and it is therefore impossible to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the real condition of crime. My impression is, however, that crime has not at least increased.

4. It appears that while the number of persons in confinement during the year has been 206, there have been only 22 cases of sickness, and no death.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.

ST. LUCIA.

ST. LUCIA.

No. 6.

(No. 95.)

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to
Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados,

November 28, 1850.

(Received December 23, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Despatch which I have received from the Lieut.-Governor of Saint Lucia, in which he has recurred to the details in his report* which accompanied the Blue Book for 1849, and stated his views regarding the prospects of Saint Lucia and other sugar-growing colonies, in consequence of some remarks which had been published by Mr. Goodman, a member of Council in that island.

* Vide Part I. page
30.

Enclosure 6,
No. 493, 27th Nov.
1850.

I also enclose a copy of my reply to the Lieut.-Governor, in which I have adverted to some points which it has appeared to me important to notice, in reference to their bearing upon the general question which he has considered in his Despatch.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

SCHEDULE of ENCLOSURES in Governor Sir W. COLEBROOKE's Despatch to Earl GREY,
No. 95, dated 28th November 1850.

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Encl. 1 in No. 6. (No. 137.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

SIR,

Saint Lucia, Government House, 15th October 1850.

No. 1, copy
enclosed, 1st Sept.,
1850.

A LETTER having been published in this colony, bearing the signature of Mr. John Goodman, a member of the Legislative Council, and the proprietor of several sugar estates, impugning the accuracy of the data upon which certain statements in my report, to accompany the Blue Book of the year 1849, were based, I have been led to examine with greater minuteness not only into the correctness of those statements, but also into other details affecting the condition of this colony, and the prospects generally of West Indian agriculture. Conceiving the conclusions to which these investigations have led to be of importance, to the island, and perhaps not altogether without interest for those who are in any way connected with the West Indies, I have ventured to embody them in the present Despatch, which I shall be obliged by your Excellency's transmitting to the Secretary of State, as a supplementary report to that which I had the honour of forwarding with the Blue Book for the year 1849, upon the 29th of April last (No. 56).

2. Before entering upon the questions of fact which are raised in the published letter, I would observe that the writer is mistaken in supposing that the object of my original report was "to show the real state of the colony, as affected by the legislative measures of the Home Government, adopted in 1845 and 1846 respectively." My intention was simply to contrast the state of the colony, as shown by the recorded statistical returns of the year 1846, before the influence of the Sugar Duties Act of that year was felt, with what appeared to be its condition, as deduced from similar documents at the close of the year 1849, when that Act had been in operation for a period of three years and a half. With this purpose in view, it is clear that neither reason nor justice required that the Act of 1845 should be noticed. That Act was passed by Parliament on the 24th April 1845, could not have been received in the colony until the end of the month of May in that year, and must, therefore, have had little or no effect upon the crop of 1846, as indeed seems to be distinctly admitted in the following passage of the published letter, namely, "owing to the impetus given to the production of sugar by the

Sugar Bill of 1845, every effort was made by the planters to plant and cultivate as many canes as possible for the crop of 1847, never dreaming that the sugar to be made in 1847 from the canes we were cultivating in 1846, was doomed to competition with slave-grown sugar in the British market." The inconsistency with this view of the case of the writer's subsequent remark, that if to "show the consequences of the Sugar Bills of 1845 and 1846 respectively," were my object (which, however, I have already stated it was not), he was surprised that I did not "take the crops of 1846 and 1847 to show the effect of the first Sugar Bill, and those of 1848 and 1849 to show the effect of the second," is apparent; he had, in fact, previously admitted that the cultivation, and not the crop of 1846, was the result of the "impetus" given by the Sugar Bill of 1845. But the return of land under cultivation in cane, in each of the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, by no means leads to the conclusion that any unusual exertions were induced by that Act. These returns were derived from the planters themselves, and show that the extent of land in cane cultivation was as follows:—

In 1845	.	.	.	.	3,813 acres.
In 1846	.	.	.	.	3,937 „
In 1847	.	.	.	.	3,992 „

I attribute, therefore, the great increase of the crop of 1847 much more to the unusually favourable seasons with which the whole of the West Indian colonies were blessed in that year, than to an excess of not quite 200 acres over the extent of land in cane cultivation in 1845. As cultivated land was at that time subjected to an acreage tax, these figures are, no doubt, somewhat below the fact. The Surveyor-General's return makes the land cultivated in canes in 1847 about 4,400 acres, and the same relative difference may, I conceive, be fairly assumed for the two preceding years.

3. I proceed now to advert to those statements in the Blue Book Report, which are considered by the writer of the published letter to be erroneous. And first, with regard to the exported crops of 1846 and 1849, the former of which is alleged to be under and the latter to be considerably over stated, it might be sufficient to observe that the authority upon which those crops are given at 2,332 tons and 3,515 tons respectively, is a return from the Colonial Custom-house, copy of which I have the honour to enclose, and by which it will be observed, that the objectionable system of averaging the weights was discontinued in the year 1846, and that, from that year inclusive, the weights have been recorded as declared to by the parties clearing the sugar; so that if the return of the Customs on this head is inaccurate, such inaccuracy is attributable to those who shipped and cleared the sugar, who must have resorted (in the year 1849, at least), to the extraordinary, and apparently motiveless proceeding, of falsely declaring that the amount of sugar shipped was very much greater than was consistent with fact. It happens, however, that, having the means of ascertaining the quantity of sugar imported into the United Kingdom from St. Lucia in the year 1849, I am enabled to place the accuracy of the export return for that year almost beyond a doubt. I need not remind your Excellency, that sugar experiences a considerable reduction in weight during the voyage; and I observe that it has been very recently stated by Mr. Drumm, of Barbados, that that reduction may be taken at one-tenth of the quantity shipped. I assume, however, that it would not be more than one-twelfth. The quantity of sugar imported into the United Kingdom from St. Lucia, in 1849, was 67,405 cwt., deducting from which 2,910 cwt., as shipped, less one-twelfth, equal to 2,668 cwt., the cargo of a ship which sailed late in December 1848, with part of the crop of that year on board, there remains 64,737 cwt., as the crop of 1849 imported into the United Kingdom; while, on the other hand, the exported crop from St. Lucia is stated at 3,515 tons, or 70,311 cwt.; which, reduced by one-twelfth, would give 64,452 cwt., as the quantity imported into the United Kingdom, being a difference only of 285 cwt. With respect to the crop of 1846, I am not able to test the accuracy of the return by a similar reference. An export duty of 4d. per 100 lbs. was levied upon sugar during that year, and was payable upon the truss or size of the hogshead, which was assumed to contain a certain weight of sugar in proportion to its size; while, at the same time, it is well known, that the weight of every cask of sugar will vary, according to its quality. I have, however, ascertained from the Custom-House Department that the average size of the casks was much less in 1846 than in 1849, and, by assuming the former at 12 cwt., (the Custom-House does not give quite 10½), the crop of that year would amount to 2,712 tons, showing a difference of 804 tons in favour of the crop of 1849, instead of 1,183 tons, as stated in my Report.

4. With respect to the calculations entered into in the published letter, in order to show that the number of labourers employed on the average, on every working day throughout the year, was excessive, as proved by the enormous cost of production it would indicate, I beg to observe, that, although the number stated for 1846, namely, 5,343, is that given in the Blue Book, as compiled from the magistrates' returns, I have never relied upon the accuracy of the return; and, indeed, made an observation to that effect, in my Report; nor did I employ it for any other purpose, than to show, that even if it were correct, the apparent decrease in the number of labourers between the years 1846 and 1849, had not occasioned a diminution of the quantity of work performed. I must admit, however, that I was in error, in adding the number employed in manufactures to that employed in agriculture, instead of regarding the former as included in the latter, upon which principle, I have since ascertained, the return is drawn up. The error, however, is common to both years, and could not have affected the result, in the calculation for which it was employed by me. The return of population for the year 1846 was on record long before my assumption of this Government, and I naturally concluded that it might be taken as correct. Amending, however, the error, as above stated, and comparing the half-

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yearly reports of the stipendiary magistrates with the Blue Book returns, I have reason to believe that the number for the two years under consideration would be more accurately stated thus :—

In 1846, average number of days' labour given	. . . . . 3,800
In 1849 . . . . .	. . . . . 3,900

And as the latter number includes 350 African immigrants, it would show a falling off in the number of Creole labourers of only 250, which must be regarded as very inconsiderable, when the great decrease in the rates of wages, and the irregularity and delay with which they are, in many instances, paid, are borne in mind, in conjunction with the independent position of the labouring population. But whatever may have been the average number of days' labour, I repudiate the idea of forming an estimate approaching to accuracy of that portion of the cost of production which consists of labour wages, by multiplying the average wages of a male adult employed at day labour into the estimated total number of days' labour given throughout the year, including, as that number does, persons of both sexes, adults and non-adults, those working by metairie and by the job or task, and those who, giving imperfect day's work, are not paid their full wages. The question, however, of the present cost of production is that upon which the prosperity of the agriculture of these colonies more than any other depends; and I shall venture to offer a few remarks upon it, when I have dealt with those points in the published letter which still remain unnoticed.

5. It will be observed that "the great decrease in the quantity of sugar produced in 1848, compared with that produced in the preceding year 1847, a decrease of no less than 2,552 hogsheads," is ascribed entirely to the Sugar Duties Act of 1846. The alleged reduced quantity of work "per diem," and "degraded" state of the "labouring population," as compared with what it might have been, are also attributed to the same enactment.

6. With respect to the reduced crop of 1848, as I find that it was reaped from a field of 3,992 acres (the land returned by the planters as under cane cultivation in 1847), while the larger crop of 1847 was reaped from a field of 3,937 acres (the land returned by the planters as under cane cultivation in 1846), I am constrained to the belief that the diminished crop of 1848 is much more attributable to the drier seasons of that year as compared with 1847, and to the well-known fact that an inordinately large crop of sugar is frequently followed by one below the average, than to any other influence. But I admit with regret that some portion of the crop of 1848 was sacrificed during the struggle at the beginning of that year to effect the reduction of wages, although not by any means to the extent of 1,777 tons, the difference between the crops. But even if the diminution could be justly laid to the account of the Sugar Duties Act of 1846, the evil must have been transitory indeed, for the crop of 1849 (3,516 tons), considerably diminished as it was in the northern part of the island by the consequences of the riots in March of that year, presents, as I have already shown, an increase of 600 tons over that of 1848 (2,916 tons); and it is undeniable that, had not the severe drought with which the island was afflicted during the months of March, April, and May last, seriously injured the crop of the present year, it would have exceeded that of 1849; thus showing, for the years 1849 and 1850, the two largest crops the island has produced (save that of 1847) since the year 1831. Even the present crop, reduced as it is, will be found, if the year 1847 be excluded, to exceed the average both of the apprenticeship and of the series of years which has elapsed since its termination. With respect to the allegation of a diminished amount of day-labour, I shall only beg to refer your Excellency to the 38th paragraph of my Report with the Blue Book of 1849, amended as it is by this Despatch; and although I certainly cannot undertake to say what might have been the moral condition of the peasantry had wages remained at their former rate, I think the details given in the 24th paragraph of that Report, and the statements of the stipendiary magistrates generally, sufficiently demonstrate that it has not yet been injuriously affected by the reduction of wages and the irregularity of payment, to which they have patiently submitted.

7. Having thus either explained or rectified the errors which were alleged to exist in my Report with the Blue Book for 1849, I now beg to offer some further observations upon the agricultural condition and prospects of the colony, as the result of the inquiries into which I have been led by the revision of that document.

8. I am quite aware of the difficulty of arriving at any fair conclusion with respect to the probable profits of sugar cultivation, as deduced from the average cost upon estates cultivated under such different circumstances, and the greater part of whose proprietors are so embarrassed in their means as to be unable to take due advantage of the natural resources of their position. The fact, moreover, that the result of a most careful inquiry, instituted in 1848, was to show that in 1847 the cost of production upon six estates, situated in different quarters of the island, and cultivated upon various systems, some by the proprietors, and others on behalf of absentees, varied from 10*s.* to 22*s.* per cwt., has made me reluctant to pronounce an opinion upon what may be considered the average cost throughout the island. The inquiry, however, is one, upon the favourable solution of which depends the question whether capital is again likely to be employed in the colony, without which it is needless to hope that its great productive powers can ever be fully developed, and entertaining myself the strongest opinion that it may not only be employed with profit, but with unusual profit, I proceed to show the grounds upon which I have before stated, and still adhere to that opinion.

9. The Report of the result of the inquiry to which I have just referred, as instituted in 1848, will be found at page 63, *et seq.*, Return of Sugar-growing Colonies, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 5th September 1848; but I annex, for the sake of easier reference, the copy of an analytical table of expenditure upon six sugar estates, which accompanied that Report. This table was compiled from the estates' books, invoices, account sales, &c., and

every information was readily given by the parties in charge of the several properties. In the year 1847 it was notorious that the cost of production generally exceeded the average net price of sugar; the object of the inquiry was to ascertain the extent of loss to which the planter was thus subjected; it is not likely, therefore, that the expenses were in any way understated.

10. Of the six estates whose administration was subjected to investigation, two, D and E, were cultivated on the Metairie system. I now propose to show, from the ascertained expenses of the remaining four in 1847, when the rates of wages and expenditure were probably less, but certainly not more, than in 1846; by lowering the cost of labour to its present standard, and making a reduction of what are palpably expenses recurring only at distant intervals; and in such other items (see Enclosure No. 4) as I believe have been, or, at any rate, might generally be carried into effect, the comparative Returns of cultivation for the years 1846 and 1850; and what I conceive are the profits which at the present moment might, with the command of money and good management, be readily realized. For detailed particulars respecting these estates, it is sufficient to refer to the Report of 1848, already alluded to, merely remarking here that, although the seasons of the year 1847 were very favourable, the yield per acre was below that frequently obtained in St. Lucia. The rate of wages in the district in which A and B are situated was returned in 1846 at from 14½d. to 20d.—average 17½d.—and is now reduced to 11d. In the district in which C is situated at from 12d. to 15d. and 17d.—average, say 14d.—now reduced to from 8d. to 12d.—average, say 10d. And in the district in which F is situated at from 15d. to 20d.—average, say 17½d.; it is now stated to be reduced to 10d. The higher rates are generally for persons employed in the manufactory; but I am assured, upon unquestionable authority, that before the year 1847 there were many instances of estates giving considerably larger wages than the maximum above stated, even for field labour. I have, however, assumed the reduction of wages generally to be as 16d. to 11d. With this assumption, and taking the average price of sugar, duty and charges paid, to have been, in 1846, 26s., and for the present year 19s. (which, I think, is somewhat lower than the fact), the following table would present the relative condition of the estates referred to in the years 1846 and 1850, supposing the crops to have been the same in both years:—

No. 4.

Estate.	1846											1850											REMARKS.											
	Crop in cwt.	Amount Expended for Labour, as per Report.			Cost for Labour per cwt.		Amount of all other Expenses.		Other Expenses per cwt.		Total Cost per cwt.		Average Price of Sugar: Duty and Charges paid.		Gain per cwt.		Loss per cwt.		Amount Expended for Labour in 1846, reduced as 16 to 11.	Cost for Labour per cwt.		Amount of other Expenses reduced from those of 1846, as shown in Enclosure No. 4.		Other Expenses per cwt., as reduced.		Total Cost per cwt.		Average Price of Sugar: Duty and Charges paid.		Gain per cwt.		Loss per cwt.		
A	1,694	£.	s.	d.	1,216	14	4½	1,388	16	4½	30	8½	26	..	4	8½	..	..	£.	s.	d.	836	9	10½	779	9	2	19	0	19	..	..	..	{ 4s. 8½d. per cwt. better than in 1846. Rum and Molasses to profit.
B	3,280	1,760	10	8½	2,188	13	4	24	0½	26	1	11½	..	1,210	7	4½	886	5	5	12	9½	19	6	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 4s. 3½d. per cwt. better than in 1846. Rum and Molasses to profit.
C	1,184	544	9	2½	812	13	8½	22	10½	26	3	1½	..	374	6	3½	524	8	10	15	1½	19	3	10½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 9d. per cwt. better than in 1846. Rum and Molasses to profit.
F	2,488	1,039	8	5½	1,486	12	1½	20	7½	26	5	4½	..	714	5	10	608	4	1	9	11	19	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 3s. 8½d. per cwt. better than in 1846. Rum and Molasses to profit.

11. It will be perceived that a comparison of the results is in favour of 1850, to the extent of 4s. 8½d., 4s. 3½d., 9d., and 3s. 8½d. per cwt. in the case of each estate respectively, the value of rum and molasses being excluded in both years.

12. In estimating the net profits for the present year, it may be assumed that 140 gallons of molasses will be obtained for every 50 cwt. of sugar, and that, after deducting upon an average 1,200 gallons per annum for the consumption by live stock, the rest would be converted into rum, which, being sold at a net profit of 1s. per gallon, the net proceeds of the sugar and rum would then stand thus:—

Estate.	Crop.	Proceeds of Sugar.	Proceeds of Rum.	Total Profit.
	Cwt.	£.	£.	£.
A	1,694	Nil.	177	177
B	3,280	1,006	399	1,405
C	1,184	228	105	333
F	2,448	1,213	283	1,496

13. But the profits which might be readily obtained from sugar cultivation are by no means fully shown by the foregoing table. A glance at the details of it will at once show that the cost of production in 1846 is beyond all reason, and must have been occasioned by unusual circumstances. The reduction in wages for 1850 being only proportionate cannot then be taken as a fair criterion of present average cost. I believe that the estimated cost on F might

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however, be assumed as such. Now the reduction in wages, instead of being as 16 to 11 in the quarter in which that estate is situated, is reported officially to be as 17 to 10; and, if this be the case, 103*l.* may be added to the net profits on that account; again, the price of sugar is assumed at the average of 19*s.*, whereas the price of good St. Lucia, by the last accounts, ranges from 37*s.* to 39*s.*, say 38*s.*, and fine from 40*s.* to 42*s.* Let the produce be assumed to realize 39*s.*, which, with duty and charges paid, together 18*s.*, would leave a net profit of 21*s.* a cwt., making a still further addition to the profits of 244*l.*, and bringing up the net proceeds of the estate to 1,843*l.*, an amount which leaves ample margin for occasional purchases of new stock, machinery, &c., and for the fluctuating returns from the soil to which all sugar cultivation is exposed, after giving fair interest upon capital, even if 15,000*l.* were paid down for the property. I may observe that this estate, though possessing a good soil, is, from its situation, exposed to a heavy expense on account of drogherage and cartage.

14. Extraordinary as this estimate may seem, when contrasted with the belief expressed by the writer of the published letter, upon the ground of his being a "resident proprietor" and "practical planter," that sugar was cultivated in 1849, when prices were about the same as at present, at an average loss of 8*s.* a cwt. in many instances, much more, and in others much less, but in no case, it would appear, at a profit; I have received within the last few days a strong proof of its general correctness by the assurance of another resident proprietor, and who, if not entitled to the appellation of a "practical planter," yet manages his own estate, and is well aware of every shilling of his expenditure, that an average sugar estate in this island, well found with machinery in order, and a water power, may with ordinary seasons easily be made to produce 100 hhds. of sugar, say 1,400 cwt. each, at a total expenditure, excluding the salary of an attorney, of about 600*l.*

15. Indeed whatever may be the opinion of the writer of the letter referred to as to the crop of 1849, I imagine it must be materially altered with respect to the prospects of the island in the present year, inasmuch as I was informed by himself four or five months ago, that he was then (and probably may be at the present moment) a candidate for the purchase of a sugar estate upon which he resides as attorney and manager, and for which he was prepared to give some 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.*, an offer which was, however, overbid by another competitor, and even the offer of the latter was not, I believe, finally accepted. This gentleman, I must add, is considered a most intelligent and successful planter, and not likely to enter upon a speculation by which he had a prospect of losing 8*s.* per cwt. more or less.

16. It might, I am aware, be objected that these results may be attainable in the case of an estate such as I have instanced, but that the crippled pecuniary circumstances of the larger portion of the proprietary occasions impediments at every step to the realization of similar profits; that canes, for example, are cut before they are ripe; that sugar is shipped half cured; that stock is not purchased when the real necessities of an estate and good farming require that it should be; that labour is imperfectly and desultorily given, because wages cannot be regularly paid, and that improved processes cannot be adopted from the want of means to purchase the requisite machinery. Admitting the existence of these evils, I reply that the only cure for them is capital; and if anything like the results just indicated can be obtained by the cultivation of the cane, even with our present population and existing prices of sugar, and under our comparatively rude and defective system of cultivation and manufacture, what reason can there be why capital should not be again invested in the soil, with the certainty of a liberal return? especially when supported, as there is every reason to believe will be the case, by a judiciously conducted immigration of African labourers, thus enabling the producer to increase his crops, while his standing expenses will remain the same.

17. But it may be inquired, allowing the possibility of obtaining such profits at this moment, what prospect is there that they will be permanent? and may we not justly look with apprehension to the descending scale of protection, and to the day when foreign and colonial sugar will be admitted to consumption at the same rate? Although the future must ever be attended with uncertainty, it cannot be denied that the facts which bear upon this question have hitherto been of an encouraging character. Without entering upon the much vexed question of commercial protection, either upon grounds economical or moral, I would indeed ask in what way have the apprehensions entertained of the progressively injurious effects of the Act of 1846 been realized? I use the word "progressively," because I fully admit that the panic, which the Act at first created among the merchants at home, the consequent withholding of credit in the colony; and the great fall in the value of sugar, before the reduction of wages in 1848 was effected, operated with severity upon the planter; but, assuredly, the injurious effects of the Act have not been shown, either by a decrease in the quantity of colonial or by an increase in the quantity of foreign produce admitted to consumption, for I find that the quantities so admitted in each year stand thus:—

	Colonial.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
In 1846	231,454	30,142*	261,596
„ 1847	240,811	48,777	289,588
„ 1848	246,817	61,293	308,110
„ 1849	271,219	24,883	296,102

* In last four months of the year.

so that the consumption of colonial produce for the year 1849 shows an excess of 39,765 tons over that of 1846, while the quantity of foreign admitted to consumption shows a decrease

from what it rose to in 1847, immediately after the passing of the Act of 1846, of 23,894 tons and upon the quantity consumed in 1848 a still larger decrease of 36,410 tons. It is worth observing that the quantity of foreign sugar in 1846, although introduced during only the last four months of that year exceeds in amount the whole quantity introduced in 1849; and with reference to the consumption of foreign in 1848, I find it stated upon authority which, I believe, may be relied upon, that no less a portion of it than 25,000 tons had been cleared under accidental circumstances in July, 1848, and would afterwards have been exported to the continent at a better price by 2*l*. a ton had the duty not been paid. If this be correct the figures 61,293 would be converted into 36,293, thus showing a regular progressive decrease of foreign sugar admitted to consumption since the year 1846.

18. It is true that up to this period of the present year the figures do not, at first sight, appear so encouraging; the quantities upon which duty was paid up to the 16th September, in the four principal ports of England and in the Clyde, being as follows:—

	Tons.
From British Possessions . . .	167,800
Foreign	25,000
Total	192,800
Against in 1849:—	
From British Possessions . . .	168,700
Foreign	12,800
Total	181,500

But it will be observed that the quantity from British Possessions being rather less than in 1849, in consequence, no doubt, of the severe drought from which the greater portion of the West Indies suffered during the early part of this year, whilst both the number and the means of the home consumers have increased, it seems to follow that a larger quantity of foreign should be admitted to meet the enlarged demand; but this has been effected without injury to the colonial grower, inasmuch as prices have gradually risen, and at this moment a ton of good St. Lucia sugar is netting 20*l*. in the London market, a price which, I think, most persons conversant with the subject will agree affords a fair profit to the grower, without running the risk of checking the consumption. Until, however, the year is finally closed, I conceive that no sound conclusion can be drawn as to whether its results may be regarded as more or less favourable to the prospects of the British grower than those of 1849.

19. The following table of the quantities of sugar originally imported from foreign slave trading states in 1848 and 1849 (the only years I am able to refer to) seems equally satisfactory, as demonstrating that the imports from our two great rivals, Cuba and Brazil, were less in 1849 than in 1848 (from the latter 4,747 tons), and that the only increase of importance, 3,681 tons, is from Porto Rico, a colony cultivated to a great extent by free labour:—

	1848	1849
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Cuba	734,832	712,126
Porto Rico	168,317	241,937
Brazil	653,780	558,832
Total	1,556,929	1,512,895

Less imported in 1849, 44,034 cwts. With respect to the present year I have no precise data to rely upon, but I find it stated in a London Trade Report, that the importation up to the 1st August was 120,000 cwt. less than 1849; and, in a similar document from Havannah, so late as the 27th July, it appears that the exports of sugar "to the United States, to the Baltic, to France, and to the south of Italy, had all largely increased; while the other markets of the North Sea, and those of Great Britain, taken collectively, had received much less of our (their) sugar than last year." By a recent return, the quantity of foreign sugar imported into London, Liverpool, Bristol, and the Clyde, collectively, up to the 31st August last, as compared with the same period last year, is stated thus:—

	1850	1849
Havannah	83,845 Boxes	127,430 Boxes
Brazil	13,365 Chests	17,555 Chests
Other Foreign	61,645 Barrels	111,930 Barrels
	22,595 Casks	38,180 Casks
Total	181,450	295,095

Showing a decrease of 113,645 packages, or between a half and a third less than the quantity, in 1849.

20. Again the operation of the Act has not been progressively to reduce the price; for

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after the first great fall down to an average Gazette price in 1847 (taking the last six averages of the year, for, in the early part of it, the price had, evidently, not been affected by the change of duties) of about 23s., it has risen to 23s. 8d. in 1848, to 25s. 4d. in 1849, and, as to the present year, it appears by a recent Gazette to be about 27s. 9d. for St. Lucia sugar; so that, in fact, since 1847, the price has been gradually rising, and the quantity of colonial produce entering into consumption has augmented, while that of foreign has diminished; although the scale of differential duties has decreased in its favour, from 7s. in the first half-year of 1847, to 5s. in the last half-year of 1849, the quantity received into consumption in the latter being about one-half the quantity admitted in the former year. These facts show, I think, almost conclusively, that the great diminution in the quantity of foreign sugar exported to Great Britain for consumption, is owing to some other cause than the differential duty of 5s. per cwt. Indeed, I believe that the Cuban grower, in so far as he depends upon the slave trade, cannot long continue to compete with the British colonial grower, at the present price of an able-bodied slave, 100*l.*; and there is no doubt, that for some years past, the value has ranged between that sum and 80*l.* The money employed in the slave trade not uncommonly bears an interest of 20 per cent., and the most superficial calculation will show that, at the acknowledged rate of mortality, no profit the Cuban planter could hope to make will compensate such an expenditure. In considering the question of competition, it should also be borne in mind that the large amount of produce, said to result from the labour of a slave, is, in a very great degree, the consequence of the wonderful fertility of the Cuban soil, and I think it is scarcely a question of doubt, that it would be produced more cheaply by a free labourer than by a slave purchased at anything like the price just mentioned.

21. But let it be assumed for a moment that the importation of foreign sugar will continue to bear about the same proportion to the whole quantity consumed as it did in 1849. What benefit would result to the colonial producer from its entire exclusion? The total quantity of sugar admitted in 1849 was 296,102 tons, the quantity of foreign 24,883 tons. It is, of course, impossible to ascertain the precise effect of this latter quantity upon the net price; but, if it be assumed that it was in a proportion half as great as that which the quantity of foreign bore to the whole quantity imported, namely, one-twelfth, and that the net price was 18s. 6d., it would seem that it may have diminished the price by 9d. a cwt.; and surely an increase of price to that extent, as the sole result of the total exclusion of foreign slave grown sugar, would never counterbalance the evil of the unceasing agitation that would follow, or the chance of a rise in wages, which, I think, would be attempted wherever the reduction has been effected, as in St. Lucia, upon the distinct ground of the competition to which the colonial producer was subjected.

22. If, by the foregoing observations, I shall have succeeded in showing that there are good grounds for the opinion that sugar cultivation might be profitably carried on at the present cost of production and price of produce; that the favourable conditions necessary to such a result are not likely to be disturbed; and that, consequently, capital may be safely invested in the cultivation of the soil; it may be hoped that the first great difficulty in effecting that change in the situation of the agriculturist, which all who are interested, either personally or officially, in the colony, must desire to see effected would, before long, be removed. The next step, however, is one to which it is painful to advert, but which, I am nevertheless convinced, is absolutely essential to the restoration of general prosperity. It can be of little avail that money may be borrowed at a rate of interest, and charges amounting to from 6 to 8 or 9 per cent. per annum, and hampered, probably, with other conditions by a proprietor, whose annual profits, even allowing them to be at the rate assumed in the previous part of this Despatch, will not meet the interest of his existing debt, much less afford the barest subsistence for his family. The only remedy for such a case is, either a composition with the creditor upon terms of great advantage to the proprietor, or a complete transfer of the property to other hands.

23. A few figures will demonstrate the condition of St. Lucia in this respect. Although, as I have, on a former occasion, stated, its mortgage debt to the monied interests in England is small, as compared with that of many other colonies, yet the total amount of obligations upon the sugar estates of the colony, as recorded in the Mortgage Office, excluding the hurricane loan of 1831, marriage settlements, and transfers, which are known to be mere arrangements of convenience, and not *bonâ fide* purchases, may be stated in round numbers at 200,000*l.* The annual interest of this sum alone will amount to 12,000*l.*, and I am assured that it by no means represents the actual embarrassments of the parties against whose property it is recorded. True it is, that it does not extend over more than about 43 estates, amongst which, however, are the finest in the island, producing at least two-thirds of the crop. If this two-thirds be taken at 2,000 tons, and the whole net profits assumed at the rate of 8*l.* a-ton (a result which could not, however, be realized, except where there is a command of capital), there would be about 16,000*l.* as the total profit, scarcely enough, probably, to pay the interest of the recorded and unrecorded debt, and, if applied even to the liquidation of the former, only leaving 4,000*l.*, or, at the average rate of something under 100*l.* each for the support of the proprietors of these estates and their families, without sinking one fraction of the capital, or affording means for extending the crops. For the greater part of this class of estates, looking at the amount of their recorded debts, and the crops they are at present producing, I confess I see no chance, under the best state of things that can reasonably be hoped for, of their becoming profitable to their present proprietors, or even enabling them to discharge their existing liabilities. Of the remaining properties (about 40 in number) I am assured that most of the owners are in embarrassments, although their debts are not recorded. It may fairly be presumed from this fact, however, that those debts are not extensive; and I believe that, with

the command of capital at a reasonable rate, the properties so situated might, in most instances, with a moderate degree of skill and economy, be made to succeed in the hands of their present owners.

24. The state of things which I have thus described amply accounts for the continual outcry against the very moderate direct taxation to which the land is subjected; but, at the same time, satisfactorily shows that the land itself is well capable of bearing an annual burden, which has never exceeded 4s. per cultivated acre, and was fixed for last year as low as 2s. The indebted state of the actual proprietor of a landed property; the fact that his embarrassments so obstruct his efforts that he cannot realize the profits he would otherwise insure, fails, I conceive, to constitute a sufficient reason for the abolition of a tax required by the public exigencies, and which the actual productiveness of the soil can easily sustain. Again, when it is urged that amount of revenue raised in the island is unduly large, with reference to the total value of its exports, the planters should bear in mind that four-fifths of it, at least, being raised by indirect taxes upon consumption, or by imposts connected therewith, such as spirit licenses, &c., is actually paid out of the wages received by the labourers, and not out of that portion of the whole price which should constitute the planter's profit.

25. Such being the condition of the landed proprietary, as effected by the past, it becomes important to trace the circumstances under which that condition has been brought about, and to inquire upon what grounds hopes may now be reasonably entertained of its amelioration. As respects the first point, I have no hesitation in saying that, if the planting body of St. Lucia were called upon to state the cause of their present distress, nine out of every ten would affirm that it is the consequence of the Act of 1846. Admitting, as I have already done, the temporary injury which that Act produced, the few facts I am about to state will, I think, distinctly show that such a sweeping assertion is wholly unsustainable.

26. An office for the registration of deeds and mortgages was first established in St. Lucia in the year 1829, under a law originating with the late Sir John Jeremie, and a term of 18 months was allowed for the registration of all then existing mortgages, which, if enrolled during the period specified, retained their original priority. Before the expiration of 18 months, no less than 1,918 mortgages were placed upon the rolls, presenting the enormous sum of (1,199,000*l.*) one million one hundred and ninety-nine thousand pounds sterling as the debts and liabilities of the proprietary body, the sugar crop of that year (1831) being about 38,000 tons. The consequence of this discovery was the enactment of a law to authorize the seizure and sale of immovable property, known in this colony as the "*saisie réelle*," and being, I believe, very similar in its effect to the Encumbered Estates Law, now in operation in Ireland. This enactment did not come into force until the month of January 1833, when the immediate consequence was the levy and forced sale of estates, which continued year after year, until, at the close of 1843, 69 sugar estates (the total number in the island being 81) had passed, by judicial sale, from the hands of their original proprietors; or perhaps, in some instances, lapsed again into their possession under new titles. At this moment there are only 12 properties, whose title deeds are of a date antecedent to the abolition of slavery. It may be true then, that, during the latter days of slavery, credit was unlimited, money abundant; that trade and professions prospered; and that merchants in England made large profits; but it cannot assuredly be alleged that the landed proprietary of St. Lucia, with the few exceptions already referred to, were in any other state than that of absolute bankruptcy.

27. Passing on to the period of 12 years, which elapsed between the commencement of the apprenticeship and the coming into operation of the Act of 1846, that period, in fact, in which, partly under apprenticeship, and partly under unrestricted freedom, the colonial planter was protected against slave-grown produce, the result is but little more favourable. It is impossible to state the total amount even of registered debt which the new proprietary incurred during that period; but at the present moment the unredeemed portion of it stands at no less than about 124,000*l.*, 21,000*l.* of which would appear to be for unpaid purchase money, the balance being, of course, for debt and obligations incurred. Since August 1846 the mortgage debt has been increased by a sum of about 65,000*l.*, 31,000*l.* of which amount is for the unliquidated purchase money of 10 sugar estates sold during that period, and all, with one exception, being voluntary speculations upon the part of the purchasers: 4,500*l.* appears to be on account of family arrangements, and the remaining 29,500*l.* was borrowed by two proprietors for the purpose of carrying on their estates. While, on the one hand, I am not aware whether the embarrassments in these last-mentioned cases were entirely attributable to the pressure of the times in 1847-1848, or may not have originated previously to the former year; on the other, I am assured that debts were incurred to some extent at that period, on account of which it has not been considered necessary to exact the security of a mortgage, and which do not, therefore, appear upon the register.

28. The amount of mortgage debt, of a date prior to the 1st August 1834, stands only at about 11,300*l.*; and it is worthy of remark, that of the 12 proprietors who inherit titles from the time of slavery, the properties of seven appear to be wholly unencumbered, so far, at least, as mortgage debts are concerned.

29. After this sketch of the state of property in St. Lucia, both during the period of slavery and of free labour protected against slave trading countries, it may naturally be inquired how, since both these systems have failed of producing general prosperity, there can be any reasonable hope of success in the contest when protection shall be entirely withdrawn.

30. Having shown the grounds which, as I conceive, fairly lead to the conclusion that foreign competition need not be apprehended so long as the cost of production does not greatly exceed the amount previously indicated, I will beg briefly to advert to such other considerations as are favourable to the opinion in this respect which I have ventured to express. In the first place,

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I believe that the relations of employer and labourer, if there were a command of capital on the part of the former, would be at this moment upon a sounder footing than they were during any of the previous periods referred to. On the period of slavery I need offer no further observation. The brief reference already made to it speaks for itself. But a graphic account of the state of things which existed during its latter years will be found in Mr. H. H. Breen's "History of St. Lucia," page 278, &c. The apprenticeship was a mere intermediate state, during which the crops present the lowest average on record, and the transfer of half the estates in the island took place, as the direct result of the ruin induced during the time of slavery. When unrestricted freedom ensued, it found the planter and the freedman alike ignorant of the real value of money, as applied to the remuneration of labour, the former in too many instances improvident and profuse in his expenditure, and the latter almost always unreasonable and extortionate in his demands. The competition between employers led in some instances, I am assured, to wages being paid at rates which no profits, obtained since what are called the war prices ceased, could justify. Both parties, I believe, are now wiser; one, it is grievous to think, has received severe lessons in the school of difficulty and distress; the other has learnt, at least, that his prosperity does not depend upon himself alone, but is intimately linked with that of his employer. The fall of price, which followed shortly after the passing of the Act of 1846, rendered a reduction of wages imperative, if cultivation was to be continued at all; and, at the same time, made it no easy matter in any, and in some cases impossible, to obtain the further advances requisite to pay with regularity, even at the reduced rate. Employers are now sensible of the necessity of the strictest economy, without which, indeed, no farming in the world can prosper, unless aided by unnatural concomitants, and sensible also, I hope, of the injurious consequences to their interests generally of paying unreasonable wages, in the mere madness of temporary competition. I am confident (and could quote more than one instance in support of the opinion) that, if wages were paid with regularity, weekly or fortnightly, there would be a considerable accession of labour from among the Creoles themselves, and that the rates might in some quarters be even still further reduced. I should much prefer, however, to see the alternative of more work for the same pay adopted, being myself of opinion that wages are, generally, quite as low as is desirable, with a view to the maintenance of the labourer in that stage of civilization to which he has already advanced.

31. I am aware that I have been led to extend my remarks on this occasion to a length which cannot be justified by the relative value of St. Lucia as an exporting colony; but it will, I trust, be admitted as some excuse that the facts I have adduced equally apply to other colonies cultivating at the same or at lower rates of wages, and possessing an equal or greater fertility of soil. Nor will it be forgotten that, even confining the inquiry to St. Lucia, it is not alone the welfare of its small proprietary body, which depends upon the affirmative of the question, whether sugar may be cultivated at a profit when exposed, without fiscal protection, to competition with slave-trading countries. The advancement in industry, civilization, education, and religion, as well of its native working population (about 20,000 in number) as of the additional thousands of the African race, by whom their ranks will, I trust, be gradually recruited, hangs upon the same issue. Believing the return to a system of protection (whatever the merits of the question as applied to the case of the West Indies) to be in the highest degree improbable, I know no mode by which the interests of all classes of the colonists (even those whose properties are now hopelessly encumbered, and must be brought to sale) can be better promoted than by showing, where it can be truly shown, that West Indian agriculture may be made to prosper without it. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that I have felt myself justified in forming the conclusions I now venture to submit, infinitely more favourable as they are, upon the whole, than I conceived it possible fairly to arrive at, until I had collated and considered the details upon which they are founded.

32. I would now beg to sum up these conclusions as follows:—

- 1st. That in the present state of the landed proprietary of St. Lucia, a free command of capital, generally, is essential to the restoration of agricultural prosperity. That, in many instances, estates cannot possibly be cleared of their existing encumbrances by the reasonable profits of agriculture alone; and that, therefore, in cases where their present owners cannot command other resources for that purpose, the only chance of such estates being successfully cultivated, lies in their transfer to new proprietors or lessees.
- 2nd. That, at the present average cost of production and market price of produce, sugar may, with the command of money, be cultivated at a profit amply sufficient to encourage the free employment of capital in its production.
- 3rdly. That there is no just ground for apprehending that the cost of production will increase, or that the market price will fall in consequence of the law under which sugar, the produce of slave-trading countries, will be hereafter admitted to consumption, at an equal rate of duty with British colonial sugar; while, on the contrary, it is scarcely to be doubted that the exertions now making to repress the slave-trade, the natural increase of population in Europe, and the improving resources of the consumer in the home markets, will cause a further rise of price; an opinion supported by the fact, that although the consumption has augmented during the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, the average Gazette price has also gradually increased during the same period.
- 4th. That if wages were regularly paid at short intervals, to ensure which it is indispensable that there be a readier and more general command of money than is at present attainable, a larger portion of the Creole population would habitually employ themselves in the cultivation of the cane; that in some instances the

rate of labour might be lowered, the cost of production still further decreased, and the crops of sugar extended.

5th. That the experiment of African immigration having proved perfectly successful, as well directly in affording additional labour, as indirectly in stimulating the native peasantry to more regular work, the promise of its continuance, at little or no expense to the colonists, assures the possibility of still further increasing the crops, not only from the land hitherto in cultivation, but also from the large tracts of virgin soil, adapted to the growth of the cane, with which the island abounds.

6th. That as there is room in St. Lucia for vast improvements in the mode of cultivating the soil and of manufacturing its produce, the returns of capital, which may even now, without such improvements, be profitably employed in the production of sugar, cannot fail to be largely augmented if it be judiciously applied to those objects.

33. Some of these conclusions will, I am aware, present no novelty, either to the Secretary of State or to your Excellency. I have been principally induced to enter into the subject in such detail by a desire, on the one hand, to afford an opportunity to those who may differ with me in opinion of showing in what respects my views and statements are erroneous; and, on the other, if errors do not exist, by the hope that the conviction I have myself received, that money can be safely and profitably invested in the soil of this and other West Indian islands, may, per chance, be impressed upon the minds, or at least induce inquiry on the part of those capitalists in the mother-country and in the colonies who alone can render the assistance and apply the remedies, without which no well-founded expectation can be entertained of seeing general prosperity restored. With these views, and, as my original report has been published in the island, I intend to lay a copy of this Despatch upon the table of the Legislative Council, in order that it may receive the publicity which is usually given to documents submitted to that body; a deviation from the prescribed course with respect to communications addressed to superior authorities, which I trust will, under the circumstances, be considered excusable.

34. It may be thought that I have ventured upon the discussion of a subject with the details of which it is improbable that any but a practical planter could be sufficiently acquainted to justify the maintenance of opinions so clearly opposed to those generally advanced in the colony. I therefore diverge from the strict line of an official report so far as to state, that having myself been the purchaser of sugar property in Jamaica in the years 1838 and 1839, the cultivation of which, in sugar, although residing in the colony, I was compelled, from inadequate returns, and after having sustained heavy losses, to abandon before the year 1846. I am conversant with the most minute items of expenditure and receipt incident to the production and sale of sugar, and have long been in the habit of anxiously considering the whole question which this Report embraces.

35. Fully admitting, therefore, the fallibility of my judgment, I claim only such credit for acquaintance with the subject matter of discussion as may fairly be accorded to one who has had practical experience of the adverse side of the question, and who, in referring to losses and misfortunes attending past attempts at sugar cultivation by free labour, is fully justified in affirming,—

“ ——— Quæque ipse miserrima vidi
Et quorum pars magna fui.”

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. H. DARLING, Lieut.-Governor.

Governor Sir W. Colebrooke,
&c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Encl. 2 in No. 6.

DEAR SIR,

Soufriere, St. Lucia, 1st Sept. 1850.

IN your “Palladium” of the 16th August, I read with astonishment the first part published of the Blue-Book Report made by his Excellency Lieut.-Governor Darling, dated 29th April 1850, and addressed to his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief. If that Report was intended for the information of the public of St. Lucia, I should take no notice of the many inaccuracies which it evidently contains; but, Sir, we are all aware that Reports for the Blue-Book are intended to show to the British Parliament and people the good or ill effects on the colonies of legislative measures adopted by the mother-country affecting such colonies; and the Report in question bearing nothing on its face to show the false data on which some of the calculations have been made, and coming from so high an authority as the Lieutenant-Governor of a British colony, will, no doubt, be considered in England as correct, and will not fail to be urged as a proof (although a solitary one) of the success of the ruinous Sugar Bill of 1846. I therefore think it incumbent on some resident proprietor and practical planter to expose at least a few of the errors contained in said Report; and, fearing that those more competent than myself may not be inclined to undertake the task, I reluctantly, in defence of myself and other victims of the Sugar Bill of 1846, establishing free-trade in slave-grown sugar, undertake the unpleasant duty, and take the liberty of requesting you to give a place in your valuable “Palladium” to a few remarks on that most extraordinary Blue-Book Report as furnished by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of this unfortunate colony.

His Excellency therein states the quantity of sugar produced in and exported from St. Lucia in the years 1846 and 1849, respectively, to have been, in 1846, 2,332 tons, and in

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1849, 3,515 tons; but, on reference to an authentic document, I find the sugar crop exported in 1846 to have been 4,034 hhds., 266 tierces, 1,862 barrels; which, taking the tierces at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to the hogshead, and the barrel at 6 to the hhds., would be equal to 4,521 $\frac{1}{2}$ hhds.; and that exported in 1849, 4,548 hhds., 213 trs., 2,184 $\frac{1}{2}$ brls.; which, taking the tierces and barrels as above, give a total in hogsheads of 5,054 and half-a-barrel over. I then say, that if 4,521 $\frac{1}{2}$ hhds. were equal in weight to 2,332 tons of sugar in 1846, 5,054 hhds. and half-a-barrel must have been 2,606 tons, 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. in 1849; showing a difference in favour of the latter crop of 274 tons, 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., instead of 1,183 tons as shown by his Excellency's Blue-Book Report!

Having thus disposed of 18,168 cwts. of the difference between the two crops of sugar in question, I will proceed to make a few calculations (based on data furnished by his Excellency's Report) to show the cost of production, for labour alone, of the sugar crop of St. Lucia in the year 1846.

The average number of days' labour employed on every working day throughout the year is stated at 5,343! The number of working days is not stated; but I will take it at 250, making ample allowance for Saturdays, holidays, and festivals. I find 1,335,750 days' labour, at 16d. per day, 89,050l. Admitting the cost of labour to be two-thirds of the total expense of a sugar estate, the other third would be 44,525l., making the total cost of 2,332 tons of sugar, 133,575l., or, as near as possible, 57s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt., whilst the Gazette average price of muscovado sugar was 34s. 5d. per cwt. So that, if the data assumed by his Excellency was correct, the sugar produced in this colony in the year 1846 must have brought the planters in debt to the extent of 53,315l. 6s. 8d.—a dead loss of 22s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on each and every cwt. of sugar produced on their estates!! Had such been the case, could it have been possible for us, the planters of St. Lucia, to have found means to cultivate and manufacture as we did the large crop of 1847, viz., 6,241 hhds., 255 trs. 3,415 barrels of sugar? Can any rational man suppose that the British merchants to whom we consign our produce, and to whom we were, in most cases, already in debt, would, under such circumstances, have supplied us with more money to throw away at such a wholesale rate on the production of sugar? Such a supposition were preposterous.

It is true that our sugar crop of 1846, owing to unseasonable weather, was small, but not so small as Lieut.-Governor Darling makes it appear. The expense for labour was high. Owing to the impetus given to the production of sugar by the Sugar Bill of 1845, every effort was made by the planters to plant and cultivate as many canes as possible for the crop of 1847, never dreaming that the sugar to be made in 1847 from the canes we were cultivating in 1846, was doomed to competition with slave-grown sugar in the British market!! But think not, reader, that we have ever had employed on any one day, on all the sugar estates in St. Lucia put together, 5,343 free labourers, much less on "every working day throughout the year!!" Even now, with the addition to the labouring population of three cargoes of African immigrants arrived within the last 18 months, it would be difficult to find 5,343 labourers employed in the cultivation of sugar in this colony on any one day that his Excellency may be pleased to select. If it is thought even possible, let the experiment be tried.

Be this, however, as it may, it does appear strange that in 1849, with the addition of 350 Africans included, the number of labourers employed in the cultivation and manufactory of a larger crop of sugar happens to be stated at 493 less than the number alleged to have been employed in 1846 when we had no Africans. The number stated in the report as being employed in 1849, viz., 4,850, I have reason to think is not much above the mark. I believe 4,500 to have been about the real number. However, in my calculations to ascertain the cost of production in 1849 I must adopt, as I did for 1846, the data furnished by his Excellency's Report: 4,850 per day during 250 working days gives 1,212,500 days, which at 11d. per day amounts to 55,572l. 18s. 4d. Now, presuming that all other expenses attendant on the production of sugar were reduced in the same ratio as the number of labourers and their daily wages (which I, as a practical planter, cannot believe), yet one-half the cost of labour, or one-third of the whole expense, would have been 27,786l. 9s. 2d., making the total cost of production, in the year 1849, 83,359l. 7s. 6d. The crop of that year having been, as already shown, 2,606 tons, 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., it follows that the cost of production must have been within a fraction of 32s. per cwt., whilst the average Gazette price of muscovado sugar was 25s. 6d., exclusive of duty paid or payable thereon, but including freight, insurance, brokerage, commission, and even interest on duty, which amount to 6s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. as per account sales, reducing the nett proceeds to 18s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt., consequently showing a loss to the producer of 13s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. This, I say, would have been the result of the sugar crop of 1849. If the data assumed by Lieut.-Governor Darling in his Blue Book Report, as regards the weight of the St. Lucia hogshead of sugar, the average number of days' labour employed, and the proportion which the expense of labour bears to the whole expense of a sugar estate, were correct, what would it show as the effect of that slavery-fostering Sugar Bill of 1846? Would it not show that the planters of this colony, in the seasonable year of 1849, when that Bill was in full operation, sustained a loss of 13s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. on all the sugar produced on their estates? But, from my local knowledge, I firmly believe that the loss sustained by the planters did not average more than 8s. per cwt. I know that in many instances it was much more, but in others it was much less. The fact is, the assumed weight of the St. Lucia cask, called hogshead, is too low; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. would be about the average nett weight when sold in England. Thus the crop of 1849 may be estimated at 3,158 tons, 16 cwt., and that of 1846 at 2,851 tons. But how could the result of these two crops, selected as they were, show the consequences of the Sugar Bills of 1845 and 1846 respectively? If to show such was the object of his Excellency in making his Blue Book Report, I am surprised that he did not take the crops

of 1846 and 1847 to show the effect of the first Sugar Bill, and those of 1848 and 1849 to show the effect of the second; the result, as to quantity and cost of production, would have shown that the crops of 1846 and 1847 (the only two cultivated during the operation of the Bill of 1845) produced 10,277 hhds., 521 trs., 5,277 brls., equal to 11,495½ hhds., or 7,164 tons, 3 cwt., 3 qrs.; whilst the first two crops cultivated during the operation of the Sugar Bill of 1846, viz., those of 1848 and 1849, produced 8,637 hhds., 291 trs., 3,911½ brls., equal to 9,483 hhds. nearly, or 5,926 tons, 17 cwt.; the difference in favour of the former two crops over the latter being 1,237 tons, 6 cwt., 3 qrs., which, at the price of sugar in 1846, would have given more than sufficient to cover the difference between the price of labour in 1846 and that paid in 1849; but, unfortunately for both proprietors and labourers, the Bill of 1846 had the effect of reducing the market price of free-labour sugar to a figure considerably below the cost of production, whilst it increased in the same ratio the value of slave-grown sugar, brought the St. Lucia planters in debt, and compelled most of them to reduce the wages of their unfortunate labourers; the immediate effect of that reluctantly adopted measure was a reduced quantity of work per day, and that performed unwillingly and negligently. Hence the great decrease in the quantity of sugar produced in 1848, compared with that produced in the preceding year 1847—a decrease of no less than 2,552 hhds. Hence the inability of the planters to keep up their cultivation, to repair and keep in efficient order their sugar-works, to replace their mules and working cattle as they die off, or to pay even the interest of their debts. And, though last, not least—Hence the degraded state of the labouring population as compared with what it should be and would have been had the Sugar Bill of 1846 never become law.

Much more might be said on the subject of Lieut.-Governor Darling's Blue Book Report, but I trust I have said enough to show that his calculations were made on false data, and that by selecting the years 1846 and 1849, and leaving out the two intervening years, he has evinced no disposition to show the real state of the colony under his government, as affected by the legislative measures of the Home Government adopted in 1845 and 1846 respectively.

I have, &c.,

Charles Wells, Esq., &c.
Castries.

(Signed) JOHN GOODMAN.

Enclosure 3 in No. 6.

Encl. 3 in No. 6.

PORT OF CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA.

A RETURN showing the Quantity of Sugar Exported from this Colony from the Year 1829 to the Year 1849, inclusive, together with that already Shipped, and the probable Quantity remaining to be Shipped, to close the Crop of the Year 1850.

Year.	—	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Weight.	
					Cwt.	qrs. lbs.
1829	The Hogshead of Sugar averaged at 12½ cwt.	6,388	950½	1,074	89,687	2 0
1830	" " "	6,074	1,387	1,435	90,037	2 0
1831	" " "	5,263	1,083	1,229	77,000	0 0
1832	" " "	3,741	656	1,568	55,025	0 0
1833	" " "	2,979	862	1,530	47,150	0 0
1834	" " "	4,162	1,114	1,523	64,012	2 0
1835	" " "	3,668	945	1,198	55,862	2 0
1836	" " "	2,688	454	844	38,887	2 0
1837	" " "	3,407	728	1,167	50,737	2 0
1838	" " "	3,974	904	1,011	59,012	2 0
1839	" " "	2,343	415	1,068	34,650	0 0
1840	" " "	2,589	216	759	35,512	2 0
1841	" " "	3,356	410	1,073	47,287	2 0
1842	" " "	4,970	451	1,905	69,275	0 0
1843	" " "	3,797	309	1,963	53,550	0 0
1844	" " "	4,990	299	1,734	67,962	2 0
1845	" " "	5,038	281	1,956	68,812	2 0
1846	{Weight, as given by parties clearing the Sugar}	4,034	266	1,862	46,650	0 7
1847	" " "	6,241	255	3,415	93,860	3 18
1848	" " "	4,089	78	1,727	58,339	1 23
1849	" " "	4,548	213	2,184½	70,311	1 0
1850	{Quantity cleared to date}	3,111	147	1,723	48,778	2 0
	{Probable Quantity remaining to be cleared}	589	27	235	8,012	2 0
	Total of 1850	3,700	174	1,958	56,791	0 0

Average Crop of the last Six Years of Slavery, 1830-31-32-33-34	Cwt.
" Four Years of Apprenticeship, 1835-36-37-38	70,486
" Twelve Years of Freedom, 1839-40-41-42-43-44-45-	51,125
46-47-48-49-50	58,583

Custom House, St. Lucia,
August 19, 1850.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER T. SPEER,
Acting Comptroller.

True Copy,

J. C. DRYSDALE, Principal Colonial Secretary.

ST. LUCIA.

Encl. 4 in No. 6.

Enclosure 4 in No. 6.

STATEMENT of Expenses of Cultivating a Sugar Estate, in the Island of St. Lucia, for One Year, calculated for the Year 1847.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Amount paid for Wages, including all Labourers employed and requisite for the Cultivation, Manufacture, and Attendance on Stock	1,216 14 9	1,760 2 7	544 0 4	463 0 11	707 8 5	1,039 6 2
2. To Coopers and Carpenters for the customary routine of such Estate's work	18 3 0	30 15 0	8 14 0	17 6 5	23 10 0	23 1 1
3. For Staves, Puncheons, &c., requisite for containing the Produce	184 10 6	181 1 0	89 1 0	21 10 0	27 8 0	130 10 6
4. For White and Pitch Pine Lumber	92 3 3	49 8 0	50 13 10	21 9 2	43 16 0	11 8 4
5. For Purchase of Stock . . . . .	.	333 5 10	.	.	.	265 16 8
6. For Drogherage or Cartage of Produce or Supplies	63 17 3	276 5 8	38 13 11	37 8 0	137 3 3	115 10 2
7. For Colonial Taxes and Import Duties	59 3 3	113 15 6	69 15 0	29 1 0	58 17 3	87 18 5
8. For Oats, Oil-Cake, &c., for Stock	45 18 10	72 4 3	49 14 0	.	.	51 13 7
9. Nails, Iron Hoops, Wood Hoops, Hoes, and Bills	9 0 2	74 17 2	11 4 0	9 2 11	14 11 7	14 8 9
10. Paint and Paint-Oil	13 8 0	4 18 0	.	.	.	.
11. Boiling-House Utensils . . . . .	.	5 9 3	.	0 8 0	.	1 14 6
12. Truss-Hoops, Mill Grease and Oil	3 17 8	15 3 0	3 6 6	1 11 3	3 14 0	3 11 3
13. Coals, Bricks, Timber, and Building-Lime	201 19 7	26 13 0	18 13 6	4 16 0	8 0 0	158 7 9
14. Saddlery . . . . .	.	5 9 3	.	0 8 0	.	16 16 0
15. Medicines	4 0 0	6 2 3	.	.	.	.
16. For Blacksmiths and Copper-smiths' Work	23 14 6	121 12 0	16 2 11	10 0 0	.	3 14 2
17. Carpenters' Work, and extra Expenses, Repairs, and Machinery	325 19 9	152 8 0	83 14 8	19 11 0	62 18 0	57 12 0
18. Salaries of Attorney, Manager, and Overseer	190 0 0	490 0 0	270 7 8	72 0 0	44 0 0	375 6 6
19. Book-keeper and Agency Expenses	30 0 0	80 0 0	15 0 0	.	.	25 0 0
20. Medical Attendance on Labourers	6 0 0	40 0 0	.	.	.	.
21. Expenses of Immigrants	13 8 0	.	.	.	.	.
22. Manures . . . . .	.	.	5 10 9	.	6 2 0	36 17 6
23. Carts and Cart-Wheels . . . . .	.	33 6 8	.	.	4 0 0	.
24. Sundry Expenses, not specified above	102 15 3	81 10 5	82 1 10	1 10 10	9 18 5	108 0 4
£	2,604 13 9	3,948 17 7	1,356 13 11	708 15 6	1,151 6 11	2,526 13 8
Less, Proceeds of Rum and Molasses	401 2 6	517 15 7	69 7 6	110 11 3	208 3 5	131 10 0
Total	£ 2,203 11 3	3,431 2 0	1,287 6 5	598 4 3	943 3 6	2,395 3 8

True Copy,

J. C. DRYSDALE, Principal Colonial Secretary.

REMARKS and OBSERVATIONS with reference to the above Statement of Estate's Expenses, and relating to the Sugar Estates therein mentioned.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
	90	130	60	40	60	115
Number of Acres of Land cultivated in Canes	121	205	74	66	125	204
Number of Hogsheads of Sugar made	14 cwt.	16 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 cwt.	14 cwt.	12 cwt.
Average Weight of each Hogshead	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Gross Proceeds of Sugar made	2,946 4 0	5,704 3 7	2,059 1 4	1,559 17 6	3,263 11 10	4,257 5 3
Net Proceeds of Sugar made	1,357 16 3	2,627 0 11	949 0 4	682 10 2	1,425 9 3	1,961 13 7
Proceeds of Rum	401 2 6	517 15 0	69 7 6	60 11 3	158 3 5	90 5 0
Proceeds of Molasses sold . . . . .	.	.	.	50 0 0	50 0 0	41 5 0
Average Price of Sugar per cwt., according to Net Proceeds	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 17 3	0 16 3½	0 16 0
Average Price of Rum per gallon	0 1 3	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 5
Average Price of Molasses per gallon . . . . .	.	.	.	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
Cost of 1 cwt. of Sugar, with all charges, save Interest on Capital	1 6 0	1 0 11	1 1 8½	0 15 1	0 10 9½	0 19 6½
Cost of 1 cwt. of Sugar, deducting extra charges incurred for new Buildings, Repairs, Purchase of Stock, Immigration, and Machinery	1 2 0	0 17 11½	1 0 0½	0 13 6	0 10 0½	0 16 10½
Proportion of Cost of 1 cwt. of Sugar paid for Labourers' Wages	0 14 4	0 10 11	0 9 4	0 12 1½	0 8 4	0 8 1½
Proportion of Cost of 1 cwt. of Sugar remaining for General and Incidental Expenses	0 11 8	0 10 0	0 12 4½	0 2 11½	0 2 5	0 11 5½
Loss on the Sugar Crop of 1847	845 15 0	804 1 1	338 6 1	.	.	433 9 5
Profit on the Proceed of the Sugar Crop of 1847 . . . . .	.	.	.	84 5 11	482 5 9	.

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 193

Enclosure 5 in No. 6.
STATEMENT of the Reductions in Items of Estate Expenditure, as given in for the Year 1847, assumed to be effected in 1850.

ST. LUCIA.
Encl. 5 in No. 6.

Number of Items, as headed in Returns for 1847.	A.	B.	C.	F.	Why Reduced.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
3. Staves, Puncheons, &c. . . .	60 0 0	..	..	..	Much in excess for the Crop.
4. White and Pitch Pine Lumber	42 0 0	19 8 0	15 0 0	..	Reduced in price.
5. Purchase of Stock . . . .	..	333 5 10	..	265 16 8	Not an annual charge.
6. Drogherage, &c. . . .	..	107 0 0	..	44 0 0	Charges reduced.
7. Taxes and Duties	35 0 0	70 0 0	25 0 0	47 0 0	{ Export Duty of 4d. per 100 lbs. discontinued, and Import Duties lowered.
8. Oats, Oilcake, &c., for Stock .	46 0 0	72 4 3	49 14 0	51 13 7	The practice discontinued.
9. Nails, Iron Hoops, Wood Hoops, &c. . . . .	..	50 0 0	..	..	{ Evidently an overcharge for the year. Hoes, &c., unnecessary.
13. Building-Lime, Coals, Bricks, Timber, &c.	160 0 0	..	..	133 7 0	Evidently for new buildings.
14. Saddlery . . . . .	..	..	..	8 16 0	Charged too high.
16. Blacksmiths' & Coppersmiths' Work . . . . .	..	90 0 0	..	..	Evidently for extra work.
17. Carpenters' Work	200 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	37 12 0	Evidently for new buildings.
18. Salaries, &c.	50 0 0	420 0 0	150 0 0	250 0 0	{ In all cases reduced about 1 quarter and in some cases exorbitant.
20. Medical Attendance on La- bourers . . . . .	..	40 0 0	..	..	Not usual.
24. Sundry Expenses	40 0 0	..	20 0 0	28 0 0	. . .
Total	633 0 0	1301 18 1	299 14 0	866 5 3	
Less, for Saddlery	12 0 0	..	6 0 0	..	
,, Cartwheels	12 0 0	..	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	24 0 0	..	12 0 0		
£	609 0 0	1301 18 1	287 14 0	878 5 3	

Enclosure 6 in No. 6.

Encl. 6 in No. 6.

SIR,

Windward Islands, Barbadoes,
November 27, 1850.

1. I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 137, of the 15th October, and which I have perused with the attention which its subject merits.

2. Appreciating as I do the importance of combating any arguments against the conclusions which you had drawn as to the condition and prospects of the colony in your charge, I should not have thought it necessary to have entered into a consideration of the details you have brought forward, but from the more extended application of your remarks to the prospects of the sugar cultivators in the British colonies in general.

3. You appear to have formed an opinion that at the present cost of production, and the market price of produce, the cultivation of sugar holds out a prospect of profitable investment for capital, and that where property may not be incumbered, our colonies may enter into successful competition with slave-trading countries, or those in which slaves may be purchased at the ordinary prices, varying from 80*l.* to 100*l.* per head. On the latter question I am not in possession of such information in regard to the internal management of those countries as could enable me to estimate the full effects of such competition, that our colonies are able effectually to compete with slave labour, when the waste of life is not repaired by the slave trade, may, I believe, be confidently affirmed; but that the industry of the free labourer can be as profitably applied as the labour exacted from the slave who is worked out in a few years, and replaced by another, is at variance with the conclusions which have been drawn from the experience of our own colonies, while the slave trade was carried on in them without restriction. It may be hoped, however, that the success of the measures taken to effect its final abolition may soon place our colonies in a position to realize all the advantages to be legitimately expected from their freedom, and the profitable investment of capital in the cultivation of sugar may therefore be estimated without reference to slave trading countries.

4. In the present state of property in the West Indies, and the system of management which obtains, I apprehend, the employment of banking capital to any extent is not to be expected, and that the merchant who can await the slow returns on his investment, and to whom the consignments of produce are usually made, is the capitalist to whom the planter must ordinarily look for the advances required by him. That a profit may be derived at the current price of sugar, after defraying the charges, I believe, is generally admitted, and also that much saving has already been effected by the economical management of estates, but it will be apparent to you that in order to arrive at a result which would give confidence to the capitalist in extending his advances, it would be necessary to compare the average rate of expenses, not with the unusually large crop in the season of 1847, but with the average returns in successive years. The present prices have doubtless their origin in the increasing demand for sugar, controlled by the amount of the aggregate supply; and I hope that circumstances may tend to favour the augmentation of that supply from the British colonies, by means of the increased application of capital and labour, on which any improved management or extended cultivation must essentially depend.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor
of St. Lucia,

(Signed)

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

&c. &c. &c.

(A true copy.)

W. F. CONNELL, Private Secretary.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

No. 7.

(No. 46.)

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor MACKINTOSH to Earl GREY.

Antigua, Government House, June 8, 1850

(Received July 3, 1850.)

MY LORD,

3rd June 1850.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1849, together with a copy of a Report thereon, which I have received from the President administering the Government.

2. I regret the delay which has taken place in making these returns, to which I have directed the President's attention.

3. There can be no doubt that the scheme to which Mr. Hay refers of amalgamating the two Customs establishments, as has been done in almost all the other dependencies in these seas, would have results of unmixed benefit. In the present uneasy state of the relations of the President with the House of Assembly, which is under your Lordship's notice, I forbear, for the present, from urging that officer to originate any specific measure on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. J. MACKINTOSH,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Lieut.-Governor administering
general Government.

Encl. in No. 7.

(No. 23.)

Enclosure in No. 7.

SIR,

Virgin Islands, Tortola, June 3, 1850.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1849, placed in my hands at the last moment by the Colonial Secretary, whose explanation of the delay in the preparation of the Returns is herewith enclosed.*

A report on the state of affairs in this Colony, as shown by these tables, must turn principally on the point of finance. I confine myself, therefore, to the observations which appear to me to be called for on that subject.

Very slight variation from the condition exhibited in 1848 is shown by the present returns; the change where it occurs, however, having a retrograde tendency,

The revenue equals, on the whole, that of 1848; the difference of the receipts from the tax on produce, occasioned by the diminution in the quantity and value of the staple, having been made good by the increased amount of Customs duties derived from a casualty in the shape of a shipwreck on the coast of Anegada, and the importation of the cargo.

The annexed return of taxes and duties raised in the Virgin Islands is copied from the Blue Book:—

	Amount collected in 1849, in Sterling.		
	£.	s.	d.
Duties under 8 and 9 Vict., c. 93	272	17	10
Ditto, Colonial Import Duty Act	353	19	11
Houses, at 5 per cent. on annual value	126	0	3
Income, ditto, ditto	147	5	6
Sugar, Rum, and Molasses, at 5 per cent. ditto	177	1	6
Male Servants, at 5s. per annum	2	10	0
Dogs, at 5s. per annum	23	10	0
Pasture Horses at 4s. 1½d. each, and Cattle at 1s. each, per annum	177	18	4½
Export Duty on Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Asses	92	14	3
Registered Vessels at 2s. per ton, Canoes 1s., and Row Boats at 6d. per foot of keel	107	7	0
Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licenses	9	9	9
Auctioneers' Licenses and Returns	26	14	0½
Liquor Licenses and Returns	54	1	3½
Incidental Receipts	104	8	8½
Total	£1,675	18	5

* Not sent to the Colonial Office.

The principal source of revenue is that of the duties on imports under the Imperial and Colonial laws, giving, on an average of the last five years, about 700*l.* sterling per annum—varying from $\frac{4}{7}$ ths to $\frac{7}{7}$ ths of the gross yearly revenue of the colony; the sum raised from all other sources in the present year amounting only to about 1,000*l.*, giving a total of 1,675*l.*

The income of the Virgin Islands, it will be seen, bears no proportion to the variety and apparent importance of the objects taxed.

The amount raised by internal taxation, calculating the population at 7,000 persons in all, which may be said to be considerably under the mark, would give a rate of 2*s.* 10*d.* per head, and the annual sum raised from duties on imports would give 2*s.* per head, making in all 4*s.* 10*d.* per head as the total rate of taxation under every denomination.

This cannot be considered oppressive taxation in any country, yet the cry is raised, and, as demonstrated in my correspondence, has been used as an excuse for withholding wholesome legislation, and with a view to infuse into the general population of the country a spirit of dissatisfaction.

An increase of the revenue, desirable as it may be, is not to be obtained through additional taxation; for though the amount of imports in the aggregate in this colony is proportionally smaller with reference to the population than in almost any other, new burdens could scarcely be imposed without undue pressure on already decaying interests. But something may be achieved through modification of a part of the fiscal system.

In this colony, where the habits of evasion of the revenue laws have so much impeded the collection of duties on imports, it is most important that every measure calculated to facilitate lawful traffic and to diminish the inducements to fraud should be adopted. The simplification of forms, the modification of duties, and easy access to traders from all quarters should be secured, and with this view the Imperial duties should be repealed and the tariff remodelled.

The Act of the Imperial Parliament, 9th and 10th Victoria, chap. 94, gives power to the colonies to repeal the duties of customs. The cumulative system created by the existence of two distinct custom-houses, the Imperial and colonial, at both of which departments similar forms of proceeding are required, the observance of which is peculiarly vexatious to those engaged in the small traffic of these islands, should be done away with, and the entire revenue would then be more easily and efficiently collected by the Colonial Treasurer alone.

Ten per cent. of the duties on imports and the tonnage duty hitherto paid into Her Majesty's customs, would thus accrue to the colonial revenue. The loss from this source alone, owing to the omission by the colony to assume the entire collection of the revenue, being estimated to be equal to 4 per cent. of the total public income.

Much of the inconvenience complained of by traders would be obviated by the proposed arrangement, and it would be in the power of the Colonial Legislature to make further provisions for facilitating the import trade amongst these small islands to an extent that would at once increase the returns of revenue, while it would impose no additional burthens, but, on the contrary, relieve the people from the expense and inconvenience attending the observance of unnecessary forms.

It was calculated some years ago that the duties on imports alone, if correctly paid, would furnish a sufficient income entirely to support the public service. Such a calculation could perhaps scarcely be made at present; but even the decreased traffic now subsisting would, on a general estimate, afford a return of revenue at least double that which has lately been received.

The port of entry being far to windward of many places of resort on the coast, the temptations to defraud the revenue are very strong. These temptations, were the collection of the whole revenue placed in the hands of one officer, would not be so obvious, and greater facilities to lawful traders would be afforded. The forms of proceedings referred to would be necessarily simplified; and were proper authority granted by law to declare from time to time (as might be necessary or convenient for the purposes of trade) certain points on the coasts of these islands to be legal places of entry, conformity to the law would be still easier, and a considerable increase of revenue would be likely to accrue.

That the import duties fall unevenly there is no doubt—the importers who are conscientious paying the duties, those who evade them making the evasion of the law a source of income, the price of merchandize which pays duty being the standard in the market, and the smuggler receiving the revenue which ought to go into the public chest. This objection, however, must everywhere exist to

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

duties on imports. But excessive as it is in practice here, owing to geographical position and formation, and the inveterate habits of the population, it would be especially desirable to substitute, if possible, some other mode of taxation not open to similar objections; yet, as has been shown, there are no means of replacing the important amount of income supplied from this source. The duties thus imposed with a view simply to the maintenance of the necessary revenue, must, when compared with those in force in neighbouring islands, be deemed moderate; still, in consolidating the Imperial and local tariffs under one law, it would perhaps be found that some modification might be feasible, so as to carry out the principle of affording fewer inducements to evasion of the law by rendering the observance of it less irksome.

In these, or similar terms, have recommendation for the improvement of the financial condition of these islands been from time to time conveyed to the legislature. The peculiar difficulties, however, opposed in this colony to measures for regulating the public finances have been frequently dilated on. It has been shown that the attempts made to introduce a better order of things, though successful as far as the administrative power could extend, have not been attended with equal results in the legislative department, the cause of the failure in this respect being significantly indicated in previous reports accompanying the annual returns, and in other correspondence on the condition of the colony.

In the expenditure there has been no very perceptible alteration, the apparent small increase being explained by the alterations pointed out by the Treasurer as made in the preparation of the returns.

The current debt of the colony which commenced in 1844, was reduced the following year to 375*l.*; in 1847, to 351*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; in 1848 was increased to 559*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.*, and, as is shown by these returns, now amounts by a small increment during the past year to 632*l.* 19*s.* 8½*d.*

To meet the deficiency it was proposed, in the absence of means of raising a revenue from any new source, owing to the impoverished state of the colony, to retrench the fixed expenditure; and, pending the difficulty found in legislating on the subject, the public servants voluntarily made a reduction of 25 per cent. in their claims against the public treasury, and should the revenue continue at its present rate, it was calculated that the current debt would be cancelled in two years.*

Little progress towards material improvement can be made under the present circumstances. The means which should call forth the energies of the people are wanting. None of those influences are at work, such as the inducements to, and the variety of, industrial occupation which belong and conduce to an advancing state of social development. Apathy towards the public welfare pervades all classes of the community, and though quite alive to the individual interests of the moment, the intelligence of the people is not awakened to the direct relation between the prosperity of the country at large and the well-doing of its separate component members.

Education alone can remove this obstruction to the general advancement; but, unhappily, unless the more prominent members of society possess some amount of education and a knowledge of its value, they are not likely to take means to supply to the body of the people that of which they themselves have no conception.

Lamentable as is the gross deficiency in this respect throughout the whole community, it is gratifying to know that the rural population have not been infected with the licentiousness prevalent amongst the inhabitants of the town, and which it has been the seeming object of those who, by self-laudation and flattery of the rabble have obtained leading positions, to disseminate. Local experience indeed enables me to state confidently, that, notwithstanding the defective moral condition to which I have alluded, the introduction of even a small amount of capital and agricultural enterprise would be sufficient to give the energies of the labouring population a wholesome direction, and greatly to advance their progress in civilization.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,
Administering the general Government,
&c. &c. Antigua.

* The expiry of the Local Act imposing a duty on imports without any compensating legislation, has left the colony with a prospect of a heavily increased debt at the termination of the present year, 1850.

BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 8.

(No. 92.)

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor BARKLY to Earl GREY.

Government House, June 10, 1850.

MY LORD,

(Received 19th July 1850.)

Enclosure A.

Enclosure B.

I REGRET the delay which has again occurred in forwarding the Annual Blue Book of this colony; but the labours of the Financial Accountant have been so much increased by the financial business of three years having been, from circumstances to which I need not now refer, crowded into the space of a few months, that he has only just been able to complete the abstracts of revenue and expenditure for 1848 and 1849, the former of which I was unable to transmit with the Blue Book of that year.

Your Lordship, having, in a circular dated 24th July 1849, invited suggestions respecting the forms now in use for these books, and the arrangements under which they are filled up, it may be proper for me, on the present occasion, to point out that any imperfections which may exist in the past annual returns from this colony are attributable rather to the difficulty of obtaining authentic statistical information in so extensive and unsettled a country than from any want of attention on the part of the officers on whom the duty of furnishing them has devolved. This remark, indeed, is not strictly applicable to the financial returns, which seem to me susceptible of great improvements; and I have already succeeded so far as to simplify very materially the form of the annual estimates laid before the Combined Court, by introducing a clearer classification of the different items; and I trust next year, when the accounts come to be presented in a corresponding shape, they will prove more easily intelligible than they hitherto have been.

Even then, however, our accounts may require modification to adapt them to the printed forms sent out for the Blue Book; but I should hesitate to suggest to your Lordship on that account alterations which might suit the system of this colony alone, deeming adherence to established forms the least inconvenient course, so long as the opportunity is left, as now, to each Governor of supplying such additional information as he may consider likely to elucidate the statistics of the colony over which he presides.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The statements now sent extending over two years admit a wider range of comparison as to the finances of the colony than is ordinarily afforded. The reduction in the actual expenditure at the commencement and end of the period to which they refer is most striking. In 1847 it was 284,250*l.*; in 1849, 131,700*l.*, or less than half: but unfortunately, from the stoppage of taxation during seven months of the latter year, the reduction of revenue was in a similar ratio, the receipts being only 103,000*l.* against 213,000*l.* in 1847.

Even in this comparison, however, there is room for congratulation; for it will be seen that, whilst the expenditure of 1847 was upwards of 70,000*l.* beyond the income, that of 1849, notwithstanding the revenue lost, was only 28,000*l.* in excess, the whole of which has since been made up from the ordinary resources of the colony without fresh taxes or loans, whereas in 1849 a very serious debt was incurred on account of immigration.

More than half this reduction of expenditure was indeed occasioned by the cessation of that immigration, and so far may be considered but a negative benefit. Even making this deduction, however, the positive saving of outlay is still very considerable; and the bulk will be seen, on comparing the recapitulation of the establishment in each year, to have been effected neither in the civil, the judicial, nor the ecclesiastical, but, as I maintained would be found possible, in the miscellaneous expenditure of the colony. I doubt not that, by judicious economy, the expenditure in several departments may be curtailed still further, without detriment to the public service; and I feel confident that the measures

BRITISH GUIANA.

already adopted by the Court of Policy for the better collection of the import duties, the rum duties, and the various kinds of licences, will materially improve the revenue.

Military Expenditure.

I am glad to observe that the military expenditure incurred by Great Britain on account of the colony was not so high as in the preceding year, and from steps which I believe are now in progress for reducing the garrison at Berbice it is likely in future to be much smaller. I may, perhaps, be excused for remarking, at a time when all parties in the Mother Country seem agreed that this is a burden which ought eventually to be borne by the colonists themselves, that the transfer of such a charge, which even on its reduced footing greatly exceeds the whole amount of the much-contested Civil List, to the inhabitants of this colony, would be impolitic, if not impossible.

To the principle that they are themselves bound to defend their own lives and property, the colonists could offer no valid objection, though they might, and no doubt would, complain that such a change of policy argued a diminution of regard on the part of the mother country, but to call on them to keep up, out of their impaired resources, the expensive establishment suited to a first-rate military power, would be regarded by them as the height of tyranny. Moreover, they entertain, erroneously in my opinion, little confidence in the black troops, now forming the strength of the garrison, in the event of any internal dissension, which alone they fear; for foreign enemies they, in their colonial capacity, know not; and a feeling is very generally expressed that the colonial militia, disbanded by the Order in Council of 29th November, 1838, ought to be reconstituted as speedily as possible.

I trust your Lordship will excuse this apparent digression, but the subject is one of much importance, and this explanation of the feelings of the colonists may avert misunderstanding, should it chance to come under discussion in Parliament.

Legislation.

The list of Ordinances passed shows little reduction in the labours of the Legislature, compared with previous years, notwithstanding the political disputes which agitated the Court of Policy as well as the Combined Court.

Three out of the twenty are important enough to justify an allusion in passing; they are—

No. 8. An Ordinance to establish a body of Rural Constables.

No. 15. An Ordinance to extend the exercise of the Elective Franchise.

No. 18. An Ordinance to provide for and regulate the collection of Colonial Import Duties.

Simple as seems the object of the first law, I almost question whether it be not destined to exercise a greater influence over our social system than even the Franchise Bill itself.

It constituted the first legislative attempt made in the colony since emancipation to distinguish the good from the bad,—those who could be trusted in the different relations of society from the idle and dissolute.

It came, too, just when the more intelligent of the labourers had themselves discovered the necessity for some decided distinction of this sort.

Separated for the most part from the Whites, and located in villages founded on the estates which they had purchased in community, all went on smoothly enough while labour was extravagantly paid and money plentiful; but no sooner did the struggle of 1847 and 1848 for the reduction of wages commence, than the wealthy and industrious villagers discovered at once that their property was far more exposed than even that of the planters, to the depredations of those who, having struck work, subsisted by pilfering the provision-grounds of their neighbours.

Contrary therefore to general anticipation, founded in some degree on the experience of other colonies, those who were selected at the sessions as rural constables eagerly accepted the duties of the office; and, I am bound to add, have discharged them as faithfully, impartially, and intelligently as any similar body of men could have done. Instances may possibly have occurred in which the zeal of some of these men may have outrun their discretion, more

particularly among the more religious of them, who have been occasionally accused of preventing dancing and drinking in their villages, or interfering to check immoralities not cognizable by law; but a caution from a magistrate has never been disregarded, and so few cases of serious misconduct or of neglect of duty have occurred, that, as your Lordship will perceive from the accompanying return, out of 1629 constables originally sworn in, only 10 have been dismissed by competent authority in the course of the year.

Enclosure C.

The influence which this tenfold addition to the police force has had in repressing crime, I will refer to more particularly when I come to that head of the subject. I will only add that I hope ere long, as confidence in the institution extends, the number of rural constables will be doubled.

As regards the measure for the extension of the elective franchise. I need say little, as it could only just be brought hurriedly into operation by the close of 1849, and even yet has not had sufficient time to develop its full effects, which I sincerely believe will realize the anticipations I have so frequently expressed to your Lordship by investing with the franchise the industrious and well-disposed freeholders of whom I have above spoken.

The third and last Bill I have mentioned, came into operation likewise so late as the 17th December 1849, but it has since worked admirably, the import duties having largely increased; indeed the amalgamation of the two staffs hitherto employed in the collection of the Imperial and Colonial Customs, has proved so successful that the additional expense thereby thrown on the colony will be cheerfully borne. This falls, however, rather under the next head, that of

Civil Establishments.

At page 41 of which will be found the old Customs' establishment of Crown officers, whose salaries amounted to upwards of 4,000*l.* a-year, whilst at page 42 are shown the Crown officers still retained under the British Possessions Act at a cost of 1,000*l.*, since reduced on a death vacancy. The additional expense to the colony may be estimated, from pages 43 and 44, at about 1,500*l.* per annum; thus showing the economical nature of the new arrangements.

The only other establishment in which it has fallen to my lot to make any appointments of consequence, is that of the Penal Settlement, page 39, where I felt it my duty to substitute Lieutenant Bott, one of the stipendiary magistrates transferred from Norfolk Island to this colony, in place of the former superintendent; and to nominate the head of the adjacent Indian Mission, the Rev. J. H. Bernau, to be chaplain, and Mr. James Moore to be catechist and schoolmaster, in virtue of a provision which I got the Combined Court for the first time to make for these important objects. Minor changes in the public service having been from time to time reported to your Lordship, I need not now repeat.

Salaries dependent on annual vote, which were much reduced in 1848, have most of them been again brought up towards the old standard, which was seldom too high, where the officer was really requisite, and the duties properly performed.

As far as possible I have had stated, in the remarks at the foot of each page, the deductions for clerks' salaries, &c., to which the gross emoluments of many offices are subjected, according to the system in vogue here, and which has given rise to so much misrepresentation. The Combined Court of the present year has, I am glad to say, abolished that system to a great extent.

Population

Would seem from the returns furnished by the Commissary to have decreased in the year 1849; but it will be found on examination that the statements of the two years have been made up, in the absence of authentic data, on different principles both equally arbitrary, and neither, I am afraid, very near the truth. The births actually returned in 1848 were 3,304; in 1849, 3,073: the deaths in 1848, 2,874, against 2,325 in 1849: the marriages in 1848, 554; in 1849, 453. This would show an increase of 748 souls in the Creole population; but it is perhaps better not to attempt to found any inference one way or the other upon returns which are obviously very insufficient and imperfect. Next year, in accordance with the suggestions transmitted through your Lordship by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for taking a

BRITISH GUIANA.

Decennial Census of the British Empire, it will be my duty, with the aid of the Court of Policy, to secure as correct an enumeration of the population of this colony as possible; and as I purpose previously amending the present very defective Registration Ordinance, I trust that hereafter the same difficulties will not be experienced in estimating the progress of that population from year to year, closely enough for all practical purposes. Whatever may have been the increase last year from natural causes, I fear that emigration, for the first time perhaps in the history of the colony, exceeded the extent of immigration; which latter consisted solely of 86 Portuguese from Madeira, and 111 African children sent in from Rio Janeiro, whilst the former, owing to the reduction of wages and other causes, went on to a considerable extent at the beginning of the year, both from among the Portuguese, tempted by the bounty of 100 francs offered for such immigrants in Cayenne, and from the Barbadians and other islanders, many of whom returned home dissatisfied at the change in their condition.

Education

follows next in order, but, as I stated last year, the Returns are limited to the schools receiving State support, and even these are very imperfect. So far as they go they show, I am sorry to say, a great further diminution in the number of scholars, accounted for too easily by the fact of the withdrawal of all salary from the teachers during the stoppage of the supplies, and the uncertainty as to whether any grant at all would be made by the Combined Court for Educational Purposes.

The falling off from the number of scholars recorded in such schools in the last Blue Book, which was 3,026, to only 1,686, as recorded in the present, is indeed no matter of surprise; for in the rural districts, but for the pecuniary responsibilities incurred by a few of the Clergy, the parochial schools would have been broken up altogether.

No estimate is this year attempted of the number of children receiving education in schools other than those conducted by the State-paid churches. From the half-yearly Returns of the Stipendiary Magistrates it would, however, appear to have diminished but little; though I am afraid, from the published reports of most of the Religious Societies, and from what I have observed at six or eight very fine school-rooms of the London Missionary Society, which I have entered in my different visits through the country, that it has been a good deal affected by the altered position of the labourers. In the case of the next most considerable body, the Wesleyans, it appears, from a Return of their different rural schools, copy of which I enclose, that 686 children were on their rolls in 1849, as compared with 836, stated in the Society's Report for 1848 to have been educated by them in that year.

Enclosure D.

This is exclusive, however, of their school in Georgetown, which is second to none in the colony, as I can confidently assert, from having witnessed the annual examination of some 200 children in it a few months ago, and well deserving of the annual grant of 500 dollars it has long received; and as in addition to their share of the *per capita* allowance for their rural schools they have obtained an extra grant of 2,500 dollars from the Combined Court this year, to pay off the debt upon their chapels and school-houses, I hope that this valuable Society will be encouraged to extend their operations here.

In thus extolling the Wesleyan Georgetown School, I by no means wish to disparage the very admirable one attached to our own parish church of St. George's, which affords education to 300 children, or the other Church schools in the suburbs of this city, which, together, accommodate nearly 400 more; I only wish, indeed, that the means of education throughout the colony were as abundant as they are in the capital, where, besides the schools I have mentioned, there exist an excellent girls' school, kept by the nuns of the Ursuline Convent,—a Presbyterian Free School,—an Infant School,—several Missionary Schools,—and, lastly, the newly-established Cooly School, which now supports upwards of 60 inmates,—affording altogether, it may safely be estimated, education to at least 1,500 children. At this rate the rest of the colony should have schools for 6,000 more, which, I much fear, exceeds threefold the actual provision made by all religious denominations together at the present moment; showing an absolute necessity for the immediate introduction of effective measures on the subject. I should, indeed, have been

prepared to act long since, were it not that when on the termination of the dispute about the Civil List, towards the close of last year, the Combined Court agreed to continue the salaries of the parish schoolmasters till an improved system could be adopted, and likewise made provision for the usual *per capita* allowance of 2 dollars per scholar in those cases where rural schools had been maintained, I was requested, instead of proceeding to nominate a new Inspector of Schools, to appoint a Commission of laymen to mature a plan of public instruction suited to the requirements of the colony. With this request I felt it my duty to comply, and I accordingly constituted a Board of Education, consisting of nine gentlemen, representing, as nearly as I could contrive, the opinions of the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, the Dutch Reformed Church, and the Dissenters. Six months have since elapsed and I am afraid little progress has yet been made; but a good deal of consideration has been bestowed upon the subject by the Commissioners, and I hope that their Report, when it does come, will contain many valuable suggestions.

In the meantime my own views have become definite and confirmed, in proportion as I have gained experience on the subject. I consider that an Educational Fund should be raised by the vestry of each parish, by an assessment on every house; that such fund should be applied to the support of all existing schools kept by licensed teachers to whatever religious denomination they may belong, in proportion to the number of their scholars and the style of education afforded; and that wherever a deficiency in the means of education exists it should be brought to the notice of the vestry by an Inspector of schools, whose duty it should be to see that it is supplied, and generally to examine and report to the Central Board as to all schools and schoolmasters throughout the colony.

These views, I believe, do not differ materially from the principles laid down by your Lordship in your Despatches of 1st June and 29th September, 1849; for I presume that, in proposing as a model for imitation "the system adopted from the earliest period of their colonization by the New England States," it was not designed to exclude the modern improvements which it has been found necessary to introduce into it within the last 20 years.

The common school system of New England forms undoubtedly an admirable model for the adoption of an infant colony; but it must be remembered that, not many years ago, it had lost almost every trace of vitality, and was only revived by constituting Central Boards and Inspectorships to look after the parochial bodies; thus proving, in my humble opinion, that local authority and central responsibility should be concomitant in education, as in all other matters.

Vide The School and the Schoolmaster, by Dr. Potter and George Emerson, Boston, 1843.

Gaols and Prisons.

The connection between the extension of education and the cure of crime being universally acknowledged, I shall so far vary the arrangements in the Blue Book as to place the above heading next, postponing the consideration of those which intervene.

It was my painful task last year to confirm the repeated accounts given by my predecessors, Governor Light and Lieutenant-Governor Walker, of the rapid extension of crime of every description among the emancipated peasantry. I am happy now to be able to state, that considerable improvement has latterly taken place; and though, in the Returns for 1849, that improvement is not so marked as I trust it may hereafter be, it is a source of most sincere congratulation to my mind that I am able to forward, on the present occasion, statements, showing at any rate that, for the first time since 1845, a stop has been put to the progressive increase in the number of offences. In further elucidation of this fact, I enclose a continuation of the extra Returns which I forwarded with last year's Blue Book, showing respectively:—

Enclosure E.

- 1st. The number of cases (exclusive of those under the Petty Debt Ordinance) disposed of by the stipendiary magistrates in each month of the years 1847, 1848, and 1849.
- 2nd. A similar Return of the number of cases disposed of by the police magistrate of Georgetown.
- 3rd. The number of prisoners in the several gaols of the colony at the end of each quarter of the same years.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The first Return shows that, though still rather in excess of 1847, the number of cases disposed of by the stipendiary magistrates in the rural districts was reduced from 6,213, in 1848, to 4,975, in 1849.

The second gives like information as respects the colonial metropolis, showing that there were 2,701 charges in 1847; 3,818, in 1848; and 3,465, in 1849.

The third is so far less satisfactory than the other two, that it exhibits the largest quarterly aggregate of prisoners in the last year of the series; but it proves, nevertheless, on the other hand, a remarkable and progressive decline in the number in confinement at the end of each successive quarter of 1849, the numbers having been:—

On 31st March	303
30th June	281
30th September	265
31st December	212

Whereas, in both the preceding years, the numbers remained nearly stationary; and on the 31st December, 1848, there were 244 prisoners, or 32 in excess of the number at the end of the past year.

This improved state of things still continues, and I would fain hope that it may betoken a progressive amendment; but, to secure this end, a firm attitude must be assumed towards those who break the laws, and the punishment for crime must be rendered in every case alike certain and efficacious.

The severe sentences passed by the Supreme Court last spring—the infliction in two instances of capital punishment—the permission to work convicts on the roads—have arrested the spread of mischief for the moment; but the sudden and alarming increase of murders, rapes, highway robberies, and brutal outrages of every kind, during the autumn and winter of 1848, shows how rife are the elements of barbarism among the Creole population of this colony, and irresistibly proves that those in authority should be prepared to pursue a vigorous policy whenever the occasion arrives. I shall watch with anxiety the effect of the stringent laws which I perceive the Legislature of Jamaica has found it necessary to pass for the safety of society in that island, although I sincerely hope the unpleasant duty may not devolve upon me of asking your Lordship's sanction for any measures of a similar nature.

I expect much indeed from the reformatory discipline which is now being brought into operation at the penal settlement, and I think that, with some further slight improvements in the regulations of the gaols, the calendar will be thinned without increasing the severity of the law. No Returns are called for in the Blue Book with respect to the former important establishment, but I enclose a memorandum of the number of prisoners confined there on the 1st of January in each year, and also a very interesting statement of the progress of the school during the first quarter since its establishment.

I also forward Reports on the state of the gaols in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, which I required from the Inspectors of Prisons appointed under the new law. I have only to add, that the various recommendations contained in these Reports are under consideration.

Imports and Exports.

The estimated value of the articles imported into the colony in 1849 was 658,140*l.*, or about 12½ per cent. less than in the preceding year; but the falling off was by no means in the trade with Great Britain, being entirely confined to that with the United States, which reverted to about the same figures as in 1847, having probably been overdone on the first suspension of customs' duties.

The value of the produce exported continues, unhappily, to show a great and progressive decrease, being stated only at 674,942*l.* against 818,242*l.* in 1848, and 972,797*l.* in 1847; but this decrease arises in the present instance, not from the decline in prices, which had previously proved so disastrous to the planters, but from the unfortunate failure of the sugar crop, which scarcely exceeded four-fifths of that of the two previous years.

This failure, as I have previously stated to your Lordship, is to be ascribed in a great degree to the unusually heavy rains which fell throughout the year, the total fall in 1849 having exceeded, as will be perceived from the enclosed

12 and 13 Vict. cap.
36 and 37.

Enclosure F.

Enclosure G.

Enclosure H.

Enclosure J.

Return from the Georgetown Observatory, 132 inches, or 11 feet of water. This is the largest annual quantity of rain on record in the colony, and its effects would at any time have been very disastrous. Even in the adjoining colony of Surinam, which enjoys greater natural advantages in respect to drainage, and where that drainage is much better attended to than it can possibly be here, from the want of hands, the planters have suffered most severely, and have almost been as loud in their complaints, as if the emancipation, which they so much dread, had actually occurred.

Agriculture.

The last and most important Return of the series is, as usual, blank for want of proper statistical information, excepting that page which relates to the prices of produce, and the wages of labour, which differ little from those of the previous year.

Did the materials exist for constructing such a return, as is called for, of the crops in each parish, it would indeed throw a most important light on the position of the various districts, and reconcile many of the discrepancies of statement, which now so frequently puzzle those who are desirous of obtaining correct information as to the state of the colony.

It is not uncommon, for instance to hear assertions, such as that proprietors are getting a fair revenue, that labour is not scarce, &c., authenticated by reference to some particular estate, while the enquirer is astonished shortly afterwards by meeting with an equally positive assurance to the contrary, founded on a quotation of results on another plantation a hundred miles off.

The truth is, that though the cultivation of all parts of the colony has suffered since the era of emancipation, and though all are still more or less in want of labour, nothing can be more various than the extent to which different districts have been affected.

In the vicinity of the towns a concentration of inhabitants from all quarters have settled; in the remoter parts indentured immigrants have alone prevented the country from relapsing into a thorough wilderness.

The consequence is, that whilst the east coast of Demerara, which lying immediately adjacent to Georgetown, has, like it, almost trebled its population, only declined in production from 21,000,000 lbs. of sugar on an average of the three years immediately preceding emancipation, to 18,000,000 lbs. in the three last years; the Arabian Coast of Essequibo, which is the extreme cultivated district on the westward, and contains no town whatever, has fallen from 21,000,000 lbs. to barely 10,000,000 lbs. The decline in the one case is 14, in the other, 52 per cent.!

The islands in the Essequibo River have, on the same showing, (that of the Annual Returns on oath for the purpose of taxation) suffered even to a greater extent than the coast of that county. Leguan especially, almost entirely deserted by the Creoles, owing to its isolated position and other disadvantages, having fallen off no less than 65 per cent. in its crops! These facts, whilst they account for contradictory reports, and explain why the cry of distress was by no means hushed, even when the exports from the colony as a whole seemed on the point of recovering their former level by the aid of immigration, demonstrate likewise most forcibly the necessity for that immigration being further continued on a more extensive scale than ever, as the only means of upholding the cultivation of many fine properties, and of averting the entire sacrifice of the immense capital invested in roads, canals, buildings, and machinery in these once flourishing districts.

During the past year the progress of decay has been, perhaps, less rapid than at many antecedent periods, for the planters have been, in some degree, compensated by the higher range of prices prevalent in the home market for the shortness of their crops; a circumstance which, on the other hand, by lessening to a certain extent the demand for labour, generally most intense during the height of the sugar-making season, prevented that rise in wages which would otherwise have inevitably followed a rise in the value of sugar, originating in any other cause.

Whilst, therefore, the return on the capital invested was, even in the most favourable instances, exceedingly small, the cases in which actual loss was incurred by carrying on plantations were, according to the best information I can obtain, fewer than in almost any year since emancipation.

BRITISH GUIANA.

I have, nevertheless, little improvement to report in the value of property, nor is such indeed to be expected as long as forced sales continue so numerous in the market, where the means of purchasers are so circumscribed, and their prospects of support from the capitalists of the mother country so utterly nugatory as they are at present.

Still, managers and others who come forward, evince more disposition to compete to such extent as their limited means allow; and indifferent estates have latterly brought larger sums than were given a short time back for those offering far superior advantages.

Enclosures K. and L.

In elucidation of these remarks, I enclose returns from the Registrar and Provost-Marshall, showing that 19 estates were put under sequestration in the year 1849, preparatory to being brought to execution sale, and stating the amount of purchase money obtained for 22 other estates actually sold within that period.

That the depression in the value of property in this colony is unnatural, and attributable in a great degree to the effects of the commercial panic of 1847 and 1848, is clear; and I can hardly give a stronger proof of it than is afforded by the last estate in the above list of execution sales. "Plantation Maryville," which went for only 6,750 dollars, or 1,400*l.*, although during the year it had been in the Administrator-General's hands, it had actually produced a net revenue of 3,500 dollars. This would make landed property here worth less than two years' purchase. The claims filed against this estate, exceeding in amount 100,000 dollars, afford some index to its former value. Whether the new class of resident proprietors who are thus springing up will do better than those whom they succeed, is a question which the course of future events can alone determine. As experienced practical planters, they will no doubt conduct their operations as economically as circumstances will permit; and if wages can be kept at the present point, and the price of sugar should not materially fall, they may succeed in obtaining such incomes as will constitute a handsome return upon investments made at so ruinous a depreciation.

If, however, immigration be not carried on on a scale sufficient to preserve the existing relation between the prices of labour and of produce, or if failing the possibility of that, some steps be not taken, on the other hand, to arrest the increasing intensity of the competition in those respects with countries in which slavery prevails. I much fear that, having in most instances sunk their little all in these purchases, and having no prospect of re-establishing such a system of credit as that on which their predecessors for a time existed, the new class will be swept away with far greater rapidity than the old; and with it will disappear the last chance of upholding industry and civilization in many portions of this vast country.

In making these remarks, I am far from wishing to express despondency. I am merely anxious to state, without exaggeration, the views I conscientiously entertain with regard to the prospects of the colony. Its present position is, in my eyes, more hopeful than it was a year ago; but it would be vain to deny that its future is still gloomy and obscure. Until it be shown satisfactorily that a further reduction of wages is practicable,—until it be proved to demonstration that tropical products can be grown as cheaply by free labour here, as they can in Cuba or Brazil by the labour of slaves,—capital will not flow freely towards these shores; property will not regain its due value; misery and distress will, as now, prevail among a great portion of the planters. These points cannot be decided before 1854. It is a good deal, however, for the colony to have survived such a shock, both political and financial, as it was exposed to last year; it is something even to have approached a twelvemonth nearer to that dreaded epoch at which the differential duty on foreign sugar is to be abolished. The danger certainly is not yet over; but, as with diseases which afflict the human frame, there is hope when the first crisis has passed off, even though no positive symptoms of amendment be manifest, that the strength of the patient's constitution may carry him through the attack;—so there is, I trust, ground to augur that this magnificent colony after struggling through difficulties apparently so overwhelming, may possess within itself resources capable, under judicious treatment, of effecting its gradual restoration to sound and lasting prosperity.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Enclosure C. in No. 8.

BRITISH GUIANA.

RETURN of Rural Constables at the undermentioned Dates, and of the Number dismissed since the taking effect of Ordinance, No. 8, 1849. Encl. C. in No. 8.

County.	Date.	Number Serving.	Number Dismissed.
Demerara . . .	1850. April 5 .	662	1
Essequibo . . .	April 15 .	517	5*
Berbice . . .	April 9 .	450	5
Total . . .	..	1,629	11

* Of whom 1 left the country.

His Excellency sent out the annexed Return on the 5th instant, and with it an order to bring up to date.
April 19, 1850. W. B. W.

Enclosure D. in No. 8.

Encl. D. in No. 8.

RURAL WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOLS in British Guiana for 1849.

PLACES.	Number on the Roll Book.			Average Attendance.	Employment.						REMARKS.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Reading Scriptures.	Minor Classes.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Scripture Catechism.	Grammar and Elements of Geography.	
Hustelling . . .	73	37	110	52	10	100	10	6	all	a few	Commenced in August.
Nismes . . .	18	13	31	27	14	17	6	8	..	..	Commenced in May.
Supply . . .	28	18	46	33	20	26	17	10	..	..
Mocha . . .	31	25	56	37	27	29	29	11	..	..
Wesley Chapel .	22	13	35	25	14	21	5	5	..	..
Zorg . . .	38	28	66	51	34	32	31	31	..	..
Queen's Town .	32	18	50	27	16	34	17	11	..	..
Mahaicony . .	52	27	79	60	36	43	20	12	..	..
Mahaica . . .	22	12	34	19	16	18	8	5	..	..
Victoria . . .	54	33	87	65	45	42	40	40	..	..
Friendship . .	37	28	65	52	30	35	35	35	..	..
Golden Grove .	16	11	27	23	12	15	15	15	..	..	Commenced in October.
Total .	423	263	686	471	274	112	233	189	666	..	

P. S.—The numbers above will not agree with those returned to the Government, not being regulated by the ages therein specified.

RETURN of the Number of Cases disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates, exclusive of Petty Debt Cases, in the Years 1847, 1848 and 1849.

	1847.	1848.	1849.
January . . .	272	413	556
February . . .	281	464	458
March . . .	400	524	560
April . . .	460	438	348
May . . .	384	447	405
June . . .	477	526	420
July . . .	381	537	329
August . . .	348	545	407
September . .	345	477	303
October . . .	387	604	467
November . . .	408	601	393
December . . .	452	577	329
Total . .	4,595	6,213	4,975

February 20, 1850.

W. B. WOISELEY,
Circuit Stipendiary Magistrate.
2 F

BRITISH GUIANA. RETURN of the Number of Cases disposed of by the Police Magistrate of the City of George Town, during the Years 1847, 1848 and 1849.

	1847.	1848.	1849.
January . . .	228	235	322
February . . .	257	314	255
March	274	296	318
April	231	305	261
May	224	389	309
June	243	331	324
July	224	353	293
August	202	330	263
September	221	294	267
October	213	358	338
November	172	333	269
December	212	280	246
Total . . .	2,701	3,818	3,465

May 11, 1850.

P. H. GOODMAN,
Acting Police Magistrate.

Encl. E. in No. 8.

Enclosure E. in No. 8.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the several Gaols of the Colony, at the end of each Quarter in the Years 1847, 1848 and 1849.

	1847.				1848.				1849.			
	Demerara.	Esequebo.	Berbice.	Total.	Demerara.	Esequebo.	Berbice.	Total.	Demerara.	Esequebo.	Berbice.	Total.
March Quarter .	117	17	19	153	166	26	35	227	241	47	15	303
June ,, .	131	26	34	191	150	29	36	215	191	47	43	281
September ,, .	129	13	33	175	150	22	23	195	161	38	66	265
December ,, .	88	24	25	137	189	29	26	244	132	39	41	212
Total . . .	465	80	111	656	655	106	120	881	725	171	165	1,061

Encl. F. in No. 8.

Enclosure F. in No. 8.

MEMORANDUM of Number of Prisoners at the Penal Settlement.

January 1, 1847	159
January 1, 1848	151
January 1, 1849	150
January 1, 1850	186

Extracted from the Returns,

April 2, 1849.

W. WALKER.

Encl. G. in No. 8.

Enclosure G. in No. 8.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Convicts attending the School at Her Majesty's Penal Settlement, British Guiana, during the Quarter ending 31st March 1850.

Number of Convicts at the Establishment on the 1st January 1850.		Of whom can			Of whom have Learned since Arrival.			Number who have Learned during the last Six Months.		Number Learning on the 31st March 1850.			Number who can repeat the Lord's Prayer.	Average Number attending the School the last three Months. 151
		Read.	Write.	Cipher.	Read.	Write.	Cipher.	Write.	Read.	Read.	Write.	Cipher.		
Creoles . .	130	35	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	60	20	20	100	121
Immigrants .	62	11	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	30	10	10	40	70
Total . .	192	46	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	90	30	30	March 31, 1850, 191	

GEORGE BOLT, Superintendent.
April 2, 1850.

(Signed)

JOHN MOORE, Catechist.

Enclosure H. in No. 8.

BRITISH GUIANA.

To His Excellency HENRY BARKLY, Esq., Governor.

Encl. H. in No. 8.

The Report of J. VAN WATERSCHOODT, Inspector of Prisons, on the State and Condition of the Georgetown Gaol.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

THAT your reporter, in obedience to your Excellency's command, visited the Georgetown Gaol, on the 2nd and 7th May instant.

That your reporter found the state of the buildings in general requiring some alterations for the better discipline of prisoners.

That solitary cells should be constructed, cow mouths put up in front and back of the grates, and the cells on the upper story made more secure, but as a plan for the improvements of the gaol has already been laid before your Excellency by the Colonial Architect, your reporter shall not enlarge on this subject.

That your reporter was particularly pleased with the cleanliness of every part of the gaol, and the good order which prevails in the establishment.

That he paid particular attention to the healthy appearance of the prisoners, male and female, and the general sanitary condition of the gaol.

That your reporter is the more competent to give an opinion on that point, that all the prisoners pass through the hands of the police previously to their being confined, and he was struck with their healthy appearance, and specially with that of several of them, who, when committed to gaol, were, to your reporter's knowledge, emaciated and filthy from their habits of vagabondage and vice.

That your reporter has also minutely examined the provisions furnished for the use of the gaol, and found them of the best quality.

That on inquiry he found that each prisoner receives when going to work in the morning a large biscuit, 1 lb. boiled plantains for breakfast, 1 lb. of rice for dinner, which, when boiled, weighs about 3 lbs., and 8 ozs. salt-fish.

That the military prisoners are allowed meat twice a-week, Thursdays and Sundays.

That your reporter carefully visited the hospital, and there found the same order and cleanliness which is to be seen in every other part of that establishment.

That there were on the 2nd May, 10 prisoners only in hospital, that no death had occurred to the 30th April last. Your reporter observed, that the sick list was swollen by a number of old offenders, who, careless of their persons, have bad ulcers, and are consequently kept in hospital.

That in conclusion, your reporter has no hesitation in stating that the sanitary condition of the Georgetown Gaol is very satisfactory, and any one who visit it must admit of it; last year upon a number of 2,000 prisoners who were confined, five deaths only occurred, four of which were diseased subjects when admitted, and the fifth, a sailor, who died of bilious fever.

All which is most respectfully submitted for your Excellency's consideration by

May 8, 1850.

(Signed)

J. VAN WATERSCHOODT, Inspector of Prisons.

COUNTY OF BERBICE.

(District R.)

SIR,

New Amsterdam, February 25, 1850.

REFERRING to the Circular Minute to the Inspectors of Prison, dated January 1849, in which I was required among other duties to make an annual report to you for the Governor's information, of the condition generally of the prison and prisoners in the county gaol during the year, I beg respectfully now to do so.

Your instructions reached me in the first week of February, and between that time and the 31st December, I made ten visits to the establishment, which are duly recorded in the Minute Book at the gaol, namely, on February 11, March 31, May 21, June 30, July 2, July 25, September 15, October 7, November 30, December 30. After six of these visits, I considered it my duty to address special reports to you, namely, on the 12th February, 31st March, 21st May, 2nd July, 15th September, and 1st December.

Between the 1st January and 31st December 1849, I find the total number of persons committed to have been 407; 375 being males, and 32 being females. The smallest number found by me at any one time in prison was on the 31st March, when there were only 14 men and one woman.

The largest number I met with was on the 15th September, at which time there were 67 men and 4 women; on this occasion the cells were all full, and the wards much crowded.

There were no very serious cases of sickness during the year, and the general health of the prisoners was good.

The total number of admissions into hospital was 103.

Only one death happened in the prison between 1st January and 31st December, namely, on the 16th March, when a coolie, named Veria, died "of water in the pericardium."

Divine service was regularly performed every Sunday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, with two exceptions.

As there are two paid chaplains to the establishment, I think it desirable that service should be performed every Sunday afternoon as well as every Sunday morning, if his Excellency would be pleased to order it, and it could be conveniently done.

BRITISH GUIANA. On the 2nd July, I expressed an opinion that the gaol library might be enlarged with advantage, and at no great cost, I beg respectfully to add that I still adhere to that opinion. The food supplied to the prisoners throughout the year was good in quality, and ample in quantity.

The wards and cells were well whitewashed and kept clean.

The servants of the establishment were civil, orderly, and attentive to their duties.

There were only two complaints made to me by inmates of the prison during the year, and neither of these was well founded.

The gaol regulations, as sanctioned and ordered by Ordinance, were carried into effect, as well as the nature and size of the buildings would permit, but the rules prescribed in Section 1 of the Regulations, and numbered respectively 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, were not strictly complied with, nor indeed can they be until some alteration and enlargement of the premises be made.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. H. STRUTT, J.P., Stipendiary Magistrate,
Inspector of the Gaol in New Amsterdam.

The Hon. William Walker, Government Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

[Encl. J. in No. 8.]

Enclosure J. in No. 8.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA.—TABLE OF RAIN, 1849.

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.
1	0·010	0·518	0·040	..	0·145	0·295	3·070	2·052	0·023	..	..	0·702
2	0·267	..	..	..	0·345	0·930	0·620	0·192	..	..	..	..
3	0·235	0·335	0·077	..	..	0·290	0·123	..	0·305	0·040	..	0·143
4	..	2·410	0·885	0·045	0·145	1·500	0·173	1·785	0·070	0·310	..	1·390
5	0·645	0·265	0·195	..	..	2·345	0·020	1·323	0·187	0·015	..	..
6	..	0·520	2·445	0·095	3·720	0·865	1·447	0·290	0·206	0·610	..	0·395
7	..	0·528	0·120	1·240	0·050	..	0·130	0·574	..	..	0·077	0·010
8	0·023	0·020	0·040	..	0·083	0·153	0·345	0·050	..	..	0·020	0·040
9	0·105	..	0·610	1·552	0·659	0·363	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	0·181	..	0·035	..	0·378	2·470	1·700	0·190	..	0·507	1·633	0·055
11	0·170	0·005	0·450	..	1·197	1·475	1·037	0·040	..	..	2·670	0·010
12	0·015	..	0·160	0·780	0·255	0·665	0·010	..	..	..	..	0·486
13	..	..	0·040	0·430	..	0·553	..	..	..	..	{0·292} {0·766}	0·433
14	..	..	0·070	..	..	0·305	..	0·655	..	0·200	1·528	3·583
15	0·360	0·060	0·015	0·183	0·045	..	1·430	0·110	..	..	..	..
16	..	0·196	..	0·025	0·113	1·048	0·850	..	..	..	..	..
17	0·375	0·310	4·170	0·040	0·070	0·513	0·595	0·180	..	..	..	5·510
18	0·073	0·088	0·835	0·005	0·290	0·060	0·283	0·125	..	..	0·073	..
19	..	..	0·725	0·053	0·040	0·362	0·168	1·180	..	..	0·646	0·322
20	..	0·340	0·055	..	..	..	0·615	1·080	..	..	0·220	0·140
21	..	0·100	..	0·040	2·305	..	0·015	0·700	..	..	0·535	0·144
22	..	..	..	0·010	0·460	1·390	0·715	..	..	..	0·270	0·230
23	0·178	..	..	0·785	0·260	0·105	0·230	..	0·373	..	..	0·015
24	..	0·030	..	..	0·530	2·005	1·970	0·015	..	..	0·837	0·248
25	..	1·135	..	..	3·730	0·030	1·323	0·060	..	0·005	..	0·173
26	..	0·541	..	0·957	0·090	0·230	0·430	..	..	0·080	..	0·130
27	0·130	0·040	0·287	1·196	..	0·650	0·730	..	..	0·093	..	..
28	0·178	..	1·005	0·100	1·605	0·033	0·643	0·200	..	0·090	0·798	0·115
29	0·106	..	0·290	0·012	0·908	0·050	0·540	..	..	0·240	..	..
30	2·460	..	0·020	..	0·510	1·755	0·240	..	..	1·360	..	0·133
31	0·090	..	..	..	0·010	..	0·930	..	..	..	..	..
	5·601	7·441	12·589	7·548	17·943	20·440	20·382	10·801	1·164	3·550	10·359	14·401

Amount of rain for the year 1849 In. dec.
132·219

PATRICK SANDEMAN.

Enclosure K in No. 8.

LIST of PLANTATIONS situate in the Counties of Demerara and Essequibo, placed under Sequestration, from 23rd January 1849 to 23rd January 1850.

No.	Name of Plantation.	Cultivation.	Date of Appointment of Sequestrators.	Names of Sequestrators.
1	Meer Zorg	Sugar . .	25 Jan. 1849	Colin Simson and the Representative of the First Mortgagee.
2	Maria Johanna	,,	3 Feb. 1849	W. O. Canzius and Samuel Bean.
3	Undivided Two-thirds Batseba's Lust . .	,,	20 Feb. 1849	The Agent of the First Mortgagee and Robert Ridley.
4	St. Christopher	,,	2 Mar. 1849	W. O. Canzius and James Stuart.
5	Hoop-en-Vrees	,,	24 Feb. 1849	John Mackenzie and Thomas Clarke.
6	Vilvoorden*	,,	27 Mar. 1849	W. O. Canzius and Edward Bishop.
7	Success	,,	31 Mar. 1849	James Stuart and the Representative of the First Mortgagee.
8	Richmond	,,	,,	Donald M'Intosh and the Representative of the First Mortgagee.
9	Mainstay	,,	,,	,,
10	Sophienburg	,,	19 April 1849	Colin Simson and the Agent or Representative of the First Mortgagee.
11	Lowlands	,,	24 April 1849	James Stuart and Thomas Porter.
12	Dochfour	,,	14 May 1849	Archibald Schröder, appointed in the room of Thomas Porter.
13	Vreedestein	,,	24 April 1849	James Stuart and Thomas Porter.
14	Farm and Vreede Rust	,,	14 May 1849	Archibald Schröder, appointed in the room of Thomas Porter.
15	Hibernia	,,	24 April 1849	Representative of the First Mortgagee and James Stuart.
16	Walton Hall	,,	8 May 1849	R. M. Jones and W. O. Canzius.
17	Friendship	,,	,,	Alexander Duff and Charles Seward.
18	Schoon-Ord and Meer Zorg	,,	12 June 1849	William Davison and J. W. Thompson.
19	One Undivided Fourth of Meten Meer Zorg	,,	13 July 1849	A. E. Luthers and Richard Henderson.
			14 Dec. 1849	Holder of the First Mortgagee and A. E. Luthers.
			11 Jan. 1850	Holder of the First Mortgagee and Adam Vythuis.

* The expenses during sequestration were 317 dollars 43 cents, no produce having been made. Sold at execution sale, on the 17th July 1849, for the sum of 1,650 dollars, the claims filed against this estate amounted to the sum of 4,666 dollars 89 cents.

A. SCHRACK, Registrar.

Enclosure L in No. 8.

LIST of SUGAR ESTATES Sold at Execution Sale during the Years 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849, situate in the Counties of Demerara and Essequibo.

No.	Name of Plantation.	Date when Sold.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Total Amount of Claims Filed.	Remarks.
			Dollars.	Dolls. Cents.	£. s. d.
1	Walton Hall	5 May, 1845	8,200	14,010 82	8,625 10 4
2	Non Pareil	8 May, 1845	55,500	25,091 46	25,009 1 6
3	Good Hope	9 May, 1845	18,100	3,114 02	60,951 13 2
4	Fellowship	15 Dec., 1845	5,750	16,663 48	
5	Kitty	9 June, 1846	14,100	18,428 28	16,441 12 9
6	Nismes	31 Aug., 1846	25,000	285,203 35	
7	Vryheid's Lust and Sheet Anchor.	21 Dec., 1846	32,500	167,128 31	
8	La Bonne Intention	26 Jan., 1848	30,200	112,001 36	None sold during the year 1847.
9	Cuming's Lodge	1 Aug., 1848	16,100	30,990 88	
10	Great Diamond	4 Oct., 1848	9,050	67,773 42	
11	Montrose	12 Feb., 1849	9,300	708 65	7,550 12 1
12	Felicity	,,	5,000	708 65	50,000 0 0
13	Amersfoort	9 Mar., 1849	9,000	635 21	7,550 12 1
14	One undivided half of Plantation Vive la Force.	20 Mar., 1849	1,500	515 73	50,000 0 0
15	One undivided half of Plantation Vive la Force.	,,	1,500	515 73	5,495 8 6
16	One undivided half of Plantation Henry.	30 Apr., 1849	1,710	929 92	5,641 2 6
17	One undivided half of Plantation Henry.	,,	1,700	893,668 54	5,641 2 6
18	Profit	,,	10,220	455,001 60	
19	Eccles	,,	12,750	1,001,807 28	
20	Greenfield	4 May, 1849	6,000	605,429 83	
21	Golden Grove	22 May, 1849	2,500	10,531 92	
22	Chantilly	4 June, 1849	1,415	98,288 87	
23	Richmond Hill and Cheltenham.	6 June, 1849	4,600	257,951 32	
24	Vilvoorden	17 July, 1849	1,650	4,666 89	
25	Windsor Forest	31 July, 1849	9,900	130,040 17	
26	La Grange	2 Aug., 1849	9,500	96,153 52	
27	Good Intent and Sisters . .	3 Aug., 1849	800	3,963 52	
28	Clonbrook	4 Sept., 1849	10,235	18,897 03	1,345 6 0
29	Garden of Eden	1 Oct., 1849	5,000	34,621 88	264 15 7
30	One undivided third of Batseba's Lust.	3 Oct., 1849	1,500	7,849 36	
31	Aberdeen	4 Oct., 1849	2,500	40,062 07	
32	Better Success	5 Oct., 1849	1,501	14,872 88	
33	Maryville	30 Oct., 1849	6,750	94,728 70	1,600 0 0

A. SCHRACK, Registrar.

W. H. HOLMES, Provost Marshal, British Guiana.

TRINIDAD.

TRINIDAD.

No. 9.

(No. 13.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord HARRIS to Earl GREY.

Trinidad, 20th February 1850.

(Received 28th March 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1849.

It gives me great satisfaction to be enabled to state that the financial account, made up to the end of the year, shows an excess of revenue over expenditure of 14,865*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The former amounting to 85,384*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; the latter to 70,518*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

The revenue shows an increase over that of last year of 25,100*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*: the full amount of each year being,—

1848	£60,284	1	6
1849	85,384	11	8

This increase was produced by the rum duty, from which 14,581*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* was collected, and by a larger importation of goods, and has been effected notwithstanding a loss to the general revenue of 3,000*l.* raised from spirit licences, and transferred to the wards.

On the other hand, the expenditure for the year was less than the estimate by 4,005*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; the two sums being 74,523*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* and 70,518*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; the principal saving being under the heads of Establishments, Hospitals, and Works and Buildings.

The exports show in quantity a very good return. They amount to 49,000,000 lbs.; being 9,000,000 lbs. above the average for the nine years previous, and only inferior to one of those years, viz. 1847; but there is a considerable diminution in point of money value, the average being 470,000*l.*; that for 1849, 381,093*l.*

There is, however, an improvement over last year of nearly 100,000*l.*

In imports, again, there is a very large increase over the year 1848, amounting to above 170,000*l.*, the total nearly attaining the average of the previous nine years, which was 500,000*l.*: that for 1849, 481,562*l.*

From the surplus at present in hand the sum of 2,308*l.* 5*s.* has been applied to the commencement of a sinking fund to provide for the liquidation of the debt of the colony.

This statement affords ground for hope that this island is able to struggle against the difficulties with which it has to contend, and that it may eventually overcome them.

I have lately addressed your Lordship at such length on most of the subjects of interest in this colony, and shall have to do so at an early period on others, such as education, post-office, relief for the destitute, &c.; that in lengthening my despatch I should only repeat what has already been written respecting the former, and should enter upon the latter before the intentions of the local Government have been fully matured.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HARRIS.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

MALTA.

MALTA.

(No. 133.)

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. R. MORE O'FERRALL
to Earl GREY.

Malta, December 5, 1850.

(Received December 26, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book for 1849, accompanied by the following Report on the second year of my government in these islands.

Establishments.

2. The gross amount of the schedule of establishments on the 1st January, 1850, including the salaries of offices temporarily vacant, allowances and office contingencies, is 53,708*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, composed as follows:—

Salaries—	£.	s.	d.
Fixed Establishments, 44,731 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	51,031	12	11
Provisional and temporary, 6,300 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>			
Allowances	1,345	8	9
Office contingencies	1,331	4	0
	£53,708	5	8

3. Compared with the schedule formed for the year 1849, there is a net increase of 41*l.* 4*s.*; the result of various differences acting both ways.

4. The principal item of increase is one of 479*l.* in the expense of the police and prisons, in consequence of the large augmentation and reconstruction of the establishment of the police force, sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government; an increase which (as above shown) is nearly compensated by reductions made in the expenses of other establishments.

Revenue and Expenditure.

5. The general estimates prepared in 1848, for the year 1849, offered in prospect a revenue of 113,974*l.*, and an expenditure of 112,500*l.* 10*l.* 11*d.* The sum of 7,817*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.* remained appropriated, but unexpended, from the provision of previous years; and subsequently 18,654*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* was appropriated within the year to meet supplementary estimates charged on surplus revenue. These, with the estimated expenditure, make a total provision of 138,973*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.* for expenditure from the 1st of January, 1849.

6. The actual receipts of 1849 amounted to 126,298*l.* 5*s.* 5½*d.*; being 12,324*l.* 5*s.* 5½*d.* above the estimate, and 9,089*l.* 18*s.* 6¼*d.* above the receipts of the previous year, which, however, did not include certain funds separately accounted for until the 1st January, 1849. Deducting from this difference the amount of receipts under those heads in 1848, 7,7720*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.*, the revenue of 1849 appears to have exceeded that of 1848 by 1,369*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* This excess, however, is due in fact to the sum of 2,138*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* paid into the Government Treasury in 1849, for surplus funds and arrears accrued on those previously separated branches. Deducting this sum also as is required for a fair comparison, the receipts of 1849 will be found 769*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* less than those of 1848; a difference which will be further extended if 949*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, derived in 1849 from the sale of houses and other buildings be thrown out of comparison.

7. The articles of decrease are 755*l.* in the tonnage dues; 713*l.* in the quarantine dues; 68*l.* in licences; and 797*l.* in fines, forfeitures and fees of Court, besides others of inferior amount.

8. The decrease in the tonnage dues is probably owing to some diminution of the unexampled amount of traffic caused in 1847 and 1848 by the general scarcity of corn.

9. The decrease in the quarantine dues is caused by a shortening of the terms of quarantine. The falling off in the licences is owing to its having been deemed expedient to reduce the number of wine and liquor shops.

10 For the other differences no particular cause can be assigned.

11. On the other hand, the increases are, 321*l.* in import duties; 139*l.* in store-rent of bonded goods; 172*l.* in rents of houses and other buildings; 82*l.*

MALTA.

in rents of pious foundations; and 71*l.* in interest of money lent by the Monte di Pieta on pledges, besides other items of minor difference.

12. The increase in the rents is due to the commencement of the system of reform in the letting of Government houses, with which I have already acquainted your Lordship, and which will show itself more completely in next year's comparison.

13. The expenditure actually defrayed within the year amounted to 109,762*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.*, being 6,676*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.* more than the amount issued from the Treasury during the year 1848; but if to this amount be added the payments made in that year out of separate funds since incorporated with the general expenditure, amounting to 6,899*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, the total for 1848 will be found increased to 109,985*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.* Thus the actual payments within the respective years appear nearly equal. In consequence, however, of the new instructions from Her Majesty's Treasury, it so happened that only eleven months of expense have fallen within the year 1849, which left over for January, 1850, the settlement of payments due in December, amounting to 9,713*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.* Taking this sum into account, an excess of 9,490*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.* will appear in the expenditure of 1849 over that of 1848.

14. Comparing the expenditure of the year with the provision made on the annual estimate with its supplement, and with the balances remaining unexpended from the estimates of previous years, the following results will appear:—

	£.	s.	d.
Expended within the year 1849	109,762	13	7½
Remaining over for future disbursement	24,372	13	7½
Saved or unavailed of	4,838	2	5½
Amount of the total provisions (as already specified)	£138,973	9	8½

15. The main items of the above saving are 940*l.* in salaries and allowances, partly from temporary vacancies and partly from reductions; 966*l.* in charitable allowances; 252*l.* in office contingencies; 223*l.* in administration of justice; 1550*l.* in the expenses of hospitals; and 414*l.* for works discontinued as inexpedient, and for surplus on others completed within the estimate.

16. Besides the expenditure incurred within the year, a sum of 525*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* (derived from the sale of real property) has been written off in adjustment of the account for an exchange of landed property, originating several years ago between the Civil Government on the one part, and the Naval and Ordnance Departments on the other, which will increase to 110,288*l.* 10*s.* 0½*d.*; the expenditure to be charged on the year.

17. The result of the finances of the year may be thus satisfactorily summed up. At the commencement of the year there was in the treasury an available unappropriated surplus of 13,355*l.* In addition to the ordinary estimates for the year, supplementary estimates to the amount of 18,654*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, mostly for public works were voted within it. Nevertheless, the unappropriated surplus at the end of the year amounted to not less than 12,810*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, as will appear from the following statement:—

Financial Statement.

	£.	s.	d.
Surplus funds remained 31st December, 1848	21,172	19	7½
Revenue, 1849	126,298	5	5½
Expenditure	110,288	10	0
Amount accrued in 1849	16,009	15	4½
Surplus funds remaining 31st Dec. 1849	£ 37,182	15	0½

18. The above sum is composed as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Cash	60,632	11	10½			
Advances	3,605	12	0			
				64,238	3	10½
Deposits				27,055	8	10½
Net Capital				£37,182	15	0½

19. Deducting from the above sum 24,372*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.*, already stated to have been left over for subsequent disbursement, out of the provision made in 1849 and anterior years, there remained for the 1st January, 1850, an available surplus of 12,810*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

Public Works.

20. The ordinary maintenance and repair of the Government buildings and lands, and of the aqueducts, roads, streets, and sewers, were provided for as usual on the annual estimates.

21. On the special works enumerated in last year's Report, the expenditure has been continued as follows:—

£.	s.	d.	
1,754	9	8½	towards completing the new prison.
1,644	12	6½	towards converting the House of Industry into a male and female hospital for 400 patients.
473	11	7	alteration of ground-floor under public offices, and construction of six shops.
1,621	11	5½	towards improvement of mercantile harbour, by constructing a new mole and increasing accommodation for the building and repair of ships and boats.
214	12	2½	converting a stone quarry at the Lazaretto into a tank.
143	14	0½	restoring the monuments of St. John's Church.
60	8	8½	restoring certain public cisterns in the country.
15	18	10½	extending the breakwater at Gozo.

22. The prosperous state of the finances, as before stated, encouraged the passing of various supplemental estimates charged on surplus revenue, for works of various kinds; some calculated to give facilities to commerce and improve the revenue; others required by necessity and humanity.

23. Of the estimates so passed, the following works were commenced, and sums expended within the year 1849:—

£.	s.	d.	
855	16	9½	excavating 75 corn fosses at Floriana.
454	5	3	constructing 67 oil vats on the Marina of Valletta.
253	0	0	constructing a record-room in the Chief Secretary's Office.
467	1	7½	building a poor-house at Gozo.
233	3	10	fitting up three grain stores in the Lazaretto.
49	3	7½	adapting for bonding stores the late Naval Bakery.
717	9	4½	extending the accommodation of the new Central Hospital.
68	7	3	improving the Lunatic Asylum at Floriana.
863	8	7½	repairing damages to moles and roads by the storm of December, 1848.

24. The following works were commenced and completed within the year on like supplemental estimates:—

£.	s.	d.	
82	2	11½	fitting up public dispensaries in the country.
152	10	2½	repairing house No. 88, Strada Mercanti; for the object of an improved rental.
65	8	4	cost of padlocks for the bonding service of the Customs.

25. In addition to the above works completed or commenced within the year 1849, the supplemental provision voted in that year from surplus revenue covered the following five works. These not having been actually commenced within the year, will more properly come to notice in the report for 1850.

Constructing new law courts and offices (estimate 4,570*l.*)
 Constructing four stores for bonding grain at the Corradino (estimate 3,493*l.*).
 Additions to the hospital of Santo Spirito at Notabile (estimate 1,282*l.*).
 Constructing a new staircase in the Albergo d'Italia leading to the new Record room of notarial acts (estimate 75*l.*).
 Widening the road (or mole) on the Marina of Valletta (estimate 1,126*l.*).

MALTA.*Military.*

26. The expenditure incurred by Great Britain in 1849 for the military protection of Malta amounted to 112,490*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, including a contribution of 6,200*l.* from the Malta Treasury.

27. The amount of the military expenditure is 8,104*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* more than in 1848. The amount of bills drawn by the Commissariat on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the military and naval service is 144,191*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, being 35,929*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* less than the amount so drawn during the preceding year.

Judicial.

28. Under this head I have little to state, except in continuation of the report of last year. The project of criminal laws, though since 1848 published and open to observation, was not brought before the Council of Government as it existed up to August, 1849. In that month the old Council ceased to exist by the election of the representative portion of the present Council, for whose consideration the project was, with your Lordships' consent, reserved. The result will belong to the report of the year 1850.

29. The Commissioners on Civil Procedure continued and completed their labours, which will, I trust, be the means of introducing substantial and much needed improvement into the practice of the Courts and the administration of the laws.

30. The Commission appointed to improve the commercial code continues its labours, with the prospect of an early report.

Crime.

31. Sixty-four indictments were preferred during the year 1849 in Her Majestys' Criminal Court and Court of Special Commission against 73 persons, viz.:—

Against 24 persons for theft, of whom—

4 acquitted.
17 hard labour.
3 simple imprisonment.

—
24
—

„ 2 persons for homicide, condemned to hard labour.
„ 12 persons for wounding, of whom—

6 acquitted.
4 hard labour.
2 simple imprisonment.

—
12
—

„ 6 persons for rioting, of whom—
5 acquitted.
1 hard labour.

—
6
—

Against 3 persons for assault, condemned to simple imprisonment.

„ 1 person for beating his mother, who was acquitted on the ground of being a monomaniac.

„ 3 persons for rape, of whom—
2 acquitted.
1 simple imprisonment.

—
3
—

„ 1 person for aiding in the commission of rape, who was acquitted.

„ 5 persons for breach of the “Precetto di Notte,” of whom—

4 hard labour.
1 simple imprisonment.

—
5
—

Against 1 person for selling silver articles inferior in fineness to the standard corresponding to the stamp affixed on them, who was acquitted.

- „ 1 person, for stellionate, condemned to hard labour.
- „ 1 person, for theft, condemned to hard labour.
- „ 1 person, for carrying without licence prohibited weapons, who was acquitted.
- „ 1 person, for entering by stealth a private dwelling-place for illicit purposes, condemned to simple imprisonment.
- „ 2 persons for landing clandestinely without being admitted to pratique, condemned to pay a fine.
- „ 3 persons, for practising medicine and surgery without license, condemned to pay a fine.
- „ 1 person, for keeping warehoused a larger quantity of olive-stones than was permitted by law, who was acquitted.
- „ 1 person, for exposing an infant, condemned to simple imprisonment.
- „ 1 person, for publishing a libellous printed writing, who was acquitted.
- „ 2 persons, for slave dealing at Bengazi, who were acquitted.
- „ 1 person, for aiding a soldier in his attempt to desert, who was acquitted,

—
Total . . 73, of whom 43 were convicted and 30 acquitted.
—

Ecclesiastical—Education.

32. Steps were taken in the course of the year 1849 on this subject, which will, I trust, be productive of highly useful results. The defective state of the primary schools of these islands has long been universally admitted; and as no means could be so effective for their improvement as to place them under a competent person, who had had some opportunity of studying a better system. The Rev. Dr. P. Pullicino was selected for this object. In the month of May, with your Lordship's sanction, he was sent to England to study the organization and management of primary schools there and in Ireland. I have every reason to believe that Dr. Pullicino used his time well; the results of his mission will appear in the account of the year 1850.

33. Some changes were in the course of the year introduced into the management of the University, with the general tendency of exacting from the students a higher standard of acquisition, and presenting them with more motives to exertion. The result is described, both by the rector and the professors of the various branches, as being satisfactory; and I look forward to an improvement in the working of this institution.

Commerce and Manufactures.

34. The value of imports subject to import duty exceeded in 1849 those of the previous year by 130,120*l.*; the excess being principally on the articles of wheat, Indian-corn, inferior wine, and olive-oil; the imports of the latter article being nearly double those of 1848. The exports are also 94,311*l.* more than in the previous year; the excess being on the articles of cotton, wool, cotton-cloths, wheat, Indian-corn, olive-oil, and inferior wine.

35. In 1849, seven vessels were built at Malta, measuring 2,126 tons; five of which, measuring 741 tons, were registered.

Agriculture and Grants of Land.

36. The crop of wheat and barley in 1849 was better than an average one.

37. The crop of cotton was not abundant, a lesser extent of land than usual having been devoted to this produce, the prices of the article not being encouraging.

38. There was a good crop of other articles, such as potatoes, cumin-seed, anise-seed, and sulla, and the prices were rather favourable.

39. More patches of waste land, principally building sites, were granted this

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year than in the preceding one. They were 17 in number, and their sale amounted to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.*

40. Applications for building sites in the village of Melleha were under consideration at the close of the year. The sites will be granted early in the year 1850, at a nominal price, with a view to encourage the extension of that new village, whose inhabitants are generally labourers and poor.

Population.

41. The population has increased since the returns of last year by 8,522 ; of this increase, 4,694 are foreigners, and 2,309 on the number of the native population.

Quarantine.

42. Under this head my report of last year acquainted your Lordship with a very considerable reduction in the year 1848 of the ordinary lengths of quarantine, so far as regarded Constantinople, Egypt, and Syria. That against Egypt and Syria being reduced from 15 days to 5 ; that against Constantinople and the Ottoman Ports, from 12 to 3. No prejudicial effects followed that reduction in the year 1849 ; and the alteration was acquiesced in with general satisfaction.

43. During the autumn, however, the Board of Health was strongly and repeatedly urged to establish a quarantine against France and other countries, where the cholera was at the time prevalent. These applications were resisted. The communication between this island and Marseilles was never interrupted, even during the utmost virulence of the disease at that port ; and the fact that no evil effect followed, will, I trust, have its effect upon the public mind, in tending to prove to the uselessness of quarantine as a preservative against cholera. The opinions, however, which so long prevailed in Malta on this subject are two deeply rooted to be capable of complete and early removal.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. MORE O'FERRALL.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

No. 11.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

(No. 92.)

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir H. G. WARD, G.C. M.G., Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in and for the United States of the Ionian Islands, to Earl GREY.

Corfu, 4th September 1850.
(Received 23rd September 1850.)

My LORD,

1. THE changes in the constitutional charter of these States, the elections in consequence of those changes, the formation of the new Government, the session of the Parliament, and the death of the treasurer-general, which took place soon after the prorogation, have so tended to retard business as to make it impossible for me to transmit to your Lordship at an earlier period the annual financial statement, commonly called the Blue Book, and I send it without that report by which in former years it has been usually accompanied, simply remarking that as the olive crop in Corfu was less abundant, while the price of currants, the staple produce of Cephalonia, Zante, and Ithaca, was lower in the year 1849 than in 1848, the revenues arising from exports, imports, stamp duties, transit, indeed from every other source, have naturally suffered a diminution.

2. I have decided upon withholding the report, partly on account of the unavoidable lateness of the period at which I transmit the statement, but principally because the influence which the increased power accorded to the Legislative Assembly must have upon the financial condition of these islands has not yet been ascertained ; consequently any report which I might draw up would be little more than a transcript of the marginal observations on the different parts of the statement, and to them I refer your Lordship as the readiest means of obtaining any detailed information which may be required.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. G. WARD.

G A M B I A.

GAMBIA.

(No. 48.)

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONNELL to Earl GREY.

Government House, Bathurst,

July 29, 1850.

(Received 23rd September 1850.)

MY LORD,

1. I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1849, and as the report made by me, when transmitting the Blue Book for 1848, contained full information on most subjects adverted to in that volume, I shall endeavour in my present Report to confine my observations chiefly to topics not previously dwelt on.

No. 41, June 16, 1849.

2. The following heads will sufficiently embrace the points which most require explanations.

1. Revenue.
2. Expenditure.
3. Public Works.
4. Legislation.
5. Climate.
6. Education.
7. Colonial Steamer.

Revenue.

3. Under this head I am sorry to report that the apprehensions which I expressed relative to the injurious effects of the unsettled state of France on Gambia commerce have in a great measure been too well founded. On the other hand, my anticipations of the period to which that depreciated state of trade would extend have fortunately not been equally borne out during the current year, and I look forward with every hope to seeing the commerce of these settlements safely and widely extending itself.

Governor to Colonial Office, No. 41, 1849, para. 58 and 59, *vide* Annual Blue Book Reports laid before Parliament, 1849, pages 321, 322.

4. The entire amount of the local fixed and incidental revenue for 1849 was only 5,638*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, being 921*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* less than the revenue of the preceding year. The decrease in those branches of revenue collected by the Customs Department was no less than 1,324*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the general decrease on the year 1849 would have been greater were it not that several items which ought to have been paid in 1848 were not paid till the following year.

5. On the other hand, we may infer that the depression of commerce here during 1848 and 1849 is now passing away, for the amount collected by the Customs Department during the first six months of the current year exceeds that for the corresponding period last year by no less than 1,151*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* The gross amount from the Customs from January 1st to June 30th, in 1849, was 3,015*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, whereas up to June 30th in the present year it has risen to 4,167*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

Enclosure No. 1.

6. My attention at present is engaged in making certain other minor branches of the revenue more productive. By an Ordinance now before the Legislative Council I expect that the quit rents will be rendered more productive, and their collection be greatly facilitated. The same will soon be the case also with the market dues, and by attention to a few other minor sources of revenue a sensible addition will eventually be made to the income of the colony.

Expenditure.

7. The expenditure of 1849 requires no particular remark, having been necessarily limited to carrying on the fixed establishments of the settlements with the exception of incidental expenses of the most urgent nature. In consequence of the declining revenue, it required the exercise of a very rigid economy to enable me to meet those expenses with the sums at my disposal. Whatever balance remained was remitted to the Agent-general in part liquidation of the large debt due by the colony.

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No. 41, June 16,
1849, par. 21.

8. In my report last year I represented the amount of that debt in July last as 1,553*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; I find, however, that even then it exceeded that sum. It therefore affords me much pleasure to state now, that since writing my report last year all the liabilities of the colony then existing or since found to have been existing at that period, have been discharged; and that at this present time the Agent-general has in his hands a balance in favour of the colony.

Public Works.

Blue Book, pp. 52
and 53.

Governor to
Colonial Office,
No. 64, Sept. 21,
1849.

9. The amount expended from colonial funds on Public Works during the past year little exceeded 120*l.* of which 93*l.* were expended to repair damages inflicted by a very high tide on the principal embankment, and injuries occasioned by a most severe tornado to Government House. The entire expenditure in 1849 on Public Works may therefore be considered as having been strictly limited to trivial matters, but of absolute necessity; and I only trust that the severe economy which at that period was so essential, may not lead to further ultimate outlay through repairs of other buildings having been too long deferred.

Earl Grey to
Governor, No. 132,
April, 1850.

Governor to
Colonial Office,
No. 1, Jan. 1849.

10. The fuel depôt in course of construction and now nearly completed from savings out of the Parliamentary grant for maintenance of the colonial steamer, has been the only public work of any importance of late carried on in these settlements. As it is not yet quite finished, and the returns of the expenditure cannot, therefore, be forwarded at present, I shall not enter into the subject now. I may, however, state that it has been constructed in the most solid and durable manner, and that as it is probable that the Admiralty will avail themselves of it for the use of Her Majesty's steamers on this coast, great and permanent benefits therefrom may be expected to result to the colony. A great saving likewise will probably be effected in fuel and stores, the property of Her Majesty's Government, to the waste and loss of which, as managed in past years, I have already drawn your Lordship's attention.

11. In the mean time, till the debt due by the colony had been liquidated, there was no possibility of projecting or carrying on any public work however important or necessary. I have consequently been obliged to withhold my assent to various measures of evident utility; but I trust that in the course of next year, there may be means of accomplishing something towards the construction of a market, and the enlargement of the present gaol.

12. Of all the public wants here, there is none more generally felt than that of a commodious market, and there is more than a tolerable prospect of the receipts from it yielding a very large per centage on the outlay. Considering how impossible it is on this island to find any agricultural employment for the humble classes, the attention of Government ought fairly to be directed to fostering and encouraging their industry in such other pursuits as may be most practicable.

13. The love of trade and barter seems inherent in the African; but here whilst our police regulations drive him from the streets he has no place to expose his wares, save a sandy piece of ground on which no convenience whatever has been erected, and where, with the exception of temporary huts constructed by himself, he has no shelter from sun or rain.

14. Such has been the state of matters here since the fall of the market in 1839, and from the great willingness expressed by all parties to pay reasonable sums for the use of stalls, I am in hopes that whilst consulting the convenience and interests of the community and shipping, a respectable addition may be made to the narrow revenue of the colony.

15. Fortunately a sufficient and convenient spot, already walled in, is in possession of the colony; and when I can more accurately state the probable outlay and future return from such an undertaking, I shall not fail to bring the matter fully before your Lordship.

Legislation.

16. As yet there has been no correct collection printed of the various local Ordinances in force here. Such a collection is much wanted, especially as various Acts of the Council at Sierra Leone in former years are binding here. I question whether any magistrate, or whether even the chief judge, has a complete collection of the laws which he is nevertheless bound to administer.

17. I have, therefore, been most anxious to cause such a compilation to be made, but hitherto have not succeeded. Mr. Mantell, the chief justice, undertook the task sixteen months back, but not having received from him the expected report, it is my intention myself to collate and arrange the various Ordinances, accompanying them with a report containing all necessary information. The Council can then take the needful steps to ensure a complete collection being published next year.

18. In reference to the Ordinances enacted last year they are few in number, but two or three are of considerable practical importance. The Ordinance establishing a Supreme Court and Court of Appeal having, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, required some amendment, is now engaging the attention of the Council, and I shall duly report to your Lordship the result of their deliberations.

Blue Book, p. 56.

19. The Ordinance for improving the regulations and discipline of the gaol has been attended with excellent practical results. I hope, also, that eventually not merely these settlements, but many neighbouring countries, may receive incalculable benefits from another recent Ordinance, namely, that rendering vaccination compulsory. Those to whom I first proposed such an Ordinance, and who considered that its enactment would have been tyrannical, whilst its consequence would have been to drive from us many of the natives, have now seen that such fears were entirely without foundation. Not a single instance has occurred where it was necessary to summon before the magistrates any person for refusing to allow vaccination under the Ordinance. On the contrary, the natives have shown every disposition to facilitate its working.

20. I have already transmitted to your Lordship an account of the spirited exertions of Staff-Surgeon Kehoe, to introduce vaccination successfully into the surrounding districts, and amongst tribes high up the river. The meritorious zeal of that officer has been rewarded by seeing the natural prejudices of the ignorant gradually disappear; and I can now state, that in several Mandingo towns the natives have practised vaccination to a considerable extent. When I receive from England a sufficient supply of lancets for distribution amongst the chiefs, and when some fresh vaccine lymph shall have been procured, it is the intention of Dr. Kehoe, after the present rainy season, to revisit many native towns and districts both in the lower and upper river. I shall afford him again all the support and assistance in my power, as I believe the experiment was never previously so widely or successfully attempted on this coast.

Governor to
Colonial Office,
No. 41, July 15,
1850.

Climate.

21. As this subject is one which must never be left out of consideration by Her Majesty's Government, in all measures adopted or intended to be adopted on this coast, it may justly merit some notice here. The establishment of a Registry of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in Bathurst, at my suggestion, some years ago, has furnished more certain data from whence to draw inferences than previously existed; and Staff-Surgeon Kehoe, the principal military medical officer on the station, has obliged me with a report on the subject of considerable value, not merely from the previous experience of that officer on the coast, but from the great pains which I am aware he has bestowed in making it accurate. I shall, therefore, insert copious extracts from it here, feeling that they cannot but be read with interest.

22. Dr. Kehoe commences by observing, very properly, that, "in forming any opinion of the climate of the Gambia, the distinction between Bathurst and MacCarthy's Island must be kept in mind. Bathurst is situated at the mouth of the river; the land and sea breezes blow regularly over it for a considerable part of the year; the soil is sand, with a very small intermixture of loam; the thermometer does not rise above 90 in the shade. MacCarthy's Island is situated 180 miles up the river; enjoys comparatively little of the influence of the land and sea breezes; is of rich alluvial soil; the thermometer frequently rises to 106, or even 108, in the shade.

23. "They resemble each other in being barely raised above the level of the water, and in being, in great measure, covered with water during the rainy season. The rains commence about a month earlier at MacCarthy's Island than at Bathurst.

24. "Though the fever is of the same character at both, tropical remittent,

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"it appears to be of a more intense type at MacCarthy's Island, and the proportionate mortality is much greater. A great deal of the evil celebrity of the Gambia is owing to it.

25. "The total number of European deaths at Bathurst (not including the military) during the five years ending December 1849 was 23. Of these, 12 occurred amongst sailors casually trading to the coast, leaving 11 as the total number of deaths amongst the resident European population. The European residents amount on an average to 50 persons. The ratio of deaths, therefore, during this period has been 4·40 per cent. But on analyzing these deaths it appears, that one was death from extreme old age; one was upwards of 60 years of age, and had been 40 years in the colony; one was accidental death, found drowned; one accidental death, taking an over dose of colchicum; one small-pox, and one an infant; leaving but five deaths which can be at all attributed to climatorial influence. Of these, three were cases of fever, all occurring in the first year of residence in persons who had not previously been in any tropical country. The number of persons arriving yearly at the Gambia to reside there, not including the military, may be averaged at six persons.

26. "The average strength of European officers of all departments, and non-commissioned officers, has been 14. The regimental officers are relieved yearly. Ten deaths, 14·28 per cent., occurred during the five years. All these deaths may be more or less attributed to climatorial influence. Five of the number occurred at MacCarthy's Island, though the average number of officers there has been only three. The deaths, therefore, amongst the military there have risen to 33·33 per cent. Deducting these, the deaths amongst the military at Bathurst have been five, or 11·11 per cent.

27. "The total number of officers and non-commissioned officers, who have been at the Gambia during the five years has been 89. As already stated, 10 deaths occurred amongst them (11·23 per cent.), and 24 (or 26·96 per cent.) were invalided home. Of the five deaths at MacCarthy's Island, three were of persons in the first year of residence who had not previously been in any tropical country.

28. "It is to be regretted that an accurate register of the deaths among European civilians has not been kept at MacCarthy's Island. The ratio of mortality has unquestionably been very great. Of seven Europeans who remained on the island during the rainy season of 1848 six died, including the two medical officers.

29. "The military records show that the Gambia has been extremely fatal to infant life among Europeans, comparatively few escaping.

30. "The ratio of mortality, though large, gives, I consider, a very inadequate idea of the injurious influence of the climate on Europeans. Few can reside for any length of time at the Gambia without their constitution being impaired for life; a considerable number return to Europe when they find their health to be seriously affected. Even the great number of persons invalided home scarcely gives a full idea of the impairment of health. Forty-six cases of illness occurred last year among 18 officers at Bathurst; and during the rainy season scarcely an officer was left fit for more than the slightest routine of duty.

31. "It would appear that at the Gambia the mortality is greatest among persons who have not previously been in any tropical country; that it is greatest among persons in their first year of residence; and that it is much less amongst the constant residents than amongst those who, like the military, come only for a single year.

32. "The military records also show that the black troops on their first coming to the Gambia are very subject to inflammatory diseases, and that the mortality is much greater than during their subsequent service there.

33. "It would be interesting, and perhaps important, if any general rule could be established, as to the comparative mortality in years in which there is a larger or smaller fall of rain, or a higher or lower range of the thermometer. But the same uncertainty prevails with respect to these points on the coast of Africa as in most other parts of the globe.

"34. It would appear from observations which have been made on some other parts of the coast, that years in which there was a large fall of rain were healthy, and those in which there was a comparatively small fall of

"rain were unhealthy years. The contrary would appear to be the case at the
 "Gambia. The quantity of rain which has fallen during 1849 has been com-
 "paratively small. No death has occurred during the year at MacCarthy's
 "Island. During 1848, on the contrary, a very large quantity of rain fell.
 "Seven Europeans remained on the island during the rainy season, of this
 "number six died, including the two medical officers.

35. "At Bathurst two military officers died during each year, but eleven
 "civilians, six of whom, however, were sailors, died in 1848, and only three
 "(one an accidental death) in 1849.

36. "Dr. Robertson who has resided 16 years as colonial surgeon at the
 "Gambia, states, he has observed years in which there was a large fall of rain
 "to be unhealthy, and those in which there was a comparatively small fall of
 "rain to be healthy. The years 1837 and 1838, for instance, were fearfully
 "unhealthy, and the fall of rain was particularly large. As the most contrary
 "results, therefore, are observed at different places on the coast, it would seem
 "that no fixed rule can be laid down. It appears to be universally acknow-
 "ledged that the thermometric range affords no criterion of the unhealthiness
 "of different years.

37. "It is very generally supposed, that a peculiarly fatal form of fever is
 "generated by the exhalations, often very fetid, arising from the Mangrove
 "swamps and mud. Observation at Bathurst does not favour this idea.
 "Bathurst is in the immediate neighbourhood of the mangroves; is, in fact,
 "surrounded by them. MacCarthy's Island is 100 miles above them, yet the
 "fever at MacCarthy's Island appears to be of a more severe type, and the
 "comparative mortality is much greater than at Bathurst. Persons residing
 "in the immediate neighbourhood of the mangroves, or frequently passing
 "through the midst of them, do not appear to be particularly subject to fever,
 "nor their fever to be of a particularly severe type; and Europeans sometimes
 "remain 'squatted' amongst the mangroves, during the rainy season, without
 "suffering from fever. The mortality amongst sailors in vessels trading to the
 "coast is unquestionably very great, but in their case almost every influence
 "which can induce or aggravate disease is at work.

38. "It would appear, therefore, that no certain conclusion can be arrived
 "at, as to whether the coast or inland parts of the country are the healthier,
 "beyond the generally ascertained fact of the unhealthiness of marshy
 "localities.

39. "It has been generally stated that the beginning and close of the rainy
 "season are the most unhealthy periods in tropical countries. The reason
 "assigned has been, that vegetable matter has then just that quantity of water
 "which is most favourable to its entering into decomposition, and that, conse-
 "quently, a greater quantity of miasma, or whatever be the paludal poison
 "which generates or predisposes to disease is given out. The fact is certainly
 "so in most tropical countries; but at Bathurst and MacCarthy's Island the
 "greatest amount of sickness occurs during those months in which the fall of
 "rain is greatest."

40. The above extracts give in some respects a very discouraging picture of
 this climate; but on the other hand it is obvious that a climate where out of a
 population of 50 resident Europeans only 5 deaths in 5 years from climatorial
 influence have occurred, cannot be considered as very fatal. I would also
 remark, that till the last few years I conceive very little attention was paid by
 the European population to rendering their abodes dry and comfortable during
 the unhealthy season. There are now many houses not merely commodiously,
 but luxuriously appointed.

41. The frequent changing also of the military officers here is attended with
 a greater aggregate amount of illness amongst them; and Dr. Kehoe's observa-
 tions, if leading to any practical inference, seem to point out the establishment
 of a local corps, as that best adapted to perform the military duties of the
 colony.

42. It is also necessary to keep in mind that although the actual number of
 European residents at Bathurst is extremely limited, yet that the number of
 European and American foreigners and sailors visiting Bathurst every year is
 little short of 1,200. There are often between 100 and 200 in the port during
 part of the rainy season. Amongst these "casual visitors" the mortality was
 only 12 during five years; and when one bears in mind the recklessness of

Supra, par. 23.

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sailors, and the fool hardiness with which in general they expose themselves to every possible risk from climate, I consider that the number of deaths from climate amongst that class is extremely limited. It must, however, be admitted, that there is some question as to the accuracy of the registrar's entries of seamen's deaths; also that he professes to give a return for the port of Bathurst only.

43. So far as individual comfort is concerned, the climate here seems to me, from all I can learn, and also from a brief personal experience of it, to be superior to that of Sierra Leone. For several months in the year the thermometer in the morning varies from 58 to 64; and for the greater portion of the year refreshing land and sea breezes blow over the town, and persons landing here for the first time during February, March, or April, have often declared that the climate appeared delightful.

44. On the whole, I believe the climate of Bathurst to be superior to, or at least as good as that of most places in the West Indies during the greater portion of the year; and notwithstanding that hitherto its effects have during three or four months each year been most prejudicial to health, and frequently destructive of life, I am convinced that attention to drainage, improved medical treatment of the fever, and improved house accommodation, can very greatly diminish the average mortality here.

45. So long, however, as the climate in the upper river continues what it is, these settlements can never be the resort of many European residents. The latter, though few in number, manage large mercantile transactions, employing several hundred agents in the countries bordering on the river, and the influence of this Government is felt and acknowledged over more than a million of the native inhabitants of the soil, though the European portion of the population is, through local circumstances, so limited.

46. When the census shall have been taken next year, more accurate information will test the validity of Dr. Kehoe's conclusions. His statement as to the mangroves along the coast having no influence on the fever, is, in my opinion, important and well founded. The contrary supposition has only spread by reason of the coast being that portion of Africa to which Europeans most frequently have access.

Education.

47. I am much gratified at being enabled to make a favourable report this year, in reference to this interesting and important topic. I have formerly represented how deeply indebted these settlements are to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, for their persevering and zealous efforts to diffuse the light of knowledge and the truths of Christianity amongst the natives in the Gambia.

48. At no former period was more practical good effected by the Wesleyan Society than at present. The school at MacCarthy's Island, under the superintendence of Mr. May, one of the native missionaries trained at Sierra Leone, and partly educated in England, numbers now 121 male and female scholars amongst its attendants. Last February I had an opportunity of inspecting the school, and was much struck by the progress made by the children as compared with that which they had evinced when I had previously visited them. Till twelve months ago no marked improvement was exhibited; and when first visiting as governor MacCarthy's Island in 1848, I found the attendance at the school and the progress made very unsatisfactory. Boys of 12 and 14 years of age, who had been two or three years at the school, were not sufficiently advanced to read the simplest English; whilst I found only one possessing a moderate knowledge of the meaning of the words "Christian" and "Christianity."

49. I am now enabled to state that the scholars are improving; and what is likewise gratifying, that many adults and even elderly persons have evinced a most praiseworthy desire for instruction. A class for such persons has been formed, and if it be kept up, its advantage to the community must at no distant period be sensibly felt. As a general rule, the instruction given by the Wesleyan missionaries has in these settlements produced an increased spirit of order, cleanliness, and subordination amongst the natives, even where it has done little to promote knowledge.

50. The Wesleyan Establishment at MacCarthy's Island has always appeared to me one of the most interesting on the west coast of Africa, and one which

deserves the most special attention from Her Majesty's Government and all true friends of the natives. Situated in the interior of Africa, at a distance of 180 miles from the sea, with immense facilities for extending its relations further into the interior, it is placed in a spot well chosen for inviting that constant intercourse between the civilized and the uncivilized—the educated and the uneducated—which must confer obvious advantages on the latter. I regret, therefore, that as yet so little should have been effected.

51. The deaths of several zealous missionaries, and the want of sufficient means to continue uninterrupted one uniform system, have hitherto greatly contributed to mar the prospect of more widely diffused benefits, which might have been hoped from the Wesleyan Institution at MacCarthy's Island. Nevertheless I confess that I regard all these causes as secondary in importance to the ill directed channel in which the benevolence of many individuals in England was suffered to flow. Much zeal and much money was expended, not merely by the Wesleyan Society and by private individuals, but also by Her Majesty's Government, in efforts to locate liberated Africans and others on farms established at MacCarthy's Island on an unproductive soil, which in the dry season is a mass of hard baked clay, and in the rains is in a great measure a swamp. The Deer Islands, below MacCarthy's Island, were actually leased for that purpose, though in the rainy season they are covered with water. Model farm-houses for natives were built on MacCarthy's Island. Three villages were laid out for liberated Africans on the sands of the island of St. Mary, and a Wesleyan chapel built near them. These settlements were all established for agricultural pursuits, where those pursuits were impossible, and resulted in an utter waste of large sums of money without any benefit to the natives.

52. The liberated Africans, who formed the class chiefly designed to be benefited by these expensive theories, were a class so entirely inferior in appearance and civilization to many of the surrounding natives, and so little was achieved in bettering their appearance and condition, that I am not surprised at so few converts either to our religion or our farming being made from the more civilized natives. It is quite certain that the Mandingo Mahometan, in his clothing, his farming, his residence, and his education (for no Mandingo village is without its school), is a being infinitely superior to the naked liberated African treading bad mud-bricks for the British Government at Laming, or idling over unprofitable tasks either at MacCarthy's Island or St. Mary's. I believe that the large sums expended at that period in the Gambia, both by the British Government and the Wesleyan Society, benefited few but the officers who had salaries for the distribution of the stores and funds.

Governor to
Colonial Office,
Nos. 6 and 9, 1839.

53. Much discouragement was therefore felt; but had the same outlay been incurred in giving the natives a practical knowledge of useful mechanical arts, in enlarging the schools already established, and giving increased efficiency to them, valuable results would have been obtained. Her Majesty's Government possesses no fertile ground in the Gambia, and model farms or agricultural settlements under British protection are not possible. There is however a population here willing to be instructed, though till lately there were few opportunities of obtaining instruction; and I am convinced that increased school accommodation, and an increased number of well-informed and judicious teachers, would in a few years cause a marked and most desirable improvement in the generation now rising up.

54. The enclosed report from the Rev. Mr. Badger, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission here, contains some interesting information. The enclosed return of the attendance at and number of schools seems also worthy of attention. It was compiled by Mr. Badger at my request.

Enclosure No. 2,
June, 1850.

55. From it your Lordship perceives that at the three Wesleyan schools in these settlements there are no less than 501 pupils more or less regular in their attendance, and that the average daily attendance amounts to 333; an amount which, from *personal* examination of the books kept, I am enabled to state is most accurately ascertained. At the same time, 386 of the whole number are no further advanced than the "alphabet and easy reading," whilst only 57 are commencing geography, and 32 elementary grammar.

Enclosure No. 3,
June 1850.

56. As the Wesleyan schools were never previously so numerous attended, and as long as I have known them were never so judiciously conducted, the

GAMBIA.

small progress made by the scholars is open to observation; I attribute it chiefly to the want of teachers acquainted with native languages. There is no sufficient medium of communication between the scholar and the teacher. 2ndly. There is not a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers. 3rdly. The attendance of the children is irregular: and, 4thly. There is no doubt a marked inferiority in the intellectual capacity of the natives, especially those who are found amongst the liberated Africans, as compared with the other races of the human family.

57. The result is that mercantile men find it extremely difficult to obtain any natives sufficiently instructed to keep the simplest accounts; and the Executive is much embarrassed to find persons competent to fill minor appointments, the holders of which should make any written reports, or possess the simplest knowledge of accounts.

58. Nevertheless I believe that recently there has been an increased stimulus given to education; and if all that could be desired has not been effected, enough has been done to show that there is no reason to despair of accomplishing far more.

59. The Roman Catholic Church has also, after long neglect of the Gambia, made a strong effort to obtain an ascendancy here. A new chapel, capable of accommodating 600 persons, is nearly completed. A French Bishop has frequently visited Bathurst, and four Sisters of Charity have this year been established here, who already number nearly 50 female pupils attending their school.

60. Three Roman Catholic priests have settled at Bathurst, and two are stationed at Albreda. At Bathurst the priests have opened a school, and from the attractive character of the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Church, I have little doubt that efforts, which appear ably directed and backed by sufficient funds, will eventually win over a great number of the inhabitants.

61. I cannot however but view with feelings of satisfaction the establishment amongst us recently of an institution so admirable in many respects, and so much needed here, as that of the Sisters of Charity. Moreover, great inconvenience had been long felt by foreigners and others, through want of some Roman Catholic place of worship. There is ample room for all labourers in the cause of religion and education, and I shall consider it my duty to give to all a liberal support.

62. I nevertheless regret much that, whilst dwelling on the efforts of the Wesleyans and the Roman Catholics, I have nothing satisfactory to report of the labours of the Church of England here. So far from any anxiety having been manifested by her members to promote the cause of religion or any other cause in the Gambia, I observe that the Secretary of State has frequently been obliged to express his regret that he could not find any minister of the Church of England willing to venture here. I would adduce the following language held by the Secretary of State in proof of that lukewarmness to which I have alluded. When writing, in 1839, to the Lieutenant-Governor here, the Secretary of State having remarked on "the necessity for the diffusion throughout the colony of religious and general information," is forced to add that he had "been engaged in an attempt to obtain the services of a chaplain, but, unfortunately, none of the Societies connected with the Church of England to which application had been made had been able to recommend a clergyman able and willing to undertake that employment."

63. When one reflects on the number of ministers of the English Church, both in England and Ireland, who are either altogether unemployed, or who obtain but scanty means of livelihood at home, and when it is also considered that the chaplaincy here is worth altogether 491*l.* per annum, it is matter of regret that so little zeal should have been exhibited by the English Church to second the efforts which have been made here for the diffusion of knowledge and religion. The consequence has been, that the chaplaincy during the last 20 years has been more frequently vacant than filled.

64. On the other hand, I find that, in the last 10 years, no fewer than 64. Wesleyan missionaries have been sent to these settlements, seven of them accompanied by their wives, who always lend a willing assistance in the cause of education. Two European schoolmasters have also been sent out by the same Society during that period. No vacancy amongst the servants of that

Colonial Office to
Lieut.-Governor,
No. 10, July 26,
1839.

Society has occurred which has not been promptly filled up, although three missionaries, one schoolmaster, and four wives of missionaries have fallen victims to the climate during that period.

65. As, however, your Lordship has recently been enabled to send out a chaplain, I hope that, in my next report, I may be able to represent the Church of England as taking her share in the general labour. At present there is no school except the barrack school, superintended by the chaplain. That school has existed many years, and is attended by from 12 to 20 children and a few adults, most of them entirely ignorant, and all taught by a schoolmaster who is himself but little more advanced in knowledge.

66. As I attribute much of the apathy exhibited by the Church of England towards the welfare of these settlements to ignorance of their importance, if regarded as the best road into Africa except the Niger, I trust that further acquaintance with our resources and our wants may lead to some aid being afforded to the Protestant's cause before the Roman Catholics have entirely engrossed the sympathies of the population.

67. I cannot conclude the subject of education without stating that the want of a commodious Protestant place of worship has long been seriously felt, and I sincerely trust that the efforts which are now being made to secure funds for the erection of such a building may be crowned with success. The only place at present in my power to assign to the chaplain is a small building fitted as a church by my predecessor Governor Fitzgerald in the old liberated African yard, very much dilapidated, and in which the accommodation is too limited to allow the military to attend. Its vicinity to the public slaughter-house renders the atmosphere at times most offensive, and, in this climate, extremely hurtful.

68. Nevertheless, I feel that an enlightened attention appears at last to have been roused on the important subjects of religion and education. Till those who are immediately under the protection of Her Majesty's Government have been sufficiently instructed to understand the relationship in which they are placed to the authorities here, and till means shall have been supplied in these settlements to educate individuals sufficiently to qualify them for holding minor appointments in merchants' offices, in the militia, constabulary, and elsewhere under Government, I conceive that attempts, always expensive and generally fruitless, to extend missionary and mere proselyting efforts in the interior are at least premature.

69. This place is so isolated that it must look to efforts made on the spot for effecting the necessary progress in educating the mass of the people. The climate and other causes must render hopeless any scheme for importing into these settlements qualified persons to take their share creditably in those different avocations of life which demand, even in the humblest sphere, a certain amount of civilized knowledge. When that practical foundation has been laid, it will be quite time enough to entertain projects of a higher and more general character.

Colonial Steamer.

70. Few subjects are fraught with more importance than steam navigation to the present and future prospects of these settlements. As the Gambia presents a fair water-road for nearly 400 miles into the interior, Her Majesty's Government might reasonably expect the establishment of a steamer there to be attended with great commercial and political advantages. Recent experience has shown that those expectations have not been disappointed.

71. The benefit to be derived from a steamer, if lent to this colony, had been frequently represented to Her Majesty's Government previous to 1843; and in that year the "Wilberforce" was sent to the Gambia. That vessel, having unfortunately been wrecked in 1845, was replaced in 1846 by the "Albert," a vessel equally ill-suited for the general purposes to which she was destined. She had been several times condemned, and, like the "Wilberforce," had not sufficient power to move against the current of the Gambia, and her boilers and machinery were entirely out of repair.

72. I find that from 1843 to November 1848, the date of the arrival of the "Dover," no less than 7,200*l.* was expended of the Parliamentary grant (2,000*l.* per annum) allotted for the support of a colonial steamer, nor were any proportionate results obtained for this large expenditure. Very few trips

GAMBIA.

were made either by the "Albert" or "Wilberforce," and no steps appear to have been taken to render them available for establishing regular communications between the different stations on the Gambia.

73. On the arrival of the "Dover" in November 1848, I endeavoured to employ her as much as possible in assisting the mercantile community, by allowing her to take freight and passengers at fixed rates. I called a meeting of the principal merchants, and afterwards received from them certain suggestions in writing, to almost all of which I acceded. I informed them, at the same time, that the continuance of a Parliamentary grant to support a steamer on these waters would mainly depend on the practical advantages which such expenditure might appear to confer. My duty was chiefly confined to affording facilities for employment of the steamer; theirs extended to availing themselves of that advantage, and proving that they could do so to such an extent as might justify a reasonable presumption that the earnings of the steamer would eventually maintain it.

74. At the same time I was aware that the merchants here had built, and were then supporting at great expense, a numerous fleet of river craft, and that, whilst any uncertainty existed as to the continuance of the steamer, it would not suit them to dispense with vessels already purchased or built at great cost; they would naturally continue their trade with the machinery which they already possessed.

75. I am, therefore, not discouraged by finding from the enclosed return that only 352*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* was received as the amount earned for freight and passages by the "Dover" from December 1st 1848 to the close of 1849. That sum, however, does not represent in any way the amount of benefit conferred on the merchants by the increased regularity and speed of their communications with various trading stations, and the facility for business afforded by such ready means of visiting personally, or by their agent, their several traders and factories. These are benefits of the greatest importance, though scarcely capable of being represented by any pecuniary value.

76. Nevertheless, if I could only adduce the receipt of 352*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* to prove the value of the "Dover's" services during 1849, I would feel disappointed. Though the advantages of steam applied to commerce may require time for their full development, it does not appear that much time is needed to establish the fact that a steamer like the "Dover" is a vast accession to the moral and military strength of this Government. I have frequently pointed out to your Lordship the peculiar and complicated relations which subsist between this Government and the numerous chiefs whose countries line the Gambia at each bank to a distance of 400 miles. At various intervals, along both banks, factories and trading stations are established, and may hereafter be more numerous extended. In all those stations valuable property is necessarily exposed to the cupidity of the natives; and although I am happy to say that better motives than mere fear of this Government in general lead the natives themselves to protect property so situated, the knowledge that the Executive here possesses the means of speedily reaching and punishing aggressors must materially assist in preventing outrage and robbery.

77. The military force stationed at the Gambia is necessarily small; but the facility now afforded by steam for concentrating it on any given point in a few hours gives it, as it were, a ubiquity and a practical usefulness which a larger outlay and a more numerous force without the steamer could not effect. More than once, on hearing of some threatened outrage, I have dispatched to the neighbourhood a small military force in the steamer, and its sudden appearance, completely equipt, has not failed to effect the objects desired. Thus on one occasion, when a chief in the neighbourhood of MacCarthy's Island last year closed a road in his territory much frequented by traders visiting the island from the interior, and insisted on considerable presents being sent to him to induce him to allow the trade to resume its wonted channel, I suddenly, by means of the steamer, doubled the garrison at MacCarthy's Island, and the result was, without any further negotiation, that the road was opened, an apology made, and the trade to this day continues quite unfettered.

78. All these movements of troops, as also all freights on the part of Government, and passages up and down the river of officers on duty, &c., are effected without any further expense than that occasioned by the annual grant for the steamer. The enclosed Return shows, at the present reduced tariff for freight

Enclosure No. 4,
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and passages, the amount of service rendered by the steamer to Her Majesty's Government during 1849. That amount is 424*l.* 5*s.* In reality, however, the sum saved to Government was double that exhibited in the enclosed Return, the rates charged being even less than half those which the Government would have had to pay to the merchants here if the "Dover" were removed from the station. In other words, 848*l.* 10*s.* may be taken to represent the amount saved during 1849 by means of the "Dover," making, with 352*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* actually earned from other parties, 1,201*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

79. The events of last year, however independent of the above, have in a yet more decisive manner proved the great service at a critical period which a steamer can render the colony. When I found it necessary, in consequence of the flagrant robbery of a merchant's store at Tenderbar, and a most outrageous and murderous assault on myself, to order a military expedition against the king of Keenung in May of last year, the troops, artillery, horses, ammunition, and stores were embarked on board the "Dover" and the old hull of the "Albert." The "Albert" was then towed by the "Dover" to Tenderbar, a port in Keenung, 70 miles distant from Bathurst, in less than 20 hours; and the expedition, after inflicting every necessary punishment on the offending parties, was enabled to disembark again at Bathurst on the seventh day from that on which it had started. Without dwelling on the greatly increased comfort to the troops derived from such expeditious transport, or on the facility and efficiency thereby given to the necessary operations, there was a considerable pecuniary saving effected; and I enclose a Return from the Commissariat officer in charge here, by which it appears that a clear saving to the amount of 669*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* by means of the "Dover" was effected in the cost of that expedition, making, with the previous sum of 1,201*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, a total amount of 1,870*l.* 6*s.*, either earned in cash or saved to Her Majesty's Government by the colonial steamer; and I consider that there is no real difference between cash paid to and cash saved to the Government. The one diminishes the amount expended by the British Treasury quite as much as the other.

Enclosure No. 5.

80. While the services of the "Dover" during the year 1849 were so important, both in a political and financial view, I am happy to be enabled to add that her cost during that period amounted only, as the enclosed Return proves, to 1,706*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, or 163*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* less than the sum which she actually earned for or saved to Her Majesty's Government during the same period.

Enclosure No. 6,
June 19, 1850.

81. Nevertheless, I would convey a very erroneous impression to your Lordship if I were supposed to imply that a similar result is to be expected each succeeding year. During last year there were more frequent movements of the military than are likely to recur again; and in consequence of some Ordnance works then going on at MacCarthy's Island, there were many more demands for freight of materials and passages of workmen than may be required for many years to come.

82. The "Dover" is at present under the command of Mr. Deeley, her chief engineer, and the colony is much indebted to him for the zealous manner in which he has discharged duties the most laborious which can be conceived. It is through his zealous exertions that the "Dover" has never been unable to prosecute her voyages; and your Lordship must admit that all on board were severely worked, seeing that the "Dover" made no less than the following number of voyages in the year, as appears from her log-book:—

	No. of Trips.
To near Barraconda, highest point reached	1
Fattatenda and Yabbatenda	2
MacCarthy's Island	20
Cape de Verde Islands	1
Goree	1
Shorter and separate voyages	6
	—
	31
	—

As nearly as I can calculate it, the number of miles run by the "Dover" in the course of those voyages exceeded 9,500.

83. This sketch of the value of the "Dover's" services would, however, be very imperfect if I omitted to state the vast utility of being enabled to keep open a regular and speedy communication with MacCarthy's Island during the

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REPORT of the WESLEYAN MISSION EDUCATIONAL OPERATIONS in the GAMBIA.

AMIDST all our difficulties we have the happiness of knowing that our educational operations do succeed, and are productive of beneficial results, both amongst the children and the adults of this colony. From the commencement of this year the average attendance of children in the day-school at Bathurst has been 213. To secure correctness in these numbers, the children have been carefully counted every day, and the average taken from the figures thus supplied. It will be seen, however, that there is much carelessness on the part of many of the parents, with respect to the regular attendance of their children, from the fact, that while the average attendance is 213, we have on the books upwards of 300. This of course retards the success of our operations materially. There are, however, a class of children whose attendance is pretty regular; and these are chiefly the descendants of liberated Africans. In addition to reading, spelling, and writing, we have a considerable number of youth who are learning arithmetic and geography; and in these branches of useful knowledge their progress has been considerable.

It will be interesting to your Excellency to know, that considerable pains have been taken to improve the education of the girls, and to make them equal to the male sex; a matter essential to the well-being of society everywhere, but especially necessary to the improvement of the African race, amongst whom woman has been treated as an inferior being. Besides reading, writing, &c., the girls are taught useful and plain needlework, and also to work in Berlin wool and fancy needlework.

We endeavour to instil into the minds of all our school children a sense of propriety and good behaviour. And, to sanctify all, we labour to teach them their duty to God, their Creator and Redeemer; and to man, their fellow creature. We think that education without religion would be a curse, and not a blessing.

We are indeed thankful that our efforts are not in vain; one fact, as a proof of this, I may mention, *i. e.* that on Sunday mornings we have in general 260 children at Divine worship, clean and neatly clad, the greater part of whom engage in and lead the responses of our beautiful Liturgy, part of which is chaunted, and also sing in parts; and they do it with seriousness and decorum.

And as I know Her Majesty's Government is interested in, and have used means to promote, the teaching of the science of music and the art of singing, it may not be amiss for me to observe, that about 40 of our boys are regularly taught to sing in three parts (two of them have learnt to play the flute), and recently they have been taught to sing, in four parts, Handell's Hallelujah Chorus; which they now do with, to me, a surprising correctness.

I believe I may say your Excellency is a witness, in part, to the correctness of the foregoing remarks, as you have frequently honoured us with visits; and I may add, that on the Commodore's visiting this station a few months ago, he expressed himself as being highly gratified with what he witnessed in our day-school.

We have a day-school also on the other side of the river, at Berwick Town, which numbers 18 boys and 13 girls, whose attendance is pretty regular. They are taught to read, write, and cipher; and the girls are instructed in plain and useful needlework. There is also a Sunday-school at Berwick Town.

In connexion with our mission at St. Mary's we have two Sunday-schools; one at Newtown, and the other at Bathurst. The latter is open twice every Lord's-day for children and adults. The whole of the day-school children attend in the morning from half-past nine till eleven, and then, with the adults, about 79 in number, go to Divine worship in the chapel. In the afternoon, at half-past two, not so many children attend, as we discourage their coming, in order to have more time to devote to the instruction of the adults. About 45 of these read the Holy Scriptures, and it is pleasing to see the eagerness with which they endeavour to acquire a knowledge of the same; the rest are learning to read. We trust that our efforts to improve the rising generation and the adult population of this island will be productive of much good.

We have an evening school on Tuesdays and Saturdays for adults; 45 attend, who have engaged to pay to the schoolmaster 1s. per month for their instruction, books, and to meet the expense of lighting: 19 of these read the Holy Scriptures, write, cipher; some of them as far as the Rule of Three. The rest are learning to read. The reason why they meet only twice a-week is, because the school-room is occupied every night besides the above two in holding public services and religious classes; and the schoolmaster himself is engaged. The school was commenced a few weeks ago, and is going on very well at present.

I have recently formed a class for young men, to meet once a week, to whom I give instruction in arithmetic, geography, and the elements of astronomy; and shall enlarge in subjects of natural science as they advance. This instruction is given gratis. I have just received from England a phantasmagoria, for the purpose of illustrating the science of astronomy. The instrument is an expensive one, but I believe it is good, and will answer the end contemplated.

At MacCarthy's Island our native brethren are exerting themselves to advance the education of the children and adults. They have a day-school for children; a Sunday-school for children and adults; and a night-school for adults only. All these institutions are in successful operation. Twenty boys and ten girls in the day-school read the Holy Scriptures, and about the same number are ciphering as far as multiplication of money; 36 girls are being taught needlework.

Your Excellency will observe, that into all our schools we introduce the Holy Scriptures. It is, indeed, a class-book with us. And we think it our duty to give it this prominence; not

GAMBIA.

by any means to the exclusion of other books, but because we know it is the revelation which the Almighty has given to man of Himself;—of his will concerning man; and a revelation of man's duty to his Creator, and to his fellow creatures.

And thus we think we are obeying that Divine command in Deut. vi. 6, "And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart; and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children."

We have been much encouraged by the countenance and support which your Excellency has at all times given to our mission and educational operations; and our gratitude constrains us to embrace this opportunity of expressing the same.

We pray that your Excellency's health may be continued, and that you may be blest in the administration of the government of this colony.

The accompanying Schedule will give further statistical information.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) **HENRY BADGER,**
Wesleyan Missionary.

To His Excellency Richard Graves MacDonnell,
Governor of the Gambia, &c. &c. &c.

Encl. 3 in No. 12.

Enclosure 3 in No. 12.

WESLEYAN SCHOOL RETURN for the British Settlements, Gambia.

SCHOOLS.	Plain Needlework.	Fancy Needlework.	Learning the Alphabet.	Easy Reading.	Reading the Holy Scriptures.	Writing on Slate.	Writing in Copy Books.	Arithmetic.	Select Reading.	Grammar.	Geography.	Average of Daily Attendance.	Liberated African Children of different Tribes.	Mandingo.	Jaloff.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Day Schools for Children.</i>																		
St. Mary's	62	8	125	170	55	134	48	63	19	23	43	213	286	10	54	232	118	350
MacCarthy's	36	..	26	65	30	61	18	15	..	9	14	100	..	..	..	70	51	121
Berwick Town, Barra Point	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	19	11	30
Totals for Day Schools	104	..	151	235	85	195	66	78	19	32	57	333	..	..	..	321	180	501
<i>Sunday Schools.</i>																		
Bathurst, St. Mary's* . . . .	..	..	12	22	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	34	79
MacCarthy's† . . . .	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	131	280
Totals for Sunday Schools . . . .	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	165	359
<i>Evening School at St. Mary's . . . . .</i>	..	..	4	10	31	6	13	19	..	10	..	..	29	..	16	35	10	45

* All the children of the day-school attend the Sunday-school at Bathurst, the numbers put are adults only.

† The numbers attending the Sunday-schools at New Town and Berwick Town are not known at present.

Encl. 4 in No. 12.

Enclosure 4 in No. 12.

RETURN showing the Earnings of Her Majesty's Ship "Dover," during the period from 1st December 1848 to 31st December 1849.

Service.	Amount.
	£. s. d.
Cash received from sundry Persons for Freight and Passages	352 11 3
Military, Commissariat, and Ordnance Transport, viz.—	
21 Cabin Passengers, at 3 <i>l.</i> each	£63 0 0
342 Deck Passengers, at 16 <i>s.</i> each	273 12 0
47½ tons Stores, &c., at 12 <i>s.</i> per ton	28 10 0
6 tons during the strong flood, at 18 <i>s.</i> per ton	5 8 0
3 Officers' Horses, at 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> each	3 15 0
2 Special Trips to MacCarthy's Island for Water for the service of the Transport "Barretto Junior," at 25 <i>l.</i> per trip	50 0 0
	424 5 0
£	776 16 3

The rates charged for Freight and Passengers are certified by Assistant Commissary-General Le Mesurier to be only half the rates charged by the Merchants.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Bathurst,
19th June 1850.

D. ROBERTSON,
Colonial Secretary.

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 231

Enclosure 5 in No. 12.

GAMBIA.

Encl. 5 in No. 12.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Amount Expended from the Commissariat Chest on account of the Colonial Steam Vessels "Albert" and "Dover," placed by His Excellency the Governor at the disposal of the Officer Commanding the Troops at the Gambia, for the purposes of Transport in the recent Expedition to Keenung, and the probable Amount which it might have been necessary to Expend if Transport had been hired.

Particulars.	Amount.
Material used in Repairing and Fitting-up the "Albert" for the accommodation of the Troops	£. s. d. 23 17 4
Superintendent, Tailors, Carpenters, and Labourers for the above stated purpose	45 0 0
Boats and Canoes conveying Labourers, &c., to and from their work, and clearing out the "Albert"	13 4 4
Repairing small Boats	3 5 7
Warp for towing the "Albert"	35 17 6
Total Expended on account of the "Albert" and "Dover"	£ 121 4 9
Probable Expense for Hired Transport—	
5 Vessels, equal to 800 tons, for 18 days, at 40 dollars each	£750 0 0
per diem (including the use of their Boats) 3,600 dollars	40 0 0
Additional Casks for stowing 20 tons of Water, 80 at 10s. each	790 0 0
Probable Saving to the Public	£ 669 4 9

Commissariat, Gambia, Bathurst,
27th June 1849.

(Signed) WM. LE MESURIER,
Acting Assistant Commissary General.

(Copy)
D. ROBERTSON.

Enclosure 6 in No. 12.

Encl. 6 in No. 12.

RETURN of Expenditure for the Maintenance of Her Majesty's Colonial Ship "Dover" during the Year 1849.

Particulars.	Amount.
	£. s. d.
Salaries of Officers and Crew	908 8 2
Allowances	93 13 10
Provisions	240 10 9
Fuel	306 2 1
Repairs	29 19 10
Sundries	128 0 1
Total	1,706 14 9

Colonial Secretary's Office, Bathurst,
19th June 1850.

D. ROBERTSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 13.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(No. 116.)

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. A. FITZROY to Earl GREY.

Government House, Sydney, June 20, 1850.

(Received January 4, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this colony for the year ended on 31st December 1849, and in compliance with the instructions contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 101, of 5th May 1842, I proceed to offer such remarks as may be interesting to your Lordship.

Taxes, Duties, &c.

For Return of
Revenue and Ex-
penditure, Vide
pp. 267, 268.

2. The total revenue derived from the duties on spirits imported as well as made in the colony, was—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1849	112,482	12	11
1848	101,128	6	2

Showing an increase of £11,354 6 9

which is attributed to the increase of population.

3. The *ad valorem* duties produced in the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1848	26,041	6	3
1849	25,754	11	2

The decrease in the Sydney district is caused by the large diminution in the original and declared value of foreign goods, more especially tea and sugar.

4. The duties on tobacco produced in the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1848	52,937	3	4
1849	59,537	1	9

This increase is caused by the increase of population.

5. The wharfage and harbour duties amounted in 1849 to 7,854*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

Post Office.

6. The revenue produced by the Post Office, and the expenditure, stand thus:—

Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
In 1848 . . .	20,603	14	11		21,269	5	3
1849 . . .	22,392	4	4		22,707	19	3

7. The assessment on stock beyond the settled districts, under the Act of Council, 11 Vict., No. 18, produced during the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1848	24,507	3	4
1849	27,221	4	11

8. The fees on licenses to occupy Crown lands and to cut timber, which are part of the Crown revenue, produced—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1848	47,727	19	11
1849	52,952	17	2

Fees of Office.

9. The revenue derived from the fees of office was—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1848	12,882	0	4
1849	13,501	10	9

The fees taken in all the Courts of justice, including Courts of Petty Session, in 1849, amounted to 11,575*l.* 5*s.*

*Revenue and Expenditure.*NEW SOUTH
WALES.

10. The accounts of the colony are made up in accordance with the principle laid down in the Constitution Act, 5 and 6 Vict., c. 76.

11. The ordinary revenue, that is to say, the revenue derived from taxes, duties, rates, and imposts, was—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1848	298,566	1	3
1849	337,190	7	6

Therefore the revenue of 1849 exceeded that of the previous year by 38,624*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

Crown Revenue.

12. The following is a statement of Crown revenue for 1849:—

TERRITORIAL.			
	£.	s.	d.
Land sold	78,661	9	3
Quit-rent	3,466	14	6
Redemption of ditto	562	13	11
Depasturing licenses	51,927	17	2
Timber ditto	1,025	0	0
Collections by the agent for church and school estates	5,663	6	8
All other	268	9	6
	<hr/>		
	£141,575	11	0

To which is added—

Incidental	£531	13	9
Receipts in aid of revenue on ac- count of land and emigration	96,394	12	6
	<hr/>		
	96,926	6	3

Total territorial revenue £238,501 17 3

13. The charges on the same revenue, in 1849, were as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Survey, sale, and management	41,769	5	8
Immigration	142,669	6	7
Quarantine	1,194	5	0
Aborigines	4,348	12	1
Miscellaneous	5,448	13	10
Revenue returned	378	17	10
	<hr/>		
	£195,809	1	0
Arrears of previous years	1,820	17	5
	<hr/>		
Total expenditure charged on territorial revenue	£197,629	18	5

Convict Expenditure from Military Chest.

14. The expenditure under this head continues to decrease. It was—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1848	14,651	14	3
1849	11,434	2	7

The expenses paid from the Colonial Treasury for the superintendence, lodging, and maintenance of convicts during 1849, at the establishments at Cockatoo, Blackheath, and Newcastle, amounted to 3,582*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

The number of convicts in the colony, according to the Blue Book for 1849.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

on 31st December of that year, was 3,517, being a decrease on the present year of 498.

Local Revenues.

15. The local revenues of the city of Sydney amounted, in 1849, to 13,803*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; those of the city of Melbourne to 6,964*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

16. The district councils are in the same state of abeyance and inaction as in my last Report.

Military Expenditure.

17. No expense has been incurred by the colony on account of its military defence during the year 1849, and the only military expenditure is that of the mounted police, amounting to 6,292*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

18. A nominal return of the mounted police in the colony, on 31st December 1849, will be found in the Blue Book.

19. By resolutions of the Committee of the Legislative Council on Finance, in the session of 1849, it was determined to reduce the mounted police in the Sydney district to one-third its previous strength, with the understanding that the office of commandant, and the establishment at head-quarters, be abolished at the close of 1849, and that the entire force be abolished at the close of the year 1850. I have been enabled to provide for the non-commissioned officers and troopers of the corps by appointments as chief constable, or in the constabulary, on their obtaining their discharge from the service.

Legislation.

20. The reports on the Acts passed by the Legislative Council in 1849, were forwarded to your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 246, dated 16th December 1849.

Councils and Assemblies.

21. No observation under this head appears necessary.

Civil Establishment.

22. This head appears to require no report.

Security for Discharge of Duties.

23. This head appears to require no report.

Pensions.

24. The pension list shows a trifling increase in 1849. The pensions payable in the colony were—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1848	593	16	0
1849	691	3	9

Recapitulation of the Establishment.

25. No observation seems necessary.

Foreign Consuls.

26. There are only two Consuls in the colony, French and American.

Population.

27. The last Census was taken on 2nd March 1846, and the general summary, which was appended to the Blue Books of 1846, 1847, and 1848, is again included in the Blue Book for 1849. The population was shown at that date to be 189,609, exclusive of Port Essington. The total population, including Port Phillip, on 31st December 1849, was supposed to be 246,299. The increase is owing to immigration and natural causes.

Vide page 237.

Ecclesiastical Returns.

28. The amount secured for public worship, under schedule C of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., c. 76, is distributed under the arrangement sanctioned by the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 19, of 17th February 1846.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

A return of cattle slaughtered in the cities of Sydney and Melbourne during 1849 will be found at page 247 and amounts to—

40,084 horned cattle; 164,445 sheep; and 10,020 pigs,
not including the stock slaughtered for tallow and lard.

*Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.*Nos. 20, 24, and 29,
pp. 247, 248, & 255.

34. The same remark that I made last year referring your Lordship to my Despatch, No. 40, of 1st March 1849, are applicable to the present year. There can be no doubt that the colony contains many very valuable resources which the recent appointment of a geologist, as notified to me in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 187, of 28th November last, will, I trust, fully develope.

No. 53, page 264.

Grants of Land.

35. No observation seems necessary. The amount received for the sale of land, in 1849, was 93,912*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

Nos. 58 and 59,
page 266.*Gaols and Prisoners.*

36. The following returns of the comparative state of crime in the colony may be interesting:—

CONVICTIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

	1848	1849
Murders	6	6
Other felonies	183	248
Misdemeanors	68	56

CONVICTIONS IN COURTS OF QUARTER SESSION.

	1848	1849
Felonies	269	289
Misdemeanors	45	69

	1848	1849
Criminals executed	5	4

CIVIL CASES TRIED IN SUPREME COURT.

1848	168
1849	160

Of which the number of undefended cases was—

In 1848	29
1849	21

Vide pages 237 to
276.*Miscellaneous.*

37. A variety of returns is given at the end of the Blue Book, as printed for the Legislative Council. A table of contents will be found at the end of the book, and they disclose a great body of useful statistical information.

38. In conclusion, I have every reason to believe that the prospects of the colony are steadily improving, and that it is generally in a very prosperous condition.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, I have, &c.,
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) C. A. FITZROY.

No. 14.

(No. 147.)

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. A. FITZROY, to Earl GREY.

Government House, Sydney,
July 27, 1850.

(Received January 4, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith to your Lordship a few printed copies of certain statistical returns of this colony, from 1840 to 1849, which have been compiled by the Colonial Secretary from official records in his office, and which may, perhaps, be found useful for reference in your Lordship's Department.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, I have, &c.,
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) CHAS. A. FITZROY

STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES FOR 1848—1849.

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No. 1.

COIN.

RETURN of Coin in the Colonial Treasury, the Military Chest, and the several Banks, on the 31st December, in each Year, from 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Colonial Treasury.	Military Chest.	Banks.	Totals.	Increase on previous Year.	Decrease on previous Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1840	38,900 0 0	49,151 18 9	309,529 15 0	397,581 13 9		118,488 2 10
1841	25,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	427,624 17 9	462,624 17 9	65,043 4 0	
1842		32,409 14 5	442,980 4 3	475,389 18 8	12,765 0 11	
1843		3,000 0 0	420,972 0 5	423,972 0 5		51,417 18 3
1844		11,000 0 0	548,923 0 1	559,923 0 1	135,950 19 8	
1845	20,000 0 0	54,315 17 4	780,850 5 10	855,166 3 2	295,243 3 1	
1846	25,000 0 0	121,173 19 6	681,132 19 10	827,306 19 4		27,859 3 10
1847	30,600 0 0	30,056 19 7	573,529 1 4	634,186 0 11		193,120 18 5
1848	20,600 0 0	15,082 6 2	598,121 13 6	633,803 19 8		382 1 3
1849		49,482 17 0	593,975 12 11	643,459 9 11	9,654 10 3	

No. 2.

POPULATION—1849.

RETURN of the Increase and Decrease of the Population of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from 1st January to 31st December, 1849; and of the Total Number on the latter date.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	General Total.
Increase by Immigration	12,971	10,801	23,772	
Convicts	1,326	..	1,326	
Births	5,059	4,783	9,842	
Total Increase	19,356	15,584		34,940
Decrease by Deaths	2,058	1,377	3,435	
Departure	4,211	1,469	5,680	
Total Decrease	6,269	2,846		9,115
Net Increase	13,087	12,738		25,825
Population on 31st Dec. 1848	131,742	88,732		220,474
Population on 31st Dec. 1849	144,829	101,470		246,299

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.
2 K

NEW SOUTH
WALES.No. 3.
IMMIGRATION.

RETURN showing the Number of Immigrants who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the 1st January 1832 to the 31st December 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Immigrants at the Public Expense.						Immigrants at their own Expense.						Total Number of Immigrants Arrived.						Religion of Immigrants at the Public Expense.				Native Countries of Immigrants at the Public Expense.			
	14 Years and upwards.			Under 14 Years.			Total.	14 Years and upwards.			Under 14 Years.			Total.	14 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Years.	General Total.	Pro- testants.	Roman Catholics.	Other Re- ligions.	England and Wales.	Scot- land.	Ireland.	Other Coun- tries.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.													
1832	140	455	595	..	..	197	792	251	930	..	..	284	1,214	819	706	1,525	481	2,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833	177	728	905	..	..	348	1,253	661	1,079	..	..	353	1,432	838	1,146	1,984	701	2,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1834	52	299	351	..	..	133	484	519	816	..	..	264	1,080	571	596	1,167	397	1,564	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1835	33	426	459	..	..	86	545	518	736	..	..	147	893	551	644	1,195	233	1,428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836	73	595	668	..	..	140	808	551	763	..	..	150	913	624	807	1,431	290	1,721	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	688	840	1,528	..	..	1,136	2,664	437	637	..	..	176	813	1,125	1,040	2,165	1,312	3,477	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	1,928	1,673	3,601	..	..	2,501	6,102	764	1,202	..	..	126	1,328	2,692	2,111	4,803	2,627	7,430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	3,137	3,017	6,154	1,177	1,085	2,262	8,416	1,151	576	1,727	..	..	406	2,133	4,288	3,593	7,881	10,549	5,503	2,911	2	3,614	1,925	2,876	1
1840	2,631	2,733	5,364	633	640	1,273	6,637	1,129	427	1,556	..	..	293	1,849	3,760	3,160	6,920	1,566	8,486	4,740	1,897	..	1,994	1,672	2,961
1841	7,467	7,985	15,452	2,447	2,204	4,651	20,103	1,334	569	1,903	..	..	477	2,380	8,801	8,554	17,355	5,128	22,483	10,229	9,836	38	4,735	1,664	13,704
1842	2,590	2,532	5,122	878	823	1,701	6,823	1,193	462	1,655	..	..	509	2,164	3,783	2,994	6,777	2,210	8,987	4,056	2,755	2	1,894	725	4,204
1843	3	4	7	3	1	4	11	642	295	937	..	..	194	1,131	645	299	944	198	1,142	11	..	..	11	..	..
1844	1,362	1,337	2,699	744	696	1,440	4,139	336	131	467	..	..	81	548	1,698	1,468	3,166	1,521	4,687	3,056	1,082	1	2,083	174	1,882
1845	174	178	352	69	77	146	498	267	144	411	..	..	187	599	441	322	763	333	1,096	371	123	4	209	8	281
1846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	117	327	33	42	75	402	210	117	327	75	402	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	237	642	97	77	174	816	405	237	642	174	816	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848	2,741	2,919	5,660	1,184	1,041	2,225	7,885	712	329	1,041	105	73	178	1,219	3,453	3,248	6,701	2,403	9,104	6,558	1,317	10	4,483	1,483	1,778	
1849	5,155	6,298	11,453	2,216	2,104	4,320	15,773	1,728	968	2,696	454	417	871	3,567	6,883	7,266	14,149	5,191	19,340	12,335	3,416	22	9,589	2,146	3,634	
Total .	28,351	32,019	60,370	22,563	82,933	13,236	6,289	19,525	4,945	24,470	41,587	38,308	79,895	27,508	107,403	46,869	23,337	79	28,612	9,797	31,320	556

Immigration Office,
Sydney, May 8, 1850.Francis L. S. Merewether,
Agent for Immigration.

No. 4.—IMMIGRATION.
RETURN showing the Total Amount of Money paid out of the Territorial Revenue of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), on account of Immigration, from 1st January 1832 to 31st December 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Bounties for the Introduction of Female Immigrants under the direction of the Immigration Board.	Bounties for the Introduction of Male Immigrants by private Individuals.	Passages of Mechanics and Labourers forwarded by the Government.	Freight, Victualling, and other Expenses of Vessels Chartered by the Government.	Gratuities to Surgeons, Masters, Officers, and Overseers, and others.	Pay and Allowances of Surgeons-in-Chief, and other Vessels Chartered by the Government.	Lodging, Maintenance, and other Expenses of Immigrants after Arrival.	Salaries and Contingent Expenses of Agents for Immigration in the Colony.	Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Agent-General for Immigration in England.	Expenses paid by the Land and Emigration Commissioners in England.	Advances made from the Colony to the Land and Emigration Commissioners for Emigration purposes.	Outfit and Passages of Clergymen, Protectors, and Teachers.	Expenses of Quarantine.	Total Outlay.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1832	2,457 6 9	9 6 71 0 0	2,619 0 0	35 12 0	2,838 7 3	590 1 9	1,899 7 71	100 0 0	261 12 3	..	..	..	..	5,293 4 11
1833	9,565 15 0	22,543 0 0	3,591 0 0	100 0 0	4,187 18 11	2,568 12 1	5,521 0 3	551 11 4	684 9 11	..	..	..	72 15 0	13,588 3 81
1834	4,020 5 0	..	600 0 0	18 0 0	5,716 5 4	4,824 15 6	5,844 17 6	919 1 9	710 4 0	..	..	..	..	5,073 9 51
1835	8,043 0 0	..	1,125 0 0	87 11 0	1,847 17 6	4,869 2 9	2,283 5 41	1,025 8 9	202 6 9	..	..	..	125 8 0	11,437 14 10
1836	8,879 0 0	..	2,485 16 0	..	17,477 14 10	..	4,656 4 2	825 13 5	6 12 1	..	..	..	20 16 4	12,025 7 11
1837	..	9 6 71 0 0	..	..	5,612 0 2	..	185 17 0	391 15 0	..	..	..	..	8,054 17 2	60,115 18 11
1838	..	22,543 0 0	..	..	4,187 18 11	2,568 12 1	5,521 0 3	551 11 4	684 9 11	..	..	..	6,144 12 4	147,550 15 4
1839	..	49,252 0 0	..	..	5,716 5 4	4,824 15 6	5,844 17 6	919 1 9	710 4 0	..	..	..	1,419 6 3	155,712 7 21
1840	..	83,063 0 0	..	..	1,847 17 6	4,869 2 9	2,283 5 41	1,025 8 9	202 6 9	96 11 8	2,212 19 4	..	1,994 12 0	114,183 18 2
1841	..	313,490 8 11	..	..	17,477 14 10	..	4,656 4 2	825 13 5	6 12 1	384 15 0	2,212 19 4	..	2,412 15 6	339,934 0 9
1842	..	97,568 17 7	..	..	5,612 0 2	..	185 17 0	391 15 0	..	1,269 0 6	2,212 19 4	..	1,891 17 6	114,036 12 8
1843	..	60,821 17 6	..	..	2,986 12 6	..	998 6 10	639 4 6	54 7 0	1,038 0 4	553 5 7	..	146 18 11	2,484 6 10
1844	..	6,897 3 9	..	..	562 14 0	..	92 8 8	483 4 7	14 3 6	..	..	..	131 0 5	65,664 6 6
1845	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 2 0	611 8 10	..	..	..	..	134 1 6	8,180 14 11
1846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607 14 1	..	..	..	..	408 2 3	774 12 4
1847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,416 18 1	..	..	..	..	734 9 5	1,015 16 4
1848	..	..	..	..	6,002 0 0	..	5,666 10 0	1,416 18 1	..	..	100,000 0 0*	..	1,186 19 3	113,819 17 6
1849	..	4,019 10 0	..	..	10,178 11 2	..	8,620 18 9	2,550 5 4	..	..	112,000 0 0*	..	..	138,556 4 6
Total	32,985 6 9	647,345 7 9	10,430 16 0	235,654 14 11	57,651 4 8	12,353 12 1	40,766 19 11	11,263 13 4	1,933 15 6	2,788 7 6	7,192 3 7	12,010 0 0	25,072 10 2	1,309,447 12 3

Year.	Immigrants, the Cost of whose Introduction was Paid by the Government.	Immigrants for whom Bounties were allowed, including Children under the age of one Year.	Clergymen, Protectors, and Teachers.	Total Number of Immigrants.	Approximate Average Expense per Head.	REMARKS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1832	792	..	..	792	6 13 8	The number of immigrants landed, and the amount paid for their introduction, has been included under the year in which they arrived, whether paid for in that or any subsequent year.
1833	1,253	..	..	1,253	10 16 10	It may be proper, also, to remark, that the Return comprises, not only all the immigrants, the cost of whose introduction was paid, but also those for whom bounties were claimed, but not allowed, as well as infants under one year of age, clergymen, protectors of Aborigines, and teachers.
1834	484	..	..	484	10 9 7	These remarks will account for the variations between this and former Returns.
1835	634	..	..	634	18 0 9	
1836	719	..	..	719	16 14 6	
1837	2,669	70	40	2,779	21 12 8	
1838	6,159	159	29	6,346	23 5 0	
1839	8,444	83	12	8,539	18 4 8	
1840	6,576	208	9	6,793	16 15 2	
1841	19,159	977	2	20,138	16 17 7	
1842	6,184	639	4	6,827	16 14 1	
1843	11	..	..	11	..	
1844	3,907	232	1	4,140	15 17 2	
1845	438	60	..	498	16 8 6	
1846	..	..	..	..	..
1847	..	..	..	..	..
1848	7,885	..	..	7,885	..	
1849	15,303	..	..	15,303	..	
Total	80,617	2,428	96	83,141	..	

* No account of the appropriation of these advances has as yet been received.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 4.—IMMIGRATION—continued.
STATE of the Account on 31st December, 1849, of Moneys Borrowed for the purposes of Immigration.

Year.	Amount of Debentures Payable in the Colony.		Amount of Debentures Payable in London, bearing Interest at the rate of 4d. per £100 per Diem.	Amount of Debentures Payable either in London or in the Colony, bearing Interest at the rate of 3½d. per £100 per Diem.	Total Amount of Debentures.	On what Terms Sold.			Net Proceeds realized.	Amount of Debentures paid off.	Amount of Debentures outstanding on 31st December 1849.	Amount of Interest paid on Land and Immigration Debentures.
	Bearing Interest at the rate of 5½d. per £100 per Diem.	Bearing Interest at the rate of 4d. per £100 per Diem.				Rate.	Amount of Discount.	Amount of Premium.				
1842 {	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	At par.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1843 {	12,500 0 0	..	..	..	12,500 0 0	2 per cent. discount	..	..	12,500 0 0	..	..	2,976 17 7
1844 {	37,000 0 0	..	..	..	37,000 0 0	At par.	740 0 0	..	36,260 0 0	..	..	2,218 2 9
1845 {	..	2,300 0 0	..	..	2,300 0 0	At par.	..	..	2,300 0 0	27,900 0 0	..	4,193 8 7
1846 {	..	50,800 0 0	15,300 0 0	..	66,100 0 0	2 per cent. discount	..	..	66,100 0 0	21,600 0 0	..	6,156 8 8
1847 {	..	25,400 0 0	6,400 0 0	..	31,800 0 0	At par.	636 0 0	..	31,164 0 0	2,500 0 0	..	6,321 17 4
1848 {	..	..	..	..	..	At par.	..	..	..	9,500 0 0	..	3,800 12 0
1849 {	..	..	..	..	..	5 per cent. premium	..	..	..	88,200 0 0	..	45 0 8
1849 {	..	..	..	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	3½	..	90 0 0	1,890 0 0	..	..	..
1849 {	..	..	..	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	3½	..	168 15 0	3,168 15 0	..	..	..
1849 {	..	..	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	3½	..	65 0 0	2,065 0 0	..	..	..
1849 {	..	..	..	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	3	..	1,500 0 0	51,500 0 0	..	..	..
1849 {	..	..	..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	2½	..	250 0 0	10,250 0 0	..	..	..
1849 {	..	..	..	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	1½	..	75 0 0	5,075 0 0	..	..	..
1849 {	..	..	..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	½	..	5 0 0	1,005 0 0	..	..	..
1849 {	..	..	..	200 0 0	200 0 0	At par.	..	..	200 0 0	..	..	..
1849 {	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,000 0 0	1,988 11 10
Total.	49,500 0 0	78,500 0 0	21,700 0 0	75,000 0 0	224,700 0 0	..	1,376 0 0	2,163 15 0	225,477 15 0	149,700 0 0	75,000 0 0	27,610 19 5

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
May 25, 1850.

Wm. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

No. 5.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

BIRTHS.

RETURN of the Number of Births Registered in the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	1840	2,119	2,114	4,233
	1841*	2,631	2,573	5,204
	1842*	3,160	3,173	6,333
	1843*	3,689	3,493	7,182
	1844	4,004	3,952	7,956
	1845	4,338	4,184	8,522
	1846	4,235	4,238	8,473
	1847	4,548	4,362	8,910
	1848	4,527	4,299	8,826
	1849	5,059	4,783	9,842

* The Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, having been rendered only to the 30th September, the Number for the last Quarter of these Years has been taken at the average of the three previous Quarters.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 6.

MARRIAGES.

RETURN of the Number of Marriages Registered in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Churches in which Solemnized.	1840	1841*	1842*	1843*	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849
Church of England .	877	850	1,089	799	779	798	812	815	728	1,026
,, of Scotland .	415	471	540	427	401	410	415	463	504	664
,, Wesleyan .	13	32	54	38	45	48	44	54	77	91
,, Independent .	6	10	30	12	8	18	16	25	27	47
,, Baptist .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	6
,, of Rome .	320	561	798	572	582	563	503	496	462	526
Jews' Synagogues .	..	..	..	..	..	†	5	5	6	5
Totals .	1,631	1,924	2,511	1,848	1,815	1,837	1,796	1,861	1,809	2,365

* The Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, having been rendered only to the 30th September, the Number for the last Quarter of these Years has been taken at the average of the three previous Quarters.

† No information for 1845 and previous Years.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 7.

DEATHS.

RETURN of the Number of Deaths Registered in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849, inclusive.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Men.	Children.	Women.	Children.	
1840	1,035	482	440	425	2,382
1841*	1,036	714	480	664	2,894
1842*	1,096	657	444	520	2,717
1843*	834	612	344	503	2,293
1844	871	510	344	416	2,141
1845	717	528	383	500	2,128
1846	977	608	408	557	2,550
1847	927	723	438	606	2,694
1848	967	626	447	547	2,587
1849	1,206	852	605	772	3,435

* The Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, having been rendered only to the 30th September, the Number for the last Quarter of these Years has been taken at the average of the three previous Quarters.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.No. 8.
SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the Number of Schools, and Scholars attending the same, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1840	167	4,883	4,157	9,040	
1841	209	5,264	4,368	9,632	
1842	257	6,196	4,978	11,174	
1843	317	6,881	5,626	12,507	
1844	355	7,857	6,615	14,472	
1845	367	8,962	7,554	16,516	
1846	394	10,171	8,862	19,033	
1847	438	11,703	10,111	21,814	
1848	462	12,624	10,750	23,374	
1849	558	13,903	11,779	25,682	

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.No. 9.
SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the Number of Schools, and Scholars attending the same, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1849.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			Amounts paid from the Colonial Treasury.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	£.	s.	d.
ORPHAN SCHOOLS.							
<i>Supported wholly by Government.</i>							
Protestant	1	95	..	95	1,265	0	6
Roman Catholic	1	61	74	135	1,530	12	0
Totals of Orphan Schools .	3	156	169	325	4,096	14	0
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.							
<i>Supported chiefly by Government.</i>							
Church of England	95	3,721	2,832	6,553	4,074	17	0
Presbyterian	44	1,425	1,161	2,586	1,955	10	8
Wesleyan	23	935	743	1,678	859	1	7
Independent	3	159	60	219	124	1	10
Roman Catholic	40	1,624	1,689	3,313	2,250	13	11
Secretary to the Denominational School Board, Sydney . . . . .	..	..	..	..	150	0	0
Books for Denominational Schools, Port Phillip . . . . .	..	..	..	..	138	0	0
Totals of Denominational Schools .	205	7,864	6,485	14,349	9,552	5	0
NATIONAL SCHOOLS.							
Schools, Sydney District	14	399	353	752	1,128	10	3
Secretary and Messenger to the National School Board, Sydney . . . . .	..	..	..	..	293	4	3
School House, Sydney . . . . .	..	..	..	..	952	0	0
Contingencies, Port Phillip . . . . .	..	..	..	..	11	2	3
Totals of National Schools .	14	399	353	752	2,384	16	9
Totals of Orphan, Denominational, and National Schools.	222	8,419	7,007	15,426	16,033	15	9
Private Schools	336	5,484	4,772	10,256			
General Totals of Schools and Scholars	558	13,903	11,779	25,682			
Arrears of previous Years					483	15	4
Schools generally paid by the Colonial Agent-General in England					278	11	8
Total Expense					£ 16,796	2	9

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 13.

AGRICULTURE—POPULATION.

RETURN showing the Quantity of Land in Cultivation, (exclusive of Gardens and Orchards), and the Population of the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	AGRICULTURE.									
	CROPS.									
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sown Grasses, Oats, and Barley for Hay.	Total Number of Acres in Crop.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1840	74,133	24,966	5,144	5,453	609	115	2,594	381	12,721	126,116
1841	58,605	25,004	5,423	5,892	495	47	4,027	380	15,257	115,130
1842	65,188	27,324	5,320	4,467	486	99	5,174	224	18,592	126,874
1843	78,083	29,061	5,727	4,537	514	42	5,872	655	21,162	145,653
1844	81,903	20,798	7,236	4,336	359	43	6,783	871	21,766	144,095
1845	87,894	25,372	10,455	6,109	330	36	5,101	483	27,551	163,331
1846	88,910	31,773	9,215	9,390	177	82	5,537	228	37,221	182,533
1847	81,044	27,240	7,178	10,201	310	83	5,550	67	33,111	164,784
1848	87,219	20,375	8,739	13,572	167	14	5,774	201	27,558	163,669
1849	90,706	23,368	10,350	8,378	203	18	5,289	458	42,842	181,612

Year.	AGRICULTURE—continued.									
	PRODUCE.									
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Hay.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	
1840	1,116,814	777,947	105,389	66,020	8,863	3,338	11,050	4,300	21,329	
1841	832,776	503,803	90,172	62,704	6,507	1,072	11,141	2,642	17,175	
1842	854,432	590,134	88,767	84,321	4,451	1,201	12,561	2,014	18,622	
1843	1,000,225	719,358	95,658	92,268	5,145	410	16,392	6,098	27,774	
1844	1,312,652	575,913	132,612	70,620	4,475	511	22,748	6,382	31,848	
1845	1,211,099	499,122	175,407	88,193	4,101	775	19,906	3,985	28,614	
1846	1,421,750	870,400	193,835	216,783	2,250	1,929	18,329	2,087	42,754	
1847	1,027,802	725,704	87,636	221,731	1,120	798	14,240	725	33,111	
1848	1,528,874	262,340	145,219	116,643	2,386	158	14,954	3,059	37,795	
1849	1,917,253	276,641	169,292	179,258	2,959	134	14,229	4,244	47,554	

Year.	POPULATION.			
	Adults.		Children.	Total.
	Male.	Female.		
1840	70,021	25,476	33,966	129,463
1841	75,474	33,546	40,649	149,669
1842	76,528	35,762	47,599	159,889
1843	76,147	35,474	53,920	165,541
1844	74,912	36,170	62,295	173,377
1845	74,951	36,223	70,382	181,556
1846	82,847	42,287	71,570	196,704
1847	83,572	41,809	79,628	205,009
1848	86,302	44,562	89,610	220,474
1849	92,665	50,849	102,785	246,299

NOTE.—From 1840 to 1841, the Crops and Produce of Land beyond the Settled Districts are not included.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 14.—VINEYARDS.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land planted with the Grape Vine, and of the Quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the Produce thereof, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), during the Year ended the 31st March 1850.

Counties.	Acres.	Produce.	
		Wine.	Brandy.
<i>Sydney or Middle District.</i>		Gallons.	Gallons.
Argyle	11	60	..
Bathurst.	2	..	..
Bligh	3½	25	..
Brisbane	80	4,656	..
Camden	60	5,180	160
Cook	26	1,000	..
Cumberland.	229	16,931	475
Durham	193	25,360	106
Gloucester	115	12,670	70
Hunter	19	1,581	..
King	6	550	25
Macquarie	29	7,950	100
Murray	5	60	..
Northumberland	139	17,480	330
Phillip	1½	100	..
Roxburgh	30	1,510	..
Stanley	2	..	..
	951	95,113	1,266
Beyond the Settled Districts	12	730	..
Totals.	963	95,843	1,266
<i>Port Phillip or Southern District.</i>			
Bourke	93½	1,080	15
Grant	64	4,000	500
Normanby	1½	140	..
Western Port District	5	..	..
Totals.	164	5,220	515
General Total	1,127	101,063	1,781

No. 15.—VINEYARDS.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land planted with the Grape Vine, and of the Quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the Produce thereof, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Acres.	Produce.	
		Wine.	Brandy.
		Gallons.	Gallons.
1843	512	33,915	751
1844	566	50,666	1,018
1845	648	55,210	1,433
1846	827	54,977	1,383
1847	1,000	55,335	1,432
1848	995	103,606	1,263
1849	1,127	101,063	1,781

No. 16.—LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), on 31st December in each Year, from 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
1843	62,017	1,017,316	57,767	5,055,337
1844	71,169	1,159,432	56,242	5,604,644
1845	82,303	1,348,022	60,008	6,202,031
1846	88,126	1,430,736	45,600	7,906,811
1847*	104,271	1,614,967	62,670	10,071,625
1848	113,895	1,752,852	70,875	11,660,819
1849	121,859	1,810,213	58,674	12,102,540

* 1847.—To this year has been added information which had not been received when the Return of Live Stock was published in 1848.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 17.

LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st January 1850.

Counties or Districts.	Description of Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
<i>Sydney or Middle District, within the Settled Districts.*</i>	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Argyle	3,547	23,202	1,178	211,844
Bathurst	3,424	26,638	1,099	258,245
Bligh	939	5,439	47	154,453
Brisbane	1,889	9,497	532	162,588
Camden	5,789	33,513	6,016	32,830
Cook	2,425	9,122	3,099	13,648
Cumberland	12,711	26,547	10,780	6,892
Durham	6,462	45,860	5,689	121,027
Georgiana	3,760	29,165	1,175	191,173
Gloucester	2,911	22,503	1,940	36,852
Hunter	1,500	7,388	1,311	10,878
King	4,816	24,832	894	135,564
Macquarie	1,106	16,078	930	17,800
Murray	3,387	25,580	972	220,739
Northumberland	6,281	33,390	6,989	21,475
Phillip	660	6,014	101	58,899
Roxburgh	2,540	19,240	660	199,225
St. Vincent	2,327	28,371	2,141	45,643
Stanley	660	5,623	544	32,007
Wellington	808	14,979	208	74,464
Westmoreland	2,319	14,775	1,111	54,892
	70,261	427,756	47,416	2,061,138
<i>Commissioners' Districts beyond the Settled Districts.†</i>				
Bligh	1,649	59,865	..	208,978
Burnett	533	7,942	..	306,111
Clarence River	1,560	62,028	798	130,816
Darling Downs	1,400	42,600	70	580,000
Gwydir	2,177	118,558	100	143,184
Lachlan	4,847	138,479	522	346,762
Liverpool Plains	4,502	140,320	..	376,543
Lower Darling	452	20,940	50	51,730
M'Leay River	940	16,726	909	250
Maneroo	5,420	103,220	470	362,052
Maranoa	106	7,180	..	..
Moreton Bay	501	16,320	184	279,500
Murrumbidgee	4,794	133,958	1,000	732,667
New England	4,058	90,526	1,200	905,969
Wellington	1,868	76,365	163	277,737
Wide Bay	58	868	20	21,057
	34,865	1,035,895	5,486	4,723,356
Total in the Sydney District	105,126	1,463,651	52,902	6,784,494
<i>Port Phillip or Southern District, within the Settled Districts.*</i>				
Bourke	3,375	19,338	2,040	226,778
Grant	805	6,719	860	232,410
Normanby	753	22,271	41	236,847
Belfast	103	358	62	190
Alberton	487	9,433	313	7,600
	5,523	58,119	3,316	703,825
<i>Commissioners' Districts beyond the Settled Districts.†</i>				
Gipps Land	936	32,916	256	187,186
Murray	3,279	96,039	1,000	562,351
Portland Bay	3,580	98,502	..	1,926,422
Western Port	2,600	45,000	1,000	1,100,000
Wimmera	815	15,986	200	838,262
	11,210	288,443	2,456	4,614,221
Total in the Port Phillip District	16,733	346,562	5,772	5,318,046
General Total	121,859	1,810,213	58,674	12,102,540

* Exclusive of the portions of country brought within the settled districts by the operation of the Order in Council of 9th March 1847.

† Inclusive of ditto.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 18.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

TALLOW AND LARD.

RETURN of Live Stock Slaughtered, and the Quantity of Tallow and Lard produced from the same, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1844 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep Slaughtered.	Horned Cattle Slaughtered.	Tallow Produced.	Hogs Slaughtered.	Lard Produced.
		Number.	Number.	Cwt.	Number.	Cwt.
*1844	47	217,797	20,148	48,758	424	12,529
1845	56	96,327	39,145	51,198	542	25,563
1846	37	40,545	10,420	18,796	184	7,114
1847	53	181,178	34,659	72,168	60	2,168
1848	62	286,392	38,642	88,567	58	2,065
1849	95	743,513	45,050	160,699	252	29,659
Totals .		1,565,752	188,064	440,186	1,520	79,098

* 1844.—From two Establishments in the Sydney District, Returns were made of 8,386 sheep and 1,241 head of cattle slaughtered, but no account of the tallow produced. From three other Establishments no information could be obtained.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 19.

MILLS.

RETURN of the Number of Mills for Grinding and Dressing Grain, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

	Year.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.
	1840	26	23	34	14
	1841	29	21	27	8
	1842	32	27	31	27
	1843	35	27	33	26
	1844	39	33	37	25
	1845	48	33	32	32
	1846	48	31	29	30
	1847	53	34	27	30
	1848	65	43	26	38
	1849	70	41	28	29

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 20.

MANUFACTORIES.

RETURN of the Number of Manufactories, &c., in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Manufactories, &c.	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849
Distilleries	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rectifying and Compounding	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1
Breweries	11	13	11	8	14	15	16	16	21	31
Sugar refining . . . . .	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Soap and Candle	5	6	8	10	14	17	17	16	18	19
Tobacco and Snuff	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	15
Woollen Cloth	4	4	2	4	5	5	6	8	6	6
Hat	1	1	1	3	2	6	5	5	4	5
Rope	3	3	3	4	6	5	6	8	4	4
Tanneries, &c..	16	11	17	30	22	33	31	34	40	72
Salt	3	3	2	2	4	4	5	4	2	1
Salting and Preserving Meat Estab- lishments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	5	7
Potteries	1	1	2	5	8	5	8	6	7	4
Gas Works . . . . .	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glass Works . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Smelting Works (Copper). . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Iron and Brass Foundries, &c.	6	8	12	17	10	20	18	11	13	16

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.
2 L 2

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 21.

WOOLLENS MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Woollens Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Cloth.	Tweeds.	Blankets.
		Yards.	Yards.	No.
1847	8	18,484	156,604	424
1848	6	..	164,749	248
1849	6	20,000	160,197	48

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 22.

SOAP MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Soap Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1847 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.
1847	16	25,725
1848	13	24,180
1849	17	31,213

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 23.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Tobacco Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.
1847	4	1,321
1848	1	714
1849	15	2,758

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 24.

REFINED SUGAR MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Refined Sugar Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.
1847	2	39,600
1848	2*	26,000
1849	2	35,000

* One not worked.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 25.

IMPORTS—PORTS IN THE SYDNEY DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1849.

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Agricultural Implements	25 packages.	230	..	15	..	..	..	..	245
Alkali (Soda)	14,553 cwt.	5,105	40	337	..	..	..	..	5,482
Ambergris	110 lbs.	..	100	10	..	..	..	..	110
Apparel and Slops	1,767 packages.	63,649	76	1,793	1	..	183	..	65,702
Arms and Ammunition.	22 cases.	65	60	15	..	..	..	..	140
Gunpowder	35,848 lbs.	1,644	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,644
Shot	320 cwt.	771	..	..	..	..	..	..	777
Arrowroot and Sago	1,299 "	37	4	160	511	..	..	473	1,185
Bags and Sacks	356 bales.	3,501	22	249	..	..	..	109	3,881
Bark	252 tons.	..	1	266	..	..	..	..	267
Beche-le-mer	186 cwt.	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	183
Bellows, Smiths'	882 pairs.	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,040
Beer and Ale	399,072 gallons.	49,022	102	325	..	..	..	..	49,449
Blacking	331 casks.	950	..	..	..	..	..	..	950
Blankets and Counterpanes.	322 bales.	11,477	490	..	..	..	..	..	11,967
Bran	18,902 bushels.	..	..	588	..	..	..	..	588
Bricks.	29 hogsheads.	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Bath	20,350 No.	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	164
Fire	100 packages.	2,453	..	60	..	..	10	..	2,523
Brushware	100 packages.	2,453	..	60	..	..	..	..	2,523
Butter and Cheese	342 cwt.	175	1	882	..	..	..	..	1,058
Candles	2,100 boxes.	3,595	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,595
Candle-wick	45 bales.	405	..	170	..	..	..	..	675
Canvass	278 "	4,596	..	132	..	..	..	..	4,728
Carpeting	76 "	2,583	..	71	..	..	..	..	2,654
Carriages and Carriage Materials	55 bundles.	576	..	..	..	..	..	..	576
Cement	476 barrels.	355	..	110	..	..	..	..	365
Cocoa Nuts	22,900 No.	..	..	..	35	..	..	1	36
Coffee and Chocolate	197 tons 13 cwt.	5	100	772	..	..	..	2,352	3,229
Colours, Painters'	4,964 kegs.	4,314	95	6	..	..	20	10	4,445
Confection and Preserves	339 cases.	224	..	419	..	..	40	5	688
Copper	3,919 cwt.	11,054	38	2,751	20	..	..	..	13,863
Copper Ore	18 tons 17 cwt.	..	3,100	275	..	..	..	..	3,375
Cordage and Rope	6,601 cwt.	..	1,411	909	..	..	..	1,288	3,608
Corks and Bungs	350 packages.	1,585	..	20	..	..	..	10	1,615
Cottons	2,964 "	122,027	162	960	..	..	15	820	123,934
Curiosities	5 cases.	..	..	..	2	..	..	10	12
Drugs and Medicines	1,618 packages.	11,378	..	342	..	..	..	64	11,784
Dye wood	2 "	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Earthenware and China	865 "	8,218	..	215	..	..	36	65	8,534
Fireworks	2 cases.	30	..	10	..	..	..	..	40
Fish, Salt	1,597 packages.	2,319	..	40	..	..	..	..	2,359
Flax and Hemp	534 cwt.	..	249	..	..	..	..	..	249
Flour and Bread	817 tons.	69	6	5,353	..	..	..	..	5,428
Fruits.	7,118 cwt.	8,403	..	582	..	..	..	..	8,985
Green	1,547 packages.	20	..	415	19	..	..	..	454
Furniture	172 "	1,520	380	78	..	..	..	4	1,982
Furs	4 cases.	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Glass and Glassware	4,517 boxes.	10,116	..	702	..	..	150	16	10,984
Glass, Looking	3 "	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Glue	15 cwt.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Grain.	130,599 bushels.	..	602	15,277	..	..	..	..	15,879
Wheat	4,844 "	..	455	..	..	..	..	..	455
Maize	19,441 "	..	667	905	..	..	..	..	1,572
Barley	28,868 "	..	..	2,320	..	..	..	..	2,320
Oats	13,623 cwt.	126	..	2,988	..	..	..	223	3,337
Rice	6 casks.	167	50	..	..	..	..	..	217
Grindery	56 No.	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Grindstones	2 cwt.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Gum	1,444 packages.	50,925	665	1,545	..	..	85	186	53,406
Haberdashery	13,187 "	67,008	537	307	20	..	10	40	67,922
Hardware and Ironmongery	601 "	7,596	15	681	..	..	..	..	9,724
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	13 "	535	..	..	..	..	..	..	535
Hatters' Materials	801 tons.	..	..	1,280	..	..	..	..	1,280
Hay and Straw	993 packages.	3,359	50	513	..	..	..	..	3,922
Hops	77 "	545	..	4	..	..	..	..	549
Horse-hair	191 cases.	8,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,840
Hosiery and Gloves	62 "	2,552	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,552
Instruments.	8 "	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	570
Musical	4 "	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Scientific	2,512 tons.	25,637	127	..	..	..	365	..	26,129
Surgical	42 cases.	4,295	20	..	..	..	..	..	4,315
Iron and Steel	69 packages.	..	..	2	..	..	..	323	325
Jewellery	258 tons.	4,777	25	150	..	..	..	..	4,952
Lacquered Ware	35 packages.	1,038	..	18	..	..	..	..	1,056
Lead	907 "	18,865	50	80	..	..	20	10	19,025
Leather.	295 gallons.	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	58
Unmanufactured	3,621 cases.	132,642	377	2,407	..	..	250	70	135,746
Boots and shoes	65 No.	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Lime Juice	134 cases.	1,471	..	11	..	..	..	..	1,482
Linens	11 packages.	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
Live Stock, Sheep									
Lucifer Matches									
Machinery									

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
Malt	1,530 casks.	£. 6,040	£. 19	£. 1,829	£. .	£. .	£. .	£. .	£. 6,888
Marble	37 packages.	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	229
Mats and Rugs	152 „	80	..	58	..	..	..	56	194
Millinery	26 „	1,403	..	20	..	..	..	..	1,423
Mill Stones	36 No.	56	..	70	..	..	..	..	126
Nails	3,469 kegs.	6,093	51	12	..	..	..	..	5,156
{ Iron	262 cwt.	1,357	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,357
{ Copper	22 tons.	273	..	214	..	..	..	..	492
Oaks	344 No.	70	..	5	..	..	..	..	75
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	168 barrels.	93	..	117	..	..	..	..	210
{ Sperm	1,177 tuns.	..	9,803	..	747	42,569	..	..	53,119
{ Black	230 „	..	531	..	171	1,749	..	..	2,451
Oil	7,540 gallons.	1,674	..	4	..	..	..	..	1,678
{ Linseed	3,766 „	515	..	18	..	..	..	140	673
{ Olive	140 cwt.	..	..	..	904	..	..	..	904
{ Cocoa	67 cases.	982	..	..	..	..	..	..	982
Oil Cloth	11,791 „	29,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,733
Oilman's Stores	882 cwt.	1	16	265	..	..	..	..	282
Onions	338 barrels.	384	48	72	..	..	..	..	504
Peas, Split	418 cwt.	326	..	184	..	..	..	91	601
Pepper and Spices	142 cases.	1,317	10	36	..	..	..	..	1,363
Perfumery	2,972 „	2,573	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,573
Pipes, Tobacco	29 „	604	..	25	..	..	..	..	629
Pictures and Paintings	2,618 barrels.	1,357	10	112	..	..	68	..	1,547
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	117 packages.	262	..	28	..	..	..	..	290
Plants and Seeds	22 cases.	1,861	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,861
Plate and Plated Ware	1,104 tons.	..	144	2,632	..	..	..	..	2,776
Potatoes and Yams	65 cases.	180	..	30	..	..	..	..	210
Provisions	574 tons.	126	132	202	..	..	391	..	851
{ Preserved	1,282 bundles.	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17
{ Salted	296 packages.	9,384	30	20	..	..	28	..	9,462
Rattans and Canes	1,937 tons.	4,324	..	98	..	..	30	110	4,562
Saddlery and Harness	210 packages.	1,112	30	..	80	..	..	..	1,222
Salt	10,870 No.	..	99	27	..	..	..	..	126
Ship Chandlery	207 cases.	7,374	..	691	..	..	..	855	8,920
Shooks and Staves	89 packages.	..	..	1,788	..	..	..	..	1,788
Silks	29 „	140	28	6	..	..	..	..	174
{ Kangaroo	1 No.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
{ Sheep	229,180 „	1,115	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,115
{ Seal	10,662 cwt.	1,387	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,387
Slates	1 case.	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	200
Soap	128,886 gallons.	28,132	621	3,458	..	..	100	210	32,521
Specie	262,753 „	30,683	780	9,482	..	..	240	8	41,193
{ Brandy	71,792 „	16,005	600	584	..	..	25	270	16,484
{ Rum	23,364 „	4,627	50	240	..	..	..	..	4,917
{ Gin	54 „	4	..	20	..	..	..	..	24
{ Whiskey	1,024 cases.	2,269	..	54	..	..	..	..	2,323
{ Liqueurs	2,087 packages.	26,052	87	131	..	..	..	..	26,270
Starch and Blue	1,244 cwt.	86	..	538	..	..	..	..	624
Stationery and Books	8,043 tons.	..	89	10,457	..	..	..	58,224	68,770
Sugar	284 cwt.	..	25	3	14	91	6	..	139
Tallow	2,738,315 lbs.	32,732	10	18,815	..	..	..	28,265	79,822
Tea	6,120 No.	613	..	20	..	..	..	..	633
{ Deals and Battens	75,484 feet.	..	156	..	..	..	..	..	156
{ Spars	286,636 „	..	53	383	..	..	..	..	438
{ Sawn, &c.	6,090 No.	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	15
Timber	46,090 „	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	11
{ Paling	71 tons.	..	..	230	20	..	..	..	250
{ Shingles	309 loads.	..	345	32	11	..	..	..	388
{ Sandal Wood	1,750 boxes.	3,756	..	25	..	..	..	30	3,811
{ All other	601,538 lbs.	13,861	508	4,802	25	1,742	12,721	..	33,659
Tin and Tinware	434 „	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	103
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	169 packages.	1,162	..	10	..	..	..	21	1,193
Tortoise Shell	5,285 gallons.	1,056	..	..	..	..	75	..	1,131
Toys and Turnery	178 packages.	1,122	18	79	..	..	..	..	1,219
Turpentine and Varnish	8 cases.	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	285
Umbrellas and Parasols	20,434 gallons.	1,109	..	128	..	..	2	..	1,230
Vinegar	76 cases.	1,054	15	..	18	..	..	..	1,087
Watches and Clocks	3 tons 18 cwt.	..	102	..	60	107	..	..	269
Whalebone	21 packages.	70	..	10	..	..	..	9	89
Wicker Ware	277,045 gallons.	22,997	640	743	..	..	11	6,800	31,091
Wine	337 packages.	218	..	..	..	..	9	..	227
Wooden Ware	18,689 lbs.	20	184	..	..	..	..	..	204
Wool	1,657 bales.	75,223	30	348	..	..	50	46	75,697
Woollens	450 „	6,098	..	290	..	..	..	..	6,388
Woollpacks and Bagging	251 cwt.	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	370
Zinc									
Total Imports for the Year 1849		1,014,387	25,244	107,095	3,202	44,516	3,961	115,384	1,313,589
Total Imports in previous Year		840,748	8,982	139,988	2,642	73,715	2,065	114,739	1,182,874

J. GIBBES, Collector.

No. 26.

IMPORTS—PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Port Phillip District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the year 1849.

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.				
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Agricultural Implements	87 packages.	656	..	162	..	..	..	818
Alkali (Soda)	306 casks.	1,725	..	97	..	..	..	1,822
Apparel and Slops	1,531 packages.	32,072	..	3,174	..	..	8	35,254
Arms and Ammunition	47 " " " "	238	..	..	..	..	..	238
	22,120 lbs. " "	1,349	..	..	..	..	..	1,349
	48 packages.	180	..	30	..	..	..	210
Arrowroot and Sago	11,269 lbs.	34	..	73	..	..	..	157
Bags and Sacks	730 packages.	3,942	..	1,809	..	..	36	5,787
Bark	16 " "	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Bellows, Smiths'	10 " "	19	..	8	..	..	..	27
Beer and Ale	239,820 gallons.	20,812	..	1,170	..	..	..	21,982
Blacking	300 packages.	334	..	82	..	..	..	416
Blankets and Counterpanes	21 " "	370	..	4	..	..	..	374
Bran	1 " "	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Bricks, Bath and Fire	27,200 No.	103	..	27	..	..	..	130
Brushware	17 packages.	183	..	1	..	..	..	184
Butter and Cheese	11,506 lbs.	116	..	237	..	..	..	353
Candles	268 boxes.	208	..	97	..	..	..	305
Candle-wick	14 bales.	76	..	..	..	..	..	76
Canvass	245 " "	1,877	..	20	..	20	..	1,917
Carpeting	14 " "	612	..	4	..	..	..	616
Carriages and Carriage materials	48 packages.	474	..	453	..	..	..	927
Cement	14 tons.	45	..	4	..	..	..	49
Coals	329 " "	98	..	122	..	..	..	220
Coffee and Chocolate	1,800 cwt.	80	..	817	..	..	16	1,584
Colours, Painters'	702 packages.	1,637	..	12	..	..	..	1,649
Confection and Preserves	402 " "	291	..	317	..	3	..	611
Copper	11 cases.	88	..	..	..	..	..	88
Cordage and Rope	638 packages.	1,101	5	585	..	..	102	1,793
Corks and Bungs	378 bags.	693	..	86	..	..	5	784
Cottons	983 packages.	25,745	..	861	..	..	..	26,606
Curiosities	901 " "	748	4	..	..	..	10	762
Cutlery	10 " "	132	..	..	..	..	..	132
Drugs and Medicines	1,136 " "	7,362	..	221	..	..	..	7,583
Earthenware and China	662 crates.	4,995	..	259	..	..	..	5,254
Fish, Salt	1,910 packages.	1,265	..	7	..	..	..	1,272
Flax and Hemp	4 " "	..	..	31	..	..	..	31
Flour and Bread	14,600 cwt.	81	..	5,211	..	..	..	5,292
Fruit	145 tons.	2,778	..	693	..	76	..	3,547
	4,254 packages.	13	..	856	..	..	..	869
Furniture	671 " "	2,591	..	1,064	..	203	..	3,858
Furs	2 " "	84	..	..	..	..	..	84
Glass and Glassware	1,672 " "	5,788	..	323	..	..	..	6,111
Glass, Looking	21 " "	294	..	..	..	20	..	314
Glue	43 " "	367	..	7	..	..	..	374
Grain	42,830 bushels.	5	..	5,006	..	..	..	5,011
	720 " "	28	..	16	..	..	..	44
	13,955 " "	..	..	1,430	..	..	..	1,430
	173 tons.	296	..	1,021	..	35	..	1,352
Grindery	7 packages.	40	..	45	..	..	..	85
Grindstones	296 No.	33	..	14	..	..	..	47
Haberdashery	789 packages.	22,681	..	3,684	..	..	..	26,365
Hardware and Ironmongery	12,820 pkgs. & pieces.	25,275	..	2,093	..	26	..	27,394
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	156 cases.	2,037	..	170	..	..	..	2,207
Hay and Straw	97 tons.	..	..	103	..	..	..	103
Hops	246 pockets.	686	..	788	..	26	..	1,500
Horse-hair	8 bales.	304	..	..	..	..	..	304
Hosiery and Gloves	366 cases.	8,225	..	..	..	..	..	8,225
Instruments	45 packages.	1,971	..	90	..	..	..	2,061
	15 " "	36	..	7	..	..	..	43
Iron and Steel	1,566 tons & 180 bdls.	17,550	..	624	..	..	..	18,174
Jewellery	16 cases.	788	..	190	..	..	..	978
Lead	70 tons.	1,265	..	74	..	..	..	1,339
Leather	88 packages.	250	..	458	..	..	..	708
	654 " "	7,661	..	2,073	..	..	..	9,734
Lime Juice	21 " "	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
Linens	453 " "	16,571	..	86	..	32	..	16,689
Live Stock	113 No.	40	..	622	..	..	..	662
	18 " "	4	..	41	..	..	..	45
	696 " "	..	..	226	..	..	..	226
Lucifer Matches	58 packages.	397	..	39	..	..	..	436
Machinery	157 " "	1,110	..	312	..	23	..	1,445
Malt	680 bushels.	13	..	98	..	..	..	111
Marble	16 packages.	136	..	..	..	..	..	136
Mats and Rugs	82 bundles.	60	..	31	..	..	..	91
Millinery	22 packages.	609	..	80	..	..	5	694
Nails, Iron	2,283 kegs.	3,117	..	374	..	7	..	3,498
Oakum	35 bundles.	9	..	..	..	..	..	9
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	56,154 lbs. & 157 pkgs.	450	..	133	..	..	..	583
	43 tons.	40	..	246	..	..	..	286
Oil	87 " "	48	..	1,008	..	..	..	1,056
	2,510 gallons.	1,190	..	..	..	..	..	1,190
	185 packages.	118	..	60	..	..	..	178

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Port Phillip District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—continued.

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
Oil Cloth	35 packages.	£. 211	£.	£. 37	£.	£.	£.	£. 6	£. 254
Oilman's Stores	6,330 ,,	10,458	..	1,176	..	..	..	..	11,634
Onions	11 tons.	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	21
Peas, Split	128 packages.	83	..	1	..	..	..	..	84
Pepper and Spices	258 ,,	197	..	90	..	..	..	72	359
Perfumery	63 ,,	702	..	80	..	..	..	..	782
Pipes, Tobacco	518 ,,	438	..	..	..	..	..	..	438
Pictures and Paintings	48 ,,	320	..	114	..	..	..	..	434
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	1,577 casks.	1,035	..	260	..	..	14	..	1,309
Plate and Plated Ware	10 cases.	705	..	30	..	..	..	..	735
Potatoes and Yams	1,298 tons.	4	..	2,943	..	..	..	..	2,947
Provisions . { Preserved	46 packages.	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
	387 casks.	194	3	51	..	..	125	..	373
Rattans and Canes	64 bundles.	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Saddlery and Harness	272 cases.	6,310	..	558	..	..	..	..	6,868
Salt	1,029 tons.	2,182	..	652	..	..	..	..	2,834
Saltpetre	12 ,,	17	..	5	..	..	..	24	46
Ship Chandlery	13 packages.	240	..	20	..	..	..	..	260
Shooks and Staves	4,665 bundles.	1,583	..	786	..	..	..	..	2,369
Silks	10 packages.	250	..	443	..	..	..	20	713
	1 ,,	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Skins . { Neat Cattle	20 ,,	..	..	337	..	..	..	..	337
	124 ,,	6	..	222	..	..	..	..	228
Slates	209,000 No.	1,212	..	15	..	..	..	..	1,227
Soap	25 boxes.	27	..	24	..	..	..	..	51
	69,582 gallons.	13,382	..	4,006	..	..	..	..	17,388
	106,049 ,,	12,482	..	7,087	..	..	..	..	19,569
Spirits . { Gin	20,442 ,,	4,220	..	1,132	..	..	..	..	5,352
	14,213 ,,	1,768	..	1,455	..	..	..	..	3,223
	92 ,,	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	46
Starch and Blue	385 boxes.	456	..	164	..	..	..	..	620
Stationery and Books	1,139 ,,	11,442	..	844	..	..	..	..	12,286
Stones	130 tons.	133	..	90	..	..	..	..	223
	160 cwt.	241	..	788	..	..	..	..	1,029
Sugar . { Refined	1,379 tons.	892	..	11,713	..	..	..	3,217	15,822
	1 package.	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Tarpaulings	765,375 lbs.	1,007	..	4,565	..	..	..	12,240	17,812
Tea	{ Deals and Battens	2,343	..	3,648	..	..	..	..	5,991
	{ 20,336 pieces and } 1,384,000 feet.	13	..	5	..	..	..	30	48
	Spars . . . . .	..	..	3,921	..	..	..	18	3,939
Timber . { Sawn, &c.	1,782,000 ,,	..	..	4,535	..	..	..	..	4,535
	1,418,000 in No.	..	..	989	..	..	..	..	1,004
	2,833,000 ,,	15	..	1,818	..	..	..	..	1,818
	3,724,000 ,,	..	..	560	..	..	..	..	834
	247,356 pieces.	184	90	40	..	..	..	..	1,106
Tin and Tinware	467 packages.	1,066	..	3,155	..	..	610	855	15,375
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	239,035 lbs.	10,755	..	..	..	..	..	..	560
Tortoise Shell	10 packages.	560	..	..	..	..	..	..	508
Toys and Turnery	63 ,,	451	..	57	..	..	..	..	574
Turpentine and Varnish	383 ,,	561	..	6	..	..	7	..	40
Twine and Thread	2 ,,	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,160
Vinegar	22,133 gallons.	1,355	..	252	..	..	53	..	648
Watches and Clocks	158 cases.	449	..	46	..	..	117	36	14
Wicker Ware	59 bundles.	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	11,136
Wine	62,614 gallons.	7,817	..	2,244	..	..	..	1,075	777
Wooden Ware	878 pkgs.	281	..	324	..	..	142	30	15,552
Woollens	635 bales.	14,727	..	825	..	..	..	..	9,575
Woolpacks and Bagging	512 ,,	9,075	..	500	..	..	..	..	43
Zinc	10 packages.	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Exports for the year 1849		356,791	102	102,873	..	..	1,555	18,510	479,831
Total Exports in previous year		243,311	566	114,251	..	..	..	15,548	373,676

J. GUTHRIE, Landing Surveyor,
pro Collector of Customs, absent from Sickness.

No. 27.

EXPORTS—PORTS IN THE SYDNEY DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1849.

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
		£.	New Zealand.	Elsewhere.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ambergris	45 lbs.	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Apparel	14 cases.	..	4	21	..	..	105	..	130
Baskets	77 No.	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	7
Beer and Ale	44,572 gallons.	..	704	171	..	..	2,189	..	3,064
Blacking	17 casks.	..	25	56	..	..	..	..	81
Bone Dust	2 tons 9 cwt.	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Bran	225 bushels.	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	12
Bricks	266,351 No.	..	36	..	37	..	331	..	404
Butter and Cheese	802 cwt.	..	888	379	26	..	345	122	1,760
Candles	Tallow . . . . .	..	1,834	109	5	..	203	..	2,151
	Sperm . . . . .	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	30
Carts and Waggon	136 No.	..	220	335	10	..	554	..	1,119
Coals and Coke	10,423 tons.	..	909	2,196	156	..	683	649	4,593
Coal Tar	117 barrels.	47	47	..	..	..	3	20	117
Copper and Copper Regulus	315 tons 8 cwt.	3,700	..	3,973	..	..	..	300	7,973
Confection and Preserves	226 cases.	32	134	65	..	..	138	3	372
Earthenware	45 crates.	..	38	174	..	..	..	..	212
Flour and Bread	529 tons.	878	1,896	773	420	..	1,655	275	5,897
Fruit	1,030 packages.	30	170	942	1	..	33	3	1,179
Furniture	217 ,,	50	300	246	2	..	196	..	794
Grain	Maize . . . . .	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	91
	Barley . . . . .	..	54	..	..	..	20	..	74
	Oats . . . . .	..	47	..	..	..	16	..	63
Gum	8 casks.	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	14
Hardware	264 packages.	..	531	206	5	..	149	..	891
Hats and Caps	43 cases.	..	6	569	..	..	50	..	625
Hay	26 tons.	..	55	..	20	..	..	20	95
Honey	4,952 lbs.	..	21	19	6	..	32	..	78
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones	160,844 No.	1,266	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,266
Lard	2,042 lbs.	..	4	14	..	..	1	27	46
Leather	Unmanufactured	152½ tons.	4,693	971	467	38	..	77	6,246
	Boots and Shoes	30 trunks.	..	179	..	20	..	351	550
Live Stock	Horses	1,135 No.	..	5,812	5,027	180	..	1,080	12,249
	Horned Cattle	763 ,,	..	1,802	..	76	..	65	1,943
	Sheep	13,271 ,,	..	3,032	13	25	..	30	3,100
Lucifer Matches	38 cases.	..	37	127	7	..	14	..	185
Machinery	61 packages.	10	..	..	..	..	58	..	68
Molasses	26 tons 11 cwt.	..	124	172	..	..	15	..	311
Oatmeal	5 tons 8 cwt.	..	47	24	..	..	20	..	91
Oil	Sperm	43,117	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,117
	Black	1,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,626
Oilman's Stores	463 cases.	..	289	209	..	..	291	..	789
Pipes, Tobacco	17 boxes.	..	14	..	6	..	3	..	23
Plants and Seeds	48 packages.	88	28	44	..	..	2	..	162
Potatoes	12 tons.	..	20	17	..	..	..	..	37
Preserved Meats	370 cases.	335	67	50	3	..	747	50	1,252
Provisions, Salt	Beef	127 tons.	410	470	373	221	..	757	2,500
	Pork	65 tons 3 cwt.	..	45	197	28	..	597	1,000
	Tongues	151 kegs.	3	38	8	..	..	193	327
	Hams and Bacon	284 cwt.	9	38	101	..	..	196	367
Saddlery and Harness	136 packages.	..	94	134	4	..	283	..	515
Skins	Neat Cattle	25,871 cwt.	12,751	7	1,118	..	..	70	13,946
	Calf	10 packages.	90	..	7	..	..	..	97
	Sheep	14,760 No.	411	..	..	..	2	..	413
	Kangaroo and Opossum	3 packages.	11	90	..	..	..	..	101
Seal	5 No.	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5

REPORTS EXHIBITING THE PAST AND PRESENT

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
Soap	240 tons.	..	2,593	1,544	26	..	331	590	5,084
Soda Water	5 casks.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
Specimens of Natural History	19 cases.	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	172
Spirits	2,611 gallons.	..	135	74	85	..	423	56	773
Sundries	13 packages.	..	22	52	..	..	..	..	74
Stones	Grind . . . . .	..	82	24	10	..	20	..	136
	Tomb . . . . .	..	6	15	..	..	..	..	21
	Building . . . . .	..	118	102	..	..	138	..	358
Sugar, refined	116 tons 1 cwt.	..	2,120	922	16	..	558	..	3,816
Tallow	4,222 tons 14 cwt.	149,665	..	..	..	..	6	..	149,671
Timber	Cedar	445	137	5,089	121	..	3,067	164	9,023
	Pine . . . . .	..	50	10	..	..	..	..	60
	Hardwood	70	6	60	31	..	2,615	170	2,952
	Shingles . . . . .	..	20	..	15	..	362	..	397
	Paling . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
	Laths . . . . .	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	41
	Trenails and Spokes	440	2	..	..	..	..	..	442
	All other	2	1	5	30	..	5	..	43
Tinware	10 packages.	..	24	..	..	..	14	..	38
Tobacco	197 lbs.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Tortoise Shell	2 cases.	20	..	10	..	..	..	..	30
Turnery	226 packages.	130	14	380	..	..	139	..	553
Vinegar	62 gallons.	..	4	..	..	..	28	..	32
Whalebone	24 tons.	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	245
Whaling Gear	291 packages.	15	84	12	19	..	64	..	194
Wine	1,335 gallons.	31	115	131	8	..	89	..	374
Wooden Ware	96 packages.	..	4	38	..	..	298	..	340
Wool	13,396,525 lbs.	663,965	..	..	..	..	..	..	663,965
Woollen Manufactures (Tweeds)	55 bales.	147	298	359	..	..	169	..	913
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, including the Fisheries		885,148	27,137	27,102	1,664	..	19,723	3,244	964,018
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom		532	41,005	22,367	6,477	..	25,137	271	95,789
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions		3,837	4,376	7,085	367	..	2,261	..	17,926
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States		9,337	18,737	19,521	1,652	..	8,490	474	58,211
Total Exports for the Year 1849		898,854	91,255	76,075	10,160	..	55,611	3,989	1,135,944
Total Exports in previous Year		901,869	163,938	78,210	6,944	..	..	4,048	1,155,009

J. GIBBS, Collector.

No. 28.

EXPORTS—PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the District of Port Phillip, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1849.

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
Bark	28 tons.	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Bricks	2,350 No.	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Butter and Cheese	629 cwt.	..	..	1,481	..	..	25	..	1,506
Candles, Tallow	109 boxes.	..	..	216	..	..	9	..	225
Carts and Waggon's	5 No.	..	..	30	..	..	31	..	61
Flour and Bread	57½ tons 29 packages.	..	..	405	..	..	155	..	560
Furniture	10	2	..	7	..	..	1	..	10
Grain { Wheat	114 bushels.	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	14
{ Oats	259	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	35
Hay	5 tons.	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	15
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones	286 tons 1 cwt.	292	..	20	..	..	..	..	312
Leather, unmanufactured	418 packages.	4,536	..	130	..	..	..	..	4,666
Live Stock { Horses	9 No.	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	136
{ Horned Cattle	5,168	..	120	13,556	..	..	..	..	13,676
{ Sheep	55,670	..	30	16,740	..	..	..	..	16,770
Machines	1	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	45
Oil	52 casks.	330	..	135	..	..	..	..	465
{ Black	60 gallons.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Pictures	1 package.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Provisions, { Beef	1,205 tons 6 cwt.	81	..	17,497	..	..	414	..	17,992
{ Pork	4 casks.	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	20
{ Tongues	157	74	..	292	..	..	58	..	424
{ Hams and Bacon	33	18	..	72	..	..	..	..	90
{ Neat Cattle	9,681 No.	166	..	1,870	..	..	..	..	2,035
{ Sheep	194 bundles.	6	..	125	..	..	..	..	131
{ Kangaroo and Opossum	20 dozen.	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	13
{ Goat	1 package.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Soap	102 tons 9 cwt.	..	..	2,355	..	..	9	..	2,364
Soda Water	2 cases.	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Specimens of Natural History	27	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
Stones, Grind	37 No.	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	50
Sugar, Refined	3 tons 11 cwt.	..	..	60	..	..	3	..	63
Sundries	69 packages.	4	..	14	..	..	8	..	26
Tallow	69,649 cwt. 1 qr.	98,058	..	2,203	..	..	..	..	100,261
Timber	10 loads 2 pieces.	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	109
Tinware	10 packages.	69	..	1	..	..	..	..	60
Wool	14,567,005 lbs.	569,173	..	5,421	..	..	..	..	574,594
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, including the Fisheries		678,124	150	63,080	..	..	713	..	737,067
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom		427	..	11,101	..	..	1,544	..	13,072
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions		67	..	423	..	..	231	..	721
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States		85	..	4,093	..	..	288	..	4,466
Total Exports for the Year 1849		673,703	150	78,697	..	..	2,776	..	755,326
Total Exports in previous Year		581,355	2,817	91,422	..	..	..	265	675,359

J. GUTHRIE, Landing Surveyor,
pro Collector of Customs, absent from sickness.

No. 29.

WHALE FISHERIES—PORT OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Ships and Vessels engaged in the Fisheries that have visited Port Jackson during the last Six Years; distinguishing those that are Colonial, British, or Foreign, with the Tonnage of each description, and Estimated Value of the Cargoes disposed of by the last-mentioned class for payment for Repairs, Refitting, and Refreshment.

Years.	Description of Vessels.						Description and Value of Cargo disposed of by Foreign Ships.			
	Colonial.		British.		Foreign.		Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Whale-bone.	Value.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.				
1844	18	3,052	3	1,219	12	3,617	122	162	33	4,993
1845	15	3,444	7	2,685	15	5,345	37	122	147	4,269
1846	16	3,894	9	2,287	55	18,147	203	30	129	6,981
1847	23	5,345	4	1,137	43	13,866	368	192	673	15,804
1848	26	6,103	1	267	37	11,203	158	8½	5	4,340
1849	17	4,023	1	430	24	7,417	257	170	40	10,417

Whalers exempted from Port Charges, 25th February 1845.

J. GIBBES, Collector.

2 M 2

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 30.

IMPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of Imports into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.		From South Sea Islands.	From Fisheries.	From United States.	From Foreign States.	Total.
		New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1840	2,200,305	54,192	376,954	1,348	104,895	24,164	252,331	3,014,189
1841	1,837,369	45,659	286,637	24,361	97,809	35,282	200,871	2,527,988
1842	854,774	37,246	260,955	10,020	64,999	20,117	206,948	1,455,059
1843	1,034,942	15,738	211,291	22,387	42,579	12,041	211,566	1,550,544
1844	643,419	20,795	133,128	10,624	32,507	17,187	73,600	931,260
1845	777,112	34,470	203,289	40,048	43,503	7,416	128,016	1,233,854
1846	1,119,301	23,367	239,576	21,799	56,461	4,459	165,559	1,630,522
1847	1,347,241	27,159	361,565	6,919	41,557	1,550	196,032	1,982,023
1848	1,084,054	9,548	254,239	2,642	73,715	2,065	130,287	1,556,550
1849	1,371,178	25,346	209,968	3,002	44,516	5,516	133,894	1,793,420

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 31.

EXPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of Exports from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.		To South Sea Islands.	To Fisheries.	To United States.	To Foreign States.	Total.
		New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1840	792,494	215,486	304,724	6,621	27,864	27,885	24,618	1,399,692
1841	706,336	114,980	123,968	13,144	18,417	4,837	41,715	1,023,397
1842	685,705	131,784	166,239	3,005	22,862	17,101	40,715	1,067,411
1843	825,885	79,764	205,992	17,934	18,827	.	23,918	1,172,320
1844	854,903	70,799	165,553	14,106	11,623	.	11,131	1,128,115
1845	1,254,881	77,017	199,771	17,656	1,593	.	5,068	1,555,986
1846	1,130,179	106,277	222,645	13,441	590	.	8,407	1,481,539
1847	1,503,091	122,203	212,932	14,231	.	.	17,587	1,870,046
1848	1,483,224	166,255	169,632	6,944	.	.	4,313	1,830,368
1849	1,572,557	91,405	154,772	10,160	.	58,387	3,989	1,891,270

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 32.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of the Imports into, and Exports from, the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1844 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				
	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	Total Value.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	Total Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1844	629,510	154,572	147,178	931,260	864,709	119,197	64,266	79,943	1,128,115
1845	786,514	156,491	290,849	1,233,854	1,269,062	100,901	110,160	75,863	1,555,986
1846	1,111,238	88,638	430,646	1,630,522	1,201,433	120,424	80,499	79,183	1,481,539
1847	1,269,183	95,118	617,722	1,982,023	1,649,031	136,385	15,865	68,765	1,870,046
1848	1,029,926	114,900	411,724	1,556,550	1,621,509	127,368	22,220	59,271	1,830,368
1849	1,207,837	149,106	436,477	1,793,420	1,701,085	108,861	18,647	62,677	1,891,270

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 33.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

IMPORT OF GRAIN.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Grain, &c., Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, and Pease.	Flour and Bread.	Rice.	Potatoes.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	lbs.	Tons.	£.
1840	290,843	19,185	63,363	7,108,663	6,849,896	1,723	217,063
1841	239,224	12,773	41,610	14,929,503	3,603,076	480	201,632
1842	163,224	1,120	37,798	7,247,016	2,260,046	1,401	113,070
1843	395,374	583	61,361	6,941,760	1,678,208	547	112,387
1844	265,704	17	35,194	4,370,240 lbs. and 250 casks of biscuit.	260,288	1,085	65,442
1845	109,355	.	46,399	3,327,632	450,040	430	39,855
1846	237,717	536	46,454	5,367,936	1,283,968	2,663	63,764
1847	224,720	.	37,469	5,335,680	1,044,288	1,227	52,740
1848	143,235	.	49,163	3,131,774	932,582	1,617	41,489
1849	173,429	4,844	62,984	3,466,400	1,913,296	2,402	47,843

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 34.

EXPORT OF GRAIN.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Grain, &c., Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, and Pease.	Flour and Bread.	Potatoes.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	Tons.	£.
1843	273	4,687	1,870	3,146,192	47	13,486
1844	825	26,184	1,798	2,028,344	60	12,232
1845	1,362	5,334	292	2,837,632	50	13,931
1846	6,252	1,867	545	3,491,744	3	12,258
1847	8,820	62,262	4,216	1,786,400	84	16,944
1848	485	27,058	1,300	650,832	5	6,639
1849	114	1,240	1,370	1,318,240	12	6,771

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 35.

IMPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Butter and Cheese Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
	lbs.	£.
1843	248,170	9,497
1844	60,704	1,184
1845	22,216	579
1846	45,456	1,062
1847	10,164	413
1848	15,456	417
1849	49,838	1,411

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 36.

EXPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Butter and Cheese Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

	Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
		lbs.	£.
	1843	81,173	3,488
	1844	188,174	3,717
	1845	172,368	4,313
	1846	100,287	3,665
	1847	253,880	5,977
	1848	216,130	4,116
	1849	149,072	3,266

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 37.

IMPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Sheep and Hogs.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1840	1,008	244	19,958	252
1841	875	156	530	50 hogs.
1842	113	89	638	65 ditto.
1843	31	28	609	4 ditto.
1844	52	21	807	. .
1845	693	48	811	. .
1846	655	29	1,228	. .
1847	591	22	2,285	. .
1848	255	26	1,863	. .
1849	118	18	761	. .

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 38.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.						Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£.
1843	248	2	1,852	77,116	. .	. .	41,915
1844	489	3	3,329	58,818	. .	. .	40,394
1845	1,159	. .	3,972	33,651	6	. .	53,438
1846	1,021	. .	6,052	87,848	4	. .	52,942
1847	466	. .	8,034	71,440	1	10	57,355
1848	1,182	. .	16,904	89,522	. .	. .	85,027
1849	1,144	. .	5,931	68,941	. .	. .	47,874

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 39.

IMPORT OF SALT MEAT.

RETURN of the Value of Salt Meat Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

	Year.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
		£.
	1843	19,286
	1844	3,355
	1845	5,200
	1846	7,197
	1847	3,917
	1848	3,229
	1849	1,481

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 40.

EXPORT OF SALT MEAT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Salt Meat, Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Beef, Pork, and Mutton.	Bacon and Hams.	Tongues.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	£.
1843	2,867 casks and 856½ tons.	. .	224 lbs.	13,924
1844	4,292 casks and 294½ tons.	20,615	{ 110 cwt. 150 in No. }	18,730
1845	1,142 casks, 425½ tons, 345 packages, and 4,400 lbs. of preserved meats.	{ 94 cwt. 11,422 in No. }	{ '63 casks 2,450 in No. }	12,163
1846	721 casks, 1,126 tons, 12 packages of pre- served meats.	{ 39 cwt. 300 in No. }	{ 12 casks 300 in No. }	15,664
1847	4,335 casks, 866 tons, 15 cwt. 224 packages of pre- served meats.	{ 224 cwt. 32 in No. }	127 casks.	24,278
1848	2,308 casks, 616 tons, 7 cwt. 90 casks of pre- served meats.	{ 145 cwt. 18 casks. }	228 casks.	19,477
1849	1,397 tons, 9 cwt. 4 casks, and 370 cases of pre- served meats.	{ 284 cwt. 83 casks. }	308 casks.	23,972

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 41.

IMPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

RETURN of the Value of Hides and of Manufactured and Unmanufactured Leather Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

	Year.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
		£.
	1843	36,185
	1844	19,844
	1845	14,124
	1846	15,230
	1847	21,283
	1848	24,358
	1849	33,120

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 42.

EXPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

RETURN of the Value of Hides and of Manufactured and Unmanufactured Leather Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849, inclusive.

	Year.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
		£.
	1843	10,305
	1844	22,285
	1845	40,866
	1846	28,999
	1847	39,001
	1848	25,939
	1849	28,203

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 43.

EXPORT OF WOOL.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Wool Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

	Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
		lbs.	£.
	1840	8,610,775	566,112
	1841	8,390,540	517,537
	1842	9,428,036	595,175
	1843	12,704,899	685,647
	1844	13,542,173	645,344
	1845	17,364,734	1,009,242
	1846	16,479,520	1,019,985
	1847	22,379,722	1,272,118
	1848	22,969,711	1,240,144
	1849	27,963,530	1,238,559

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 44.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

EXPORT OF TALLOW.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Tallow Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

	Year.	Quantity.			Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
		Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£.
	1843	5,680	2	36	9,639
	1844	56,609	2	7	83,511
	1845	71,995	0	0	102,746
	1846	20,357	1	7	28,107
	*1847	69,690	0	0	108,186
	1848	98,213	0	0	140,579
	1849	154,103	1	0	249,932

* 1847—An error in the quantity has been corrected.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 45.

EXPORT OF BARK.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Bark and Extract of Bark Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

	Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
			£.
	1843	1,199 tons and 6 casks .	5,179
	1844	2,926½ tons and 20 casks .	9,114
	1845	591½ tons	2,256
	1846	595 tons	1,585
	1847	19½ tons	75
	1848	25½ tons	28
	1849	28 tons	90

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 46.

IMPORT OF TIMBER.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Timber Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Deals and Battens.	Other Timber.					Sandal Wood.	Total Value as entered in the Returns of Imports.
		Sawn, &c.	Wrought.	Shingles.	Laths.	Paling.		
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	No.	No.	Tons.	£.
1843	12,327	{ 212,890 feet and 509 loads }	82 pack.	3,000	115,000	172,000	107	10,156
1844	2,951	{ 101,228 feet and 108 loads }	54 pack.	{ 414,000 & 3 loads }	..	500,000	90	4,195
1845	{ 10,457 & 256 loads }	{ 604,524 feet and 541 loads }	5 prs. sashes	2,118,685	254,500	128,630	415	10,541
1846	31,256	1,255,569 feet	..	{ 1,485,000 & 15½ loads }	461,750	392,570	44	10,278
1847	22,418	2,483,431 feet	..	2,633,600	1,424,800	675,742	351	14,951
1848	17,952	2,652,970 feet	..	4,199,000	1,320,900	767,915	50	16,347
1849	{ 26,456 pieces & 1,384,000 ft. }	{ 2,144,342 feet & 247,356 pieces and 309 loads }	..	3,770,000	2,833,000	1,424,000	71	20,060

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 47.

EXPORT OF TIMBER.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Timber Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Cedar.	Blue Gum, Pine, and other Timber.	Treenails and Spokes.	Total Value as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Number.	£.
1840	1,250,786 superficial feet	151,500 superficial feet	4,350	20,971
1841	513,139 „	1,000 „	26,890	7,004
1842	522,882 „	27,404 „	55,644	5,800
1843	944,121 „	{ 10,020 superficial feet and 30 logs }	155,294	9,813
*1844	{ 1,222,533 „ 214 pieces, and 24 logs	{ 99,500 superficial feet and 33 logs }	105,428	8,825
1845	781,415 superficial feet	73,300 feet, 241 logs, &c.	105,908	8,074
1846	956,515 „	39,006 feet	113,972	7,851
1847	953,995 „	46,850 „	165,648	7,333
1848	863,507 „	{ 22,150 feet, 20 pieces, and 7,600 shingles and palings }	76,201	5,675
1849	1,269,321 „	{ 456,980 feet, 10 loads, 2 pieces, 511,140 shingles, 65,150 laths, 3,765 paling }	154,717	13,097

* 1844—Also, a large quantity of Timber, the measurement of which was not stated when entered at the Custom-House.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 48.

EXPORT OF OIL.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Oil, &c., Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Sperm Whale.	Black Whale.	Whalebone.		Seal Skins.	Total Value as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Tuns.	Tuns.	Tons.	Cwt.	Quantity.	£.
1840	1,854	4,297	250	..	474 in No.	224,144
1841	1,545	1,018	84	13	41 „	127,470
1842	957	1,171	60	5	162 „	77,012
1843	1,115	190	22	8	155 „	72,989
1844	810	526	15	18	3 bales	57,493
1845	1,352	571	21	13	{ 2 casks and 10 skins }	96,804
1846	1,064	344	17	9	..	70,126
1847	1,214	331	8	3½	..	80,528
1848	1,186	196	11	2	4 cases.	68,969
1849	897	57½	2	5	5 in No.	45,468

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 49.

SHIPPING INWARDS.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.				From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States.		From Foreign States.		Totals.	
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.											
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1840	190	80,806	68	13,123	347	53,625	6	750	27	8,087	8	2,520	63	20,047	709	178,958
1841	251	106,332	48	7,601	322	43,922	3	358	23	6,163	13	4,754	54	14,648	714	183,778
1842	137	55,144	81	14,085	282	42,365	19	2,902	20	5,806	7	2,762	82	20,857	628	143,921
1843	87	35,914	43	6,229	325	43,934	25	4,194	30	7,967	5	1,116	43	11,510	558	110,864
1844	78	34,765	54	7,189	226	31,195	13	1,831	27	7,888	3	1,005	16	3,666	417	87,539
1845	80	29,954	62	6,237	364	47,532	24	2,612	37	11,900	1	243	29	6,874	597	105,352
1846	84	36,761	65	10,865	475	57,485	27	3,005	79	24,375	1	370	36	8,606	767	141,467
1847	88	37,941	75	10,516	565	69,614	25	2,443	78	22,558	1	160	46	11,672	878	154,904
1848	119	57,604	116	24,833	639	87,522	23	2,695	63	17,473	1	406	35	8,771	996	199,304
1849	205	109,253	70	15,943	501	63,382	20	2,804	47	13,226	1	534	54	13,825	898	218,967

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 50.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

SHIPPING OUTWARDS.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Outwards, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	To Great Britain.		To British Colonies.				To South Sea Islands.		To Fisheries.		To United States.		To Foreign States.		Totals.	
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.											
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1840	54	18,774	83	17,111	350	66,131	6	737	22	6,199	4	950	146	53,802	665	163,704
1841	54	16,418	80	14,607	340	68,449	10	2,002	19	5,053	1	341	186	65,248	690	172,118
1842	54	16,323	78	13,080	328	56,891	15	2,749	25	7,318	2	705	131	37,904	633	134,970
1843	70	22,154	54	10,018	322	43,874	42	9,783	21	5,793	..	..	55	18,404	564	110,026
1844	67	24,163	58	8,590	357	52,551	21	2,796	24	6,724	..	..	42	14,418	569	109,242
1845	67	25,221	67	8,781	392	48,392	25	2,993	40	11,763	..	..	23	6,811	614	103,961
1846	57	22,545	77	16,033	482	59,522	28	3,359	73	21,873	..	..	37	11,666	754	134,998
1847	75	30,991	102	19,371	591	74,253	29	3,383	80	23,702	..	..	56	16,964	933	168,664
1848	75	31,722	154	35,400	590	83,557	31	5,316	47	16,039	..	..	38	15,288	945	187,322
1849	93	42,882	77	19,159	634	87,700	25	3,706	46	13,832	49	11,098	83	35,679	907	214,056

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 51.

VESSELS REGISTERED.

RETURN of the Number of Vessels Built and Registered in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1840	18	1,207	98	12,426
1841	35	2,074	110	11,250
1842	26	1,957	89	9,948
1843	47	1,433	92	7,022
1844	18	519	87	8,087
1845	18	1,042	98	9,376
1846	28	1,032	83	4,895
1847	36	2,284	104	9,428
1848	28	1,561	103	7,584
1849	38	1,834	126	8,504

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 52.

AUCTION DUTY.

RETURN of the Amount of Auction Duty paid into the Colonial Treasury of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Amount of Duty.			Amount of Sales.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1840	18,701	2	10	1,246,742	15	6
1841	14,455	9	1	963,696	18	10
1842	10,291	6	8	686,088	17	9
1843	6,818	9	6	454,565	0	0
1844	4,662	9	5	310,831	8	0
1845	6,068	2	10	404,542	16	0
1846	6,217	7	3	414,490	16	8
1847	7,061	14	4	470,781	1	10
* 1848	4,551	4	4	787,800	6	8
1849	4,206	6	5	841,264	3	4

* From 1st January 1848, the duty was reduced from 30s. to 10s. per cent., by Act of Council, 11th Victoria, No. 16, but was made chargeable on all Sales effected by Licensed Auctioneers by private bargain as well as by Auction.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 53.

LAND SALES.

RETURN of the Amounts received from the Sale of Crown Lands in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Amount.		
	£.	s.	d.
1840	316,626	7	5
1841	90,387	16	10
1842	14,574	10	4
1843	11,297	3	9
1844	7,402	18	6
1845	18,451	5	6
1846	27,060	15	7
1847	62,801	4	1
1848	47,262	0	3
1849	85,734	15	3

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 54.

MORTGAGES ON LAND—SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Mortgages on Land, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Sydney, from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		Totals.	
	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1840	155	112,158 19 11	291	335,224 0 5	23	47,358 0 0	459	514,741 0 4
1841	241	266,944 13 0	417	643,111 18 7	51	188,685 3 0	709	1,098,741 14 7
1842	238	282,659 7 0	333	384,566 6 0	54	157,186 17 0	625	824,412 10 0
1843	246	275,386 3 0	285	333,487 14 6	51	446,707 2 0	582	1,055,580 19 6
1844	192	94,400 11 0	252	144,352 7 0	50	61,065 4 0	494	299,818 2 0
1845	135	111,659 2 0	152	107,585 13 5	31	53,577 15 0	318	272,822 10 5
1846	146	64,856 10 2	148	86,726 1 2	14	18,792 0 0	308	170,374 11 4
1847	156	81,516 18 4	149	82,605 12 2	15	16,432 0 0	320	180,554 10 6
1848	196	110,501 6 9	103	70,572 13 4	8	21,572 10 6	307	202,646 10 7
1849	211	74,135 0 5	150	82,719 6 8	15	41,625 4 0	376	198,479 11 1

J. D. PINNOCK,
Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court.

No. 55.

MORTGAGES ON LAND—PORT PHILLIP.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Mortgages on Land, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Port Phillip, from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		Totals.	
	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1840	60	73,176 17 0	19	53,768 0 0	3	7,500 10 0	82	134,445 7 0
1841	51	42,858 0 0	40	39,765 10 0	8	25,850 15 0	99	108,474 5 0
1842	95	56,090 15 0	57	40,301 0 0	10	16,870 0 0	162	113,261 15 0
1843	69	27,238 0 0	47	48,322 10 0	18	194,853 0 0	134	270,413 10 0
1844	45	17,831 10 0	20	29,317 0 0	3	1,510 5 0	68	48,658 15 0
1845	37	12,262 0 0	25	24,461 0 0	1	10,000 0 0	63	46,723 0 0
1846	45	14,702 12 6	25	21,034 0 0	..	..	70	35,736 12 6
1847	67	19,544 6 9	30	23,487 13 6	..	..	97	43,032 0 3
1848	97	33,433 15 0	40	36,395 3 8	4	1,900 0 0	141	71,728 18 8
1849	188	73,227 1 4	75	40,870 14 6	4	2,060 0 0	267	116,157 15 10

J. D. PINNOCK,
Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court.

No. 56.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK—SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Preferable Liens on Wool, and of Mortgages on Live Stock, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Sydney, since the passing of the Act of Council, 7th Victoria, No. 3,—15th September 1843 to 31st December 1849, inclusive.

Year.	Preferable Liens on Wool.			Mortgages on Live Stock.				
	No. of Liens.	No. of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	No. of Mortgages.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Horses.	Amount Lent.
			£. s. d.					£. s. d.
1843	54	318,739	30,664 18 5	96	397,995	44,430	903	175,567 6 10
1844	139	837,997	57,733 1 10	226	694,381	81,679	2,158	241,727 6 11
1845	125	657,989	55,865 18 7	152	464,713	49,131	1,568	132,355 7 7
1846	149	819,951	71,351 5 0	146	491,518	42,870	1,070	150,733 0 8
1847	199	1,095,402	107,447 16 10	168	623,257	45,578	1,110	137,856 15 1
1848	240	1,378,180	108,892 2 11	205	1,118,762	84,411	2,056	219,756 15 8
1849	211	1,154,468	84,692 18 3	213	1,132,466	72,892	1,747	161,553 5 11

N.B.—When any sum has been secured both by a Lien on the Wool and by a Mortgage of the Sheep, the amount has been included under the head of Mortgages only.

J. D. PINNOCK,
Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court.

No. 57.

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK—PORT PHILLIP.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Preferable Liens on Wool, and of Mortgages on Live Stock, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Port Phillip, since the passing of the Act of Council, 7th Victoria, No. 3,—15th September 1843 to 31st December 1849, inclusive.

Year.	Preferable Liens on Wool.			Mortgages on Live Stock.				
	No. of Liens.	No. of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	No. of Mortgages.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Horses.	Amount Lent.
			£. s. d.					£. s. d.
1843	9	37,910	4,959 13 9	28	57,338	4,240	310	24,131 18 11
1844	66	273,168	23,022 12 0	117	345,159	19,655	629	129,008 2 8
1845	37	168,793	11,784 14 6	71	149,536	8,175	136	44,383 18 4
1846	22	133,375	11,159 17 4	85	251,402	12,506	227	100,071 7 4
1847	43	284,202	33,790 12 10	125	539,924	22,252	480	135,907 4 6
1848	102	819,823	62,532 9 10	146	600,517	34,469	510	129,808 18 2
1849	118	1,027,488	111,813 11 1	185	960,714	38,319	974	191,483 9 10

J. D. PINNOCK,
Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Registrar-General's Office, Sydney,
30th January 1847.

SIR,

In transmitting to you the Returns required by your circular of the 2nd November last, I do myself the honour to observe, that in the Return of the Number of Sheep and Amount of Money advanced under the Lien Act, it would appear as if an additional sum was advanced each subsequent year upon that mentioned to have been advanced the year previous. It must, however, be borne in mind that as the Lien Act only authorises an advance to be made on the *ensuing* clip of wool, the liens are renewable every year, and that consequently the same Sheep and Money may be included in one year as that mentioned for the previous year. The same remark may also apply to the Mortgages of Sheep, Cattle, and Horses, as the Mortgages are generally made redeemable a twelvemonth from the date thereof.

In the Return of the Amount secured by Mortgages of Real Estate, however, the re-payment of the amount is, upon an average, required to be made every three or four years, and that consequently, in the Return under this head, the same money may have been re-lent and re-secured three times during the period (ten years) included in this Return. Under these circumstances I have not given a general total of the amount, as it might lead to a false conclusion.

In other respects, I beg to observe the accompanying Returns are correct.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM CARTER,

Registrar-General.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 58.

CONVICTIONS.

RETURN of the Number of Convictions in the Supreme Court and Courts of Quarter Sessions of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Felonies.			Misdemeanors.			Total Number of Convictions.
	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	
1840	99	563	662	9	161	170	832
1841	166	462	628	26	71	97	725
1842	151	429	580	41	72	113	693
1843	148	416	564	36	54	90	654
1844	199	331	530	38	48	86	616
1845	198	303	501	42	51	93	594
1846	180	350	530	44	77	121	651
1847	176	281	457	33	61	94	551
1848	189	269	458	68	45	113	571
1849	254	289	543	56	69	125	668

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 59.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED.

RETURN of the Number of Criminals Executed in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

	Year.	Free.	Bond.	Total.
	1840	1	7	8
	1841	5	10	15
	1842	7	8	15
	1843	4	*5	9
	1844	1	*7	8
	1845	2	1	3
	1846	1	..	1
	1847	5	1	6
	1848	5	..	5
	1849	4	..	4

* One a female.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 60.

LITIGATION.

RETURN of the Number of Civil Cases Tried in the Supreme Court of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Before Juries of Twelve.		Before Two Magistrates, Assessors, and Juries of Four.*		Total.
	Common.	Special.	Defended Cases.	Undefended Cases.	
1840	17	42	173	323	555
1841	10	24	285	674	993
1842	40	56	514	601	1,211
1843	20	36	415	473	944
1844	9	33	190	123	355
1845	2	17	133	26	178
1846	5	12	153	27	197
1847	4	21	127	29	181
1848	4	20	115	29	168
1849	2	14	123	21	160

* By the Act of Council 8th Vic., No. 4, Trial by Assessors is abolished after the 31st August 1844.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 61.
REVENUE.

RETURN of the Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1849.

Head of Revenue.	Sydney, or Middle District.			Port Phillip, or Southern District.			Total.		
GENERAL OR ORDINARY REVENUE.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Fixed.</i>									
Taxes, Duties, Rates, and Imposts. . . .	206,421	10	3	99,855	4	4	306,276	14	7
Fees of Public Offices	9,589	9	9	3,912	1	0	13,501	10	9
Fines of Courts of Justice	1,949	16	9	600	6	8	2,550	3	5
	217,960	16	9	104,367	12	0	322,328	8	9
<i>Incidental.</i>									
Incidental Revenue	10,023	6	9	241	4	10	10,264	11	7
Incidental Receipts	4,592	13	10	4	13	4	4,597	7	2
	14,616	0	7	245	18	2	14,861	18	9
Total General or Ordinary Revenue .	232,576	17	4	104,613	10	2	337,190	7	6
TERRITORIAL REVENUE.									
Proceeds of the Sale of Crown Lands	13,040	6	3	65,621	3	0	78,661	9	3
Leases and Licenses to Depasture Stock on } Crown Lands	32,836	9	5	19,091	7	9	51,927	17	2
Licenses to cut Timber on Crown Lands . . .	298	0	0	727	0	0	1,025	0	0
Quit-rents	4,029	8	5	.	.	.	4,029	8	5
All other	510	19	0	289	4	3	800	3	3
	50,715	3	1	85,728	15	0	136,443	18	1
<i>Receipts in aid of the Territorial Revenue.</i>									
Amounts deposited in the Colonial Treasury for } the Purchase of Land	2,550	17	6	16,690	0	0	19,240	17	6
Proceeds of the Sale of Land and Immigration } Debentures	77,153	15	0	.	.	.	77,153	15	0
Total Territorial Revenue	130,419	15	7	102,418	15	0	232,838	10	7
Church and School Fund	5,663	6	8	.	.	.	5,663	6	8
Total Revenue and Receipts .	£ 368,659	19	7	207,032	5	2	575,692	4	9

Audit Office, Sydney,
June 18, 1850.

WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 62.

EXPENDITURE.

RETURN of the Expenditure of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1849.

Head of Expenditure.	Sydney, or Middle District.			Port Phillip, or Southern District.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Charged on the General or Ordinary Revenue.</i>									
Civil Establishment	60,513	18	6	24,059	13	9	84,573	12	3
Judicial Establishment	22,397	3	1	5,982	12	9	28,379	15	10
Police Establishment	48,005	16	2	14,589	3	4	62,594	19	6
Gaol and Penal Establishments	10,787	13	4	2,274	8	0	13,062	1	4
Medical Establishment	3,755	5	3	1,539	2	6	5,294	7	9
Ecclesiastical Establishment.	29,459	12	7	2,899	3	4	32,358	15	11
School Establishment	13,524	16	5	1,301	9	10	14,826	6	3
	188,444	5	4	52,645	13	6	241,089	18	10
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Pensions paid in the Colony.	691	3	9	.	.	.	691	3	9
Public and Charitable Institutions.	3,010	8	0	550	0	0	3,560	8	0
Public Buildings and Works	30,282	7	10	15,887	1	1	46,169	8	11
Revenue and Receipts returned	5,273	19	8	511	10	4	5,785	10	0
All other Miscellaneous Disbursements	15,774	1	7	2,225	9	3	17,999	10	10
	55,032	0	10	19,174	0	8	74,206	1	6
	243,476	6	2	71,819	14	2	315,296	0	4
Arrears of previous Years	2,665	1	8	942	12	11	3,607	14	7
Total Amount charged on the General or ordinary Revenue	246,141	7	10	72,762	7	1	318,903	14	11
<i>Charged on the Territorial Revenue.</i>									
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	28,906	16	2	12,419	3	7	41,325	19	9
Immigration, including Quarantine	77,657	2	9	66,206	8	10	143,863	11	7
Aborigines	2,057	16	0	2,290	16	1	4,348	12	1
Miscellaneous	2,496	4	9	952	9	1	3,448	13	10
Revenue and Receipts returned	318	17	10	60	0	0	378	17	10
	111,436	17	6	81,928	17	7	193,365	15	1
Arrears of previous Years	1,562	7	4	258	10	1	1,820	17	5
Total Amount charged on the Territorial Revenue	112,999	4	10	82,187	7	8	195,186	12	6
<i>Church and School Fund.</i>									
Agent for the Church and School Estates	443	5	11	.	.	.	443	5	11
Purchase of a Residence for the Bishop of New- castle	2,000	0	0	.	.	.	2,000	0	0
Total Amount charged on the Church and School Fund	2,443	5	11	.	.	.	2,443	5	11
Total Expenditure	361,583	18	7	154,949	14	9	516,533	13	4

Audit Office, Sydney,
June 19, 1850.WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

No. 15.

(No. 61.)

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. DENISON to Earl GREY.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,

February 21, 1850.

(Received July 4, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward a series of statistical tables, containing a variety of information relating to the colony of Van Diemen's Land, compiled from various sources for the year 1848.

In my Despatch, No. 97, dated 23d June 1849,* transmitting the Blue Book for the year 1848, I entered very fully into explanations of many of the tables, and I will therefore not do more at present than call your Lordship's attention to those Returns not before alluded to, which exhibit any marked improvement or otherwise between the year 1848 and previous years.

Vide Annual Blue Book Reports laid before Parliament, 1849, p. 395.

No. 1. This return is similar to No. 26, published in 1849, except that it gives the population in greater detail. The total population of the colony by the census taken on 31st December 1847 appears to have been 70,164, of whom 32,173 were either free emigrants, or had been born in the colony; 11,519 persons had been convicts, but had either become free by pardon or by expiration of their respective sentences, 24,188 were convicts in all the different stages of penal discipline, of whom, as will be seen by reference to No. 9, 18,182 were earning their own livelihood either in private service, or as ticket-of-leave holders.

Page 277.

No. 2 is similar to Return No. 30 of 1847, varying only in so far as it takes the police districts separately, the totals only having been given in 1847.

Page 277.

No. 3 is similar to Return No. 38 of 1847.

Page 278.

No. 4 is similar to Return No. 32 of 1847, but includes the military, and the convicts under punishment, whose religion was not ascertained by the census of 1847.

No. 5 is similar to Return No. 28 of 1847, except that it is much more detailed, showing the number of houses in each police district.

Page 278.

No. 6 is a new Return, showing the numbers of the aboriginal inhabitants of the colony who are now located at Oyster Cove. The number of this class of our population is now reduced to 36, of whom five can read and write, 10 can read, and 21 are totally uneducated. I may here remark that seven of the children have been removed from the station and sent to the Queen's orphan schools at New Town for the purpose of being educated.

Page 279.

No. 7 is a return showing the extent of emigration from the colony during the year. As compared with the year 1847 it appears that the emigration in 1848 was less than in 1847 by 988 persons.

Page 279.

The decrease in the number appears to be among the convict expees and pardoned men to the extent of 818 adults, while the emigration of free persons in 1848 was 170 less than in 1847. Of the 3,799 adults who emigrated in 1848, 2,797 proceeded to the adjoining settlement of Port Phillip, where the rate of wages given for all descriptions of labour is much higher than in this colony.

No. 8 shows the extent of immigration into the colony in 1848. Of the 2,950 free persons who arrived, 1,045 were troops, thus leaving an addition to our free population by immigration 1,905. The emigration of the same class having been 2,400 it shows a decrease in the free emigrant labour to the extent of 495 during the year 1848; 4,333 convicts, however, became free in that year.

Page 279.

No. 9 shows, that on the 31st December 1848, there were only 7,277 convicts, both male and female, on the hands of the Government, the total number of the convicts in all stages of discipline on that day being 25,459. The diminution of the convict population by death, was less than one per cent. in the year.

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Page 280.

No. 10 is a return of the number of marriages solemnized in 1848. Of the total number (799) 72 per cent. were solemnized by ministers of the Church of England, 8 per cent. by ministers of the Church of Scotland, 11 per cent. by the Church of Rome, and the remainder by ministers of other persuasions. A large proportion of these marriages took place among the lower classes, as may be inferred from the fact that 198 men and 304 women were unable to sign their names to the registry. The number of marriages is less than in 1847 by 63, and of the females married, nearly 17 per cent. were widows.

Page 281.

No. 11 is a Return of the number of births registered in the several registry offices, which bear the proportion of about two-thirds to the births which actually take place, as inferred from the return of baptisms sent in by the clergy.

Page 281.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, are Returns of the number of deaths registered, with the ages of the several persons who have died during the year. The per centage of deaths among the free population (the deaths of convicts not being registered in the Registry Office, but by the Comptroller-General) is about two per cent. Of the deaths, 24.2 per cent. among males, and 28.7 per cent. among females, have taken place under one year of age.

Page 282.

No. 15 is a Return of the number of buildings registered for the solemnization of marriage in this colony.

Page 282.

No. 16 is a Return of the number of places of public worship for members of the Church of England. There is no increase either in the number of churches or sittings during the year. The average attendance is shown to have been 4,940, or about 11 per cent. of the members of that persuasion. The attendance of prisoners of this persuasion is not included in the above number of 4,940, and this class forms about two-thirds of the number of persons in the colony professing to belong to the Church of England.

Page 282.

No. 17 is a Return of places of public worship connected with the Church of Rome, the Church of Scotland, and other religious communities, showing a total of 57 churches or chapels, the average attendance being 8,670 or about 44 per cent., and this number does not include the independent congregation who decline furnishing the necessary Returns.

Page 283.

No. 18 is a Return of the numbers and emoluments of the several ministers in the colony. The enrolments of the Church of England ministers vary from 150*l.* a-year to 355*l.*, but in all these cases the fees which they receive for baptisms, marriages, and burials, or their parsonage houses and glebes are not taken into account. The proportion of clergymen of the Church of England to those professing that faith is 1 to 809 persons.

In the Church of Scotland the emoluments range from 230*l.* to 495*l.* per annum. These clergymen, it is understood, receive no fees for their personal benefit, the fund arising from fees for marriages going towards the payment of missionary preachers in the interior. They are, however, in many cases provided with parsonage houses, in which case, the house allowance of 30*l.* per annum is not drawn. The proportion of clergymen is 1 to 379 persons.

The emoluments of the clergy of the Church of Rome vary from 230*l.* to 275*l.* per annum. The proportion of clergymen to persons professing the Roman Catholic religion is 1 to 660 persons.

There are seven Wesleyan clergymen, the funds of which society receive 500*l.* a-year from the Colonial Treasury, and two baptist ministers, one of whom receive 150*l.* a-year from the Colonial Revenue.

There are six clergymen of the independent congregation who receive no aid from the Government. The proportion of Wesleyan clergymen to persons of that faith is 1 to 366, and of other Dissenters 1 to 273.

At first sight there would appear to be a striking difference in the proportion of persons belonging to various religious persuasions who attend public worship, but on reference to Return No. 18 it will be found that while in the Church of England there is but one clergyman to 809 persons, in the Church of Scotland there is one to 379, and among the Wesleyans and Independents the proportion varies from 1 to 366, to 1 to 273. Making, however, allowance for this, the proportion is still in favour of the Presbyterians and Wesleyans when compared with the Church of England, and this can only be accounted for by the fact, that to join a Dissenting congregation a man must at all events profess to have thought upon religious subjects and to have exercised his judgment upon them, while he may remain a nominal professor of the religion of his parents without having bestowed a thought upon the subject.

No. 19 is a Return of the number of private schools, amounting to 100. Of these, the masters of 15 refuse to give any information with regard to the number of their pupils. The total number of scholars attending private schools is 2,323. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. — Page 283.

No. 20 is a Return of the schools established on the "penny-a-day" system, as explained at large in my Despatch No. 91, dated on the 25th April 1848. The numbers educated at these schools amounted to 1,812 in the year 1848. Page 283.

No. 21 is a Return of the number of children attending the Board of Education schools; their number was 1,080, at an annual expense of 3*l.* 1*l.*s. 11*d.* each. These schools ceased on the 31st December, 1848, and have merged into the penny-a-day schools.

No. 22 is a Return of the attendance of children at the infant schools, amounting to 294; the expense to the Government being 150*l.* a-year or 15*s.* 6*d.* a-head per annum. Page 284.

These three Returns show an increase in the attendance of children at school upon the numbers of 1847, of 305, while they also show that out of 13,964 children between two years and 14 years old 5,409 are receiving education, and 460 are under a course of training and education in the Queen's Orphan School. This does not take into account the number of children at the 15 private schools, the masters of which refuse to give any information as to their numbers, but which may be taken at about 200 more. There would thus appear to be about 7,000 children between 2 and 14 years of age receiving no education whatever.

No. 23 is a Return of the number of children in the Queen's Orphan Schools, those of convict parents being maintained at the expense of British funds, and those who are orphans of free parents at the expense of the Colonial Treasury. The number on 31st December 1848 was 460, an increase of 12 over the number of 1847. Of these, 396 were children of convicts and 64 were orphans of free parents. Seven of this latter number, however, being aborigines. Page 284.

The deaths among the children in 1848 was 2·8 per cent. I have reported fully upon this establishment in my Despatches, No. 143, dated 28th September 1849, and No. 178, dated 14th December 1849. Of the total number who were in the school on the 31st December 1847, (448), 32 have since been apprenticed to masters, and 63 have been taken out by relatives or friends.

No. 24 is a Return of the number of insane patients treated at the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk, amounting to 179, showing an addition since 1847 of five convict patients and two free patients. Arrangements have lately been made by which the insane patients are employed, either at their trades (if mechanics) or in herding cows and growing vegetables for themselves, as reported in my Despatch, No. 11, dated 9th January 1850. Page 285.

The mortality among the patients was 10 free patients out of 75 cases treated, and 10 convict patients out of 154 cases treated.

No. 25 is a Return of the number of sick paupers who received hospital relief, the expense of which was charged on the colony. Of the total number treated, amounting to 529, 78½ per cent. had once been convicts, of the remainder very many had been soldiers who had been discharged as pensioners. Page 285.

No. 26 is a Return showing the cases of disease treated in the colonial hospitals, showing 368 cases less, and 51 fewer deaths than occurred in 1847. The decrease appears to have been in cases of fever and diseases of the lungs. The mortality appears to have been about 4 per cent. of the cases treated. Page 285.

No. 27 is a Return of the number of medical men in the colony, amounting to 67, of whom one-third were attached either to the military staff or to the convict department; the remainder being private practitioners. The absence of Returns of chemists in the country districts is accounted for by the fact that almost every surgeon in the interior practises also as a physician and as an operative chemist. Page 285.

No. 28 is a Return of the imports and exports, and is fully commented upon in my Despatch No. 97, dated 23rd June 1849, transmitting the Blue Book for the year 1848. I may observe here, however, that the exports were only 103,873*l.* less than the imports; the former approximating more nearly to the latter than in any former year. Of the exports, amounting in value to 490,281*l.*, the principal articles were the staple products of the colony—wool, oil, grain, and timber. Of these, the value exported amounted to 398,177*l.* Page 286.

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The exports under the above heads in 1847 amounted to 501,724*l.*; but the difference is owing not so much to a decrease in the quantity of grain, &c., exported, as to a diminution, to the extent of 52,097*l.*, in the value of wool sent home.

Page 287.

No. 29 is a Return of the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived or departed during 1848, showing an increase of 29 vessels inwards, carrying 4,943 tons, and 66 vessels outwards, carrying 10,127 tons. It will be observed that, of the 648 vessels which arrived, 41 were from Great Britain, 54 from whaling stations, and 545 from the neighbouring colonies. Of the 677 outward-bound vessels, 17 sailed for Great Britain, 67 for whaling stations, and 584 for the neighbouring colonies, the trade with which is on the increase; the numbers inwards and outwards in 1847 being 504 and 515 respectively.

Page 287.

No. 30 is a Return of the number of vessels built in 1848, also of the whale fisheries. 29 new vessels of various sizes, from above 20 tons to 300 and upwards, were finished and launched during the year, showing an increase of 17 over the number of 1847. The Returns furnished at the end of 1848 made mention of a large number of vessels, both in Hobart Town and the Huon, on the stocks in course of building; but those which were completed only are inserted in this Return. A very thriving trade is now being carried on at the Huon River, and in D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, in ship-building, with the blue-gum timber of this colony, on the merits of which I reported in my Despatch No. 57, dated 26th March 1849; and these works employ a great number of shipwrights, and men employed in felling and preparing timber, a very large quantity of which is now exported to the neighbouring colonies. The wages of the former vary from 6*s.* to 10*s.* a-day, and even higher wages are given to shipwrights, according to their knowledge of their trade; and the ship-building business gives employment to large numbers of young men of a better class, who are employed as apprentices. It would be very desirable to encourage the immigration of shipwrights and ship-carpenters; there would be a sufficient demand for the labour of a good number. The fisheries show an increase in value to the extent of 34,000*l.* over the produce of 1847, while two more ships, and an increased tonnage of 1,352 tons, were employed in whaling.

Page 287.

No. 31 is a Return of the coasting trade. It varies little from the Return of 1847.

Page 287.

No. 32 is a Return of the number of vessels belonging to the two ports, showing an increase in the year of 22 in Hobart Town, and three in Launceston, with an increase of 3,518 tons.

Page 288.

No. 33 is a Return of the number of publicans' licenses issued. It varies little from that of 1847.

Page 288.

No. 34 is a Return of the number and character of the public houses. The proportion of these to the population varies from 1 to every 123 adults in Hobart Town, to 1 to every 481 adults in Fingal; the general average throughout the colony being 1 public-house to 130 persons above 14 years of age.

Page 288.

No. 35 is a Return of the quantities of spirits and tobacco on hand in the bonding warehouses.

Page 289.

No. 36 is a Return of the postal arrangements, showing an increase in the year of three post-offices, of 125*l.* in the receipts, and a decrease in the expense of 800*l.*, which has been caused by the mail contract for the line between Hobart Town and Launceston being taken at 700*l.* in 1848, or exactly one-half the sum paid in 1847 and former years for this service.

Page 289.

No. 37 is a Return of the number of stage-coaches. This class of vehicle has greatly increased within the last two years. Stage-coaches now run on lines of road which, until lately, were only available for light carts; and the distance between Hobart Town and Launceston, owing to the excellent state of the main line of road, has recently been performed in 10½ hours, or at the rate of 12 miles an hour, including the stoppages for breakfast, dinner, and changing horses. The fares, too, are nearly as low as those charged in the mother country for travelling by stage-coaches; being about 2*d.* a-mile for outside passengers, and 3*d.* a-mile for inside places.

Page 289.

No. 38 is a Return of the number of newspapers published in the colony. The proportion of newspapers to the free adult population is greater even than in America, where this description of publication is carried to a great extent.

No. 39 is a Return of the banking establishments, showing, as compared with 1847, a decrease of bullion to the extent of 23,992*l.*, of notes in circulation to the amount of 6,517*l.*, of deposits 93,067*l.*, and an increase in bills of exchange to the extent of 10,100*l.* The decrease of deposits may be accounted for by the fact that the low price of wool in England has obliged the settlers to transmit money to England to cover the cost of goods shipped from thence, and the fact that the premiums upon bills of exchange has been high enough to induce many to send home bullion, may account for the diminution of that article in the chests of the banks.

No. 40 is a Return of the affairs of the savings' banks, showing a decrease of 352 depositors, but an increase in the amount deposited of 4,840*l.* Page 296.

No. 41 shows the extent of land in the island, the quantity which has been granted or sold, the quantity under cultivation and under lease or pasturage licenses; showing an increase over 1847 of 25,536 acres in cultivation, and of 300,438 acres under lease, at an increased rental of 3,232*l.* The extent of land under cultivation is greater than in New South Wales, where the population is nearly treble that of this colony. Page 290.

No. 42 is a Return of Crown lands sold. The extent was very trifling, but the prices realized were for town allotments 5*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.* per acre, and country allotments 1*l.* 4*s.* 3½*d.* per acre; showing a decrease in 1848, in the former, of 6*s.* 3½*d.* per acre, and an increase in the latter of 7*s.* 7½*d.* per acre. Page 290.

No. 43 is a Return of the number of acres in crop, with the produce thereof. Page 291. The land under every description of crop, except peas, has increased since 1847. The cultivation of English grasses is on the increase; no less than 10,425 acres of new land having been laid down in English grasses during the year. The yield of produce is, however, very low in the grain crops, wheat averaging to the acre

				17½ bushels.
Barley	.	.	.	23 "
Oats	.	.	.	25 "
Peas	.	.	.	19 "
Beans	.	.	.	13 "
Turnips	.	.	.	4½ tons.
Potatoes	.	.	.	4½ "
Tares, only	.	.	.	7 bushels.

No. 44 is a Return of the live stock in the colony, showing an increase of 984 horses and 3,291 cattle, but a decrease of 80,903 sheep. I have, in my Despatch No. 97, of 23rd June 1849, pointed out to your Lordship that, in consequence of the changing of sheep from one station to another about the time that the census of stock is taken, the account of the numbers is not accurate. The increase of sheep may be taken at about 20 per cent. per annum, allowing for those killed or dying; so that, instead of a decrease to the extent of 80,000, there should have been an increase of about 360,000 upon the number given in 1847, viz., 1,800,000. Page 292.

No. 45 is a Return of the average prices of grain, peas, potatoes, hay, &c., in all of which the prices are less than in 1847; wheat averaging only 3*s.* 6*d.* a bushel throughout the island. Page 292.

No. 46 is a Return of the prices paid for supplies by the Commissariat for the use of the troops and convicts. The prices are very nearly the same as in 1847; the increase in some, and decrease in others, being very trifling. It will be observed that the contract price of wheat averaged 1*s.* a bushel more than the general market price, and that vegetables (or potatoes) averaged 1*l.* a-ton more than the market price. This is to be accounted for by the high charge made for provisions at distant out-stations. Page 292.

No. 47 shows the number of cattle and sheep imported into the colony from the neighbouring settlements for food. The prices realized for cattle, after payment of freight, appears to be from 3*l.* 4*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per head; a low price, when it is considered that the cattle of this island, though averaging 140 lbs. less in weight than those from New South Wales, fetch 3*l.* and upwards. The same remark applies to the sheep, which are of a much larger breed than those in this colony. Page 293.

No. 48 is a Return of the number of sheep and cattle slaughtered for food in Hobart Town and Launceston at the Government slaughter-houses. This, however, gives no information as to the quantity consumed in the towns; as, Page 293.

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Page 293.

owing to the insufficient accommodation at the Government establishments, it has been found necessary to allow the butchers to slaughter for themselves.

No. 49 is a Return of the average wages paid to mechanics and labourers, varying very little indeed from the wages of 1847.

It will be seen that the average wages of mechanics were from 39*l.* a-year to 96*l.* Good workmen can always command much higher wages; the average rate of wages is, in my opinion, quite sufficient, when the low price of the necessaries of life are considered, (bread being only 1½*d.*, and meat 2½*d.* per *lb.*) to support the labouring classes and their families in a decent manner.

Page 293.

No. 50 is a Return of the trades and manufactories in operation varying very little from the Return of 1847, except in ship-building and boat-building establishments, which have increased from 16 to 51.

Page 294.

Nos. 51 and 52 are reported upon fully in the Despatch No. 97, transmitting the Blue Book.

Page 295.

No. 53 is fully reported upon in my Despatch No. 154, dated 18th October, 1849.

Page 295.

No. 54 is a Return of the pensions paid in the year. Four new pensioners were added in 1848, at an expense of 178*l.* 5*s.*, two of which have since died. Two other pensioners have also died, whose allowances amounted to 575*l.*, showing a total decrease under this head of 396*l.* 15*s.*

Page 296.

No. 55 is a Return of the process of the Supreme Court, showing an increase as compared with 1847, of 103 summonses and 131 actions brought, but only three more tried. The other increases are trifling.

Page 296.

No. 56 is a Return of the Court of Requests process, showing an increase of 291 summonses, and 140 more actions tried, with 113 more executions against property.

Page 296.

No. 57 is a Return of Insolvencies which occurred during the year, amounting to 94. The deficiency in the whole amount of assets is only 22,781*l.*, out of a total of 90,077*l.* of liabilities. It will be observed, that the creditors would receive about 15*s.* in the pound of their debts, if the assets are not over valued.

Page 297.

No. 58 is a Return of Crimes against the person tried in the Supreme Court. Out of 64 cases tried, 6 were those of free emigrants, and conviction took place in only one case. Of the 6 cases, two were merely assaults. The Return shows a slight increase in the number of crimes committed during the year among the convict population. The proportion is about 1 per cent. of the convict population. It will be observed, that not one trial for unnatural offences occurred in the year.

Page 297.

No. 59 is a Return of persons tried before the Supreme Court, for offences against property, showing a decrease on all descriptions of crime, except house-breaking, arson, and embezzlement, there being seven more cases of the first crime, and one of each of the other two. Eight free persons were convicted of crimes, and 96, who either were, or had been convicts.

Page 298.

No. 60 is a Return of the cases tried at the Quarter Sessions, showing an increase in the number of cases of burglary, larceny, and horse-stealing. Thirteen free emigrants were convicted, principally of minor offences, and 107 who either were or had been convicts. As a proof that crime has decreased of late years, the Returns of convictions in proportion to the population for 1848, and the preceding year, may be compared with those of the years 1824 and 1828.

In 1824, the proportion of convictions to the population was 9 per cent.

1828,	"	"	"	5	"
1847,	"	"	"	3	"
1848,	"	"	"	3	"

Page 298.

No. 61 is a Return of the number of magistrates and police officers in the colony. The number of constables required to preserve the peace amounts to 506, of which about one-fifth are stationed in the Hobart Town district, the remainder being distributed throughout the several police districts in the interior.

Page 299.

No. 62 is a Return of the Gaols. The only remark required here is, that the total number of cases of sickness in 1848, exceeded that of 1847, by 162; they were, however, of a trifling character, as no fatal case occurred.

Page 299.

No. 63 is a Return of offences brought under the notice of the police. The number of cases brought before the police in 1848, was 21,057, or about 30

per cent. of the entire population. 20 per cent. of these occurred amongst the convicts, and 10 per cent. amongst the free persons of all classes. It will be observed, however, that one-fourth of the whole number of offences were cases of drunkenness; 2,288 convicts, and 2,967 free persons having been convicted of that offence. There is a decrease of cases tried before the police, to the extent of 15 below the number in 1847.

Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68 are Returns supplementary to No. 63, and do not appear to require remark. Pages 299-302.

No. 69 shows the number of persons who were capitally executed for crimes, amounting in the whole to 17. Of these, 15 were convicts; 1 had been a convict, and 1 was the son of a free emigrant. Page 303.

Nos. 70 and 71 are Returns showing the number of free persons employed, both by the Colonial Government and the Convict Department, with the total expense in 1848 of the two services. It may be remarked, that the Convict Department finds employment for 275 educated, and 301 uneducated free persons, with their wives and children, while the value of articles, the growth of the colony, which will be consumed by the Convict Department, amounts to 37,222*l*. Page 303.

No. 72 is a Return of Light-houses in Van Diemen's Land, the expense of which exceeds the dues received by 707*l*. 8*s*. 5*d*. a-year. Page 304.

No. 73 is a Return of the number of Steam-vessels. It will be seen that there are only four steam-boats employed in the colony, and of these, two belong to the Convict Department, and are employed exclusively for convict services. Page 304.

No. 74 contains Meteorological Tables for 1848. The mean temperature for the year was 52°·3., that for 1847, was 53°·2, for 1846, 53°·1. Commander Kay remarks, that the results obtained by the rain-gauge for 1848, confirm the alternation of wet and dry seasons, which he remarked in 1847. Page 304.

No. 75 is an abstract of the Meteorological observations taken at Launceston, by Dr. W. R. Pugh. It will be observed, that the quantity of rain which fell at Launceston, exceeded that at Hobart Town by one-third. Page 306.

Nos. 76, 77, 78, and 79, do not require many observations, being merely the details of the Returns Nos. 16, 17, and 18. Pages 307-309.

It will be seen, that nearly 2,000*l*. were collected by the several clergymen of the Protestant churches for charitable purposes, all of which amount, I believe, to have been distributed amongst the poor of the several parishes. The amount of pauperism would appear to be large in so limited a community, as, in addition to this sum of 2,000*l*., the sum of 3,759*l*. was expended for this purpose from the Colonial Treasury. Return No. 25, however, shows that of the poor aided by the Government, nearly 80 per cent. were diseased or worn-out convicts, or persons who had been convicts, and I have no doubt that most of the paupers relieved privately were of the same class.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) W. DENISON.
&c. &c. &c.

LIST OF TABLES.

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No. 1.

ACCOUNT of the Population of Van Diemen's Land on the 31st December 1847, as ascertained by the Census which was taken on that Day.

Police District.	Free Emigrants.		Persons born in the Colony.		Persons who have been Prisoners.		Convicts holding Tickets-of-Leave.		Convicts in Government Employment.		Convicts in Private Service.		Troops with their Families.		Aborigines.		Total.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Bothwell . . .	87	78	131	135	177	24	126	16	27	..	148	24	..	..	..	..	696	277
Brighton . . .	203	199	372	422	426	112	199	27	62	3	427	40	..	..	..	..	1,689	803
Campbell Town . .	214	160	264	271	404	81	285	28	46	2	383	72	..	..	..	..	1,596	614
Fingal . . .	72	67	132	108	153	39	85	14	26	2	238	27	..	..	..	..	706	257
George Town . . .	79	58	82	82	109	21	61	6	11	..	31	6	..	..	..	..	373	173
Great Swanport . .	114	84	107	95	110	21	105	9	208	2	192	18	..	..	..	..	836	229
Hamilton . . .	115	91	186	178	266	36	142	10	10	..	295	30	..	..	..	..	1,014	345
Hobart Town . . .	2,817	2,659	3,405	3,592	2,490	1,151	1,107	423	555	883	1,654	693	..	..	15	23	12,043	9,424
Horton . . .	120	98	99	108	147	12	103	8	6	..	40	5	..	..	..	..	515	231
Launceston . . .	1,634	1,289	1,503	1,631	1,377	420	633	205	350	155	709	194	..	..	..	..	6,206	3,894
Longford . . .	348	305	563	517	655	151	453	47	22	..	586	43	..	..	..	..	2,627	1,063
Morven . . .	224	190	354	341	506	80	337	39	6	..	346	56	..	..	..	..	1,773	706
New Norfolk . . .	194	186	342	292	395	115	167	21	235	45	326	66	..	..	..	..	1,659	725
Oatlands . . .	124	104	182	177	283	61	170	13	12	1	447	20	..	..	..	..	1,218	376
Port Sorell . . .	66	53	71	76	99	13	98	4	12	1	104	16	..	..	..	..	450	163
Richmond . . .	542	454	945	785	749	236	383	66	3,273	4	713	69	..	..	..	..	6,605	1,614
Sorell and Prosser's Plains . . .	161	101	96	98	112	31	54	12	22	..	162	28	..	..	..	..	607	270
Southport . . .	107	79	76	86	80	25	27	1	20	..	154	5	..	..	..	..	464	196
Westbury . . .	170	172	228	223	294	58	214	16	18	..	323	26	..	..	..	..	1,247	495
Throughout the Colony . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,765	481	..	..	1,765	481
At Punishment Stations . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,739	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,739	..
Totals . . .	7,391	6,427	9,138	9,217	8,832	2,687	4,749	965	8,660	1,098	7,278	1,438	1,765	481	15	23	47,828	22,336
	13,818		18,355		11,519		5,714		9,758		8,716		2,246		38		70,164	

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Distinction between the Married and the Single Inhabitants of the Colony, with the exception of the Troops and Convicts at Punishment Stations, as ascertained by the Census taken on 31st December 1847.

Police District.	WHITE PEOPLE.						ABORIGINES.					
	Married.		Single.		Total.		Married.		Single.		Total.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Bothwell . . .	124	111	572	166	696	277	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brighton . . .	331	312	1,358	491	1,689	803	..	..	..	..	..	..
Campbell Town . .	275	261	1,321	353	1,596	614	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fingal . . .	108	109	598	148	706	257	..	..	..	..	..	..
George Town . . .	79	71	294	102	373	173	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Swanport . .	149	91	687	138	836	229	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamilton . . .	130	129	884	216	1,014	345	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hobart Town . . .	3,243	3,439	8,785	5,962	12,028	9,401	12	12	3	11	15	23
Horton . . .	93	90	422	141	515	231	..	..	..	..	..	..
Launceston . . .	1,602	1,605	4,604	2,289	6,206	3,894	..	..	..	..	..	..
Longford . . .	456	439	2,171	624	2,627	1,063	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morven . . .	297	313	1,476	393	1,773	706	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Norfolk . . .	303	282	1,356	443	1,659	725	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oatlands . . .	170	170	1,048	206	1,218	376	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Sorell . . .	84	73	366	90	450	163	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond . . .	1,188	636	5,417	978	6,605	1,614	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sorell and Prosser's Plains . . .	117	112	490	158	607	270	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southport . . .	94	92	370	104	464	196	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westbury . . .	204	197	1,043	298	1,247	495
Total . . .	9,047	8,532	33,262	13,300	42,309	21,832	12	12	3	11	15	23

VAN DIEMEN'S
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No. 3.

RETURN of the Ages of the several Inhabitants of the Colony, with the exception of the Troops and the Convicts at Punishment Stations, as ascertained by the Census taken on 31st December 1847.

	WHITE PEOPLE.			ABORIGINES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years of age . . .	1,790	1,788	3,578	..	..	..
2 years and under 7 . . .	3,888	3,443	6,831	1	..	1
7 years and under 14 . . .	3,133	3,000	6,133	1	1	2
14 years and under 21 . . .	2,804	2,272	5,076	..	..	..
21 years and under 45 . . .	26,192	9,479	35,671	13	14	27
45 years and under 60 . . .	4,078	1,526	5,604	..	6	6
60 and upwards	924	324	1,248	..	2	2
Total	42,309	21,832	64,141	15	23	38

NOTE.—The ages of the elder Aborigines cannot be accurately ascertained.

No. 4.

RETURN showing the Religion and Occupation of the Inhabitants of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, as ascertained by the Census of 1847.

RELIGION.		OCCUPATION.	
Church of England	44,490	Landed Proprietors, Bankers, Merchants, and Professional Men . .	1,502
Church of Scotland	4,552	Shopkeepers and other Retail Dealers . .	1,172
Wesleyans	2,566	Mechanics and Artificers	5,584
Other Protestant Dissenters	2,186	Shepherds and others in charge of Sheep	1,098
Total Protestants	53,794	Gardeners, Stockmen, and Farm Labourers	11,693
Church of Rome	9,904	Domestic Servants	4,839
Total Christians	63,698	Other Persons not included in the above	38,291
Jews	452	Military, with their Families	2,246
Mahommedans and Pagans	29	Convicts at Punishment Stations . .	3,739
Total	64,179		
NOTE.—The religion of the Troops, and of the Convicts at Punishment Stations, was not ascertained by the Census . .			
	5,985		
Total	70,164	Total	70,164

NOTE.—The Aboriginal Inhabitants were returned by the Commissioner for the district as Members of the Church of England.

No. 5.

RETURN showing the Number of Houses in the Colony of Van Diemen's Land on 31st December, 1847; as ascertained by the Census taken on that day.

Police District.	Brick or Stone Houses.	Wooden Houses.	Total.	Houses Finished.	Houses Unfinished.	Houses Inhabited.	Houses Uninhabited.
Hobart Town	2,679	1,336	4,015	3,872	143	3,625	390
Launceston	763	1,213	1,976	1,869	107	1,783	193
Richmond	166	509	675	609	66	667	8
Longford	211	271	482	470	12	480	2
Brighton	143	235	378	359	19	378	0
Morven	94	254	348	345	3	328	20
New Norfolk	156	177	333	287	46	324	9
Campbell Town	213	106	319	287	32	302	17
Westbury	73	190	263	224	39	263	0
Hamilton	73	139	212	207	5	212	0
Oatlands	134	63	197	188	9	195	2
Bothwell	55	100	155	136	19	141	14
Sorell and Prosser's Plains	39	106	145	135	10	143	2
Great Swanport	70	55	125	110	15	124	1
Southport	6	115	121	117	4	121	0
Fingal	43	77	120	97	23	113	7
Horton	13	107	120	117	3	119	1
George Town	26	83	109	108	1	109	0
Port Sorell	6	88	94	77	17	92	2
Total	4,963	5,224	10,187	9,614	573	9,519	668

No. 6.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

RETURN relating to the Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Colony, stationed at Oyster Cove.

Number on the Station, 31st December 1848.				Number who could read and write.	Number who could only read.	Number who were totally uneducated.	Number of Officers in charge of Establishment.	Expense of Establishment chargeable to the Land Fund.
Men.	Women.	Children.						
		Males.	Females.					
12	23	1	0	5	10	21	2	£. 2,100*

NOTE.—Seven of the children are in the Queen's Orphan Schools for the purpose of being educated.

* A considerable portion of this expense was expended in repairing the Station Buildings.

JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Superintendent.

No. 7.

RETURN showing the Number of Adult Persons who emigrated from Van Diemen's Land during the Year 1848.

1848.	From Hobart Town.			From Launceston.			Total.			Destination.			
	Free Persons.	Prisoners who have served their Sentences.	Persons holding Conditional Pardons.	Free Persons.	Prisoners who have served their Sentences.	Persons holding Conditional Pardons.	Free Persons.	Prisoners who have served their Sentences.	Persons holding Conditional Pardons.	Port Phillip.	Sydney.	Adelaide.	Other Places.
Quarter ending—													
31st March . .	420	137	56	420	180	108	840	317	164				
30th June . .	320	148	32	339	187	68	659	335	100				
30th September	254	98	54	152	92	48	406	190	102				
31st December	233	80	26	261	56	30	495	136	55				
Total . .	1,227	463	168	1,172	515	254	2,400	978	421	2,797	290	415	307
	1,858			1,941			3,799						

F. BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 8.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons who arrived in Van Diemen's Land in the Year 1848.

From what Place.	Free Persons, including Troops.			Convicts.			Total.			Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children	Men.	Women.	Children	Men.	Women.	Children	
Adelaide	140	43	25	9	..	..	149	43	25	217
America	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
Bermuda	52	4	4	202	..	..	254	4	4	262
England	197	72	40	438	339	26	635	411	66	1,112
Gibraltar	54	6	6	240	..	..	294	6	6	306
India	25	5	8	32	..	..	57	5	8	70
Ireland	1	3	7	..	170	..	1	173	7	181
Isle of France . .	16	1	4	..	..	..	16	1	4	21
New Zealand . .	30	14	16	..	..	..	30	14	16	60
Port Phillip . .	666	175	113	4	..	..	670	175	113	958
Portland Bay . .	37	13	3	..	..	..	37	13	3	53
Port Fairy . . .	26	10	12	..	..	..	26	10	12	48
Port Albert . . .	84	13	7	..	..	..	84	13	7	104
Sydney	743	131	140	..	..	..	743	131	140	1,014
Total . .	2,074	491	385	925	509	26	2,999	1,000	411	4,410

W. MORIARTY, Port Officer.

No. 9.

RETURN relating to Convicts in Van Diemen's Land, 1848.

Ticket-of-Leave Holders.						Pass-Holders.								Under Probation or Sentence.						Total Number of Convicts in the Colony on the 31st December, 1848.			
Males.			Females.			Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	
On their own Hands.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	In Hospitals.	On their own Hands.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	In Hospitals.	In Private Service.	In Hiring Depôts.	Under Sentence.	In Hospitals.	In Private Service.	In Hiring Depôts.	Under Sentence.	In Hospitals.	Under Probation.	In Gaols.	In Hospitals.	Under Second Conviction.	Re-convicted Men under Orders for Removal to Norfolk Island.	Under Probation.				In Hospitals.
8,807	186	104	1,108	34	5	6,878	1,091	1,553	361	1,389	197	632	61	1,355	10	196	292	661	478	61	21,494	3,965	25,459
10,244						12,162								3,053									

Number of Certificates of Freedom granted in 1848 to Convicts who had served their Sentences.	Number of Absolute and Conditional Pardons granted in 1848.		Number of Tickets-of-Leave granted in 1848, deducting those which were cancelled.		Number of Deaths of Convicts reported in 1848.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1,946*	1,077	165	3,322	360	204	40
	1,242		3,682		244	

* The number of Convicts who became free in 1848, but who did not apply for Certificates of their Freedom, was 1,145.

JAMES THOMSON, Registrar.

No. 10.

RETURN of the Number of Marriages registered in the General Registry Office, according to the Act of Council, 2nd Vict., No. 8, during the Year 1848.

Districts under the Registration Act.	Church of Eng-land.	Church of Scot-land.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan Me-thodists.	Independents.	Baptists.	Quakers.	Jews.	By Deputy Re-gistrar.	Total Number of Marriages.	Not of full Age.		Re-married.		Registry signed with Marks.	
											M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bothwell . . .	8	4	..	..	..	..			..	12	..	1	..	3	6	6
Brighton . . .	27	..	..	..	..	..			..	27	..	6	2	3	11	18
Campbell Town . .	22	7	..	1	..	..			..	30	..	5	3	6	17	19
Clarence Plains . .	6	..	..	..	..	..			..	6	..	3	..	..	..	3
Fingal . . .	7	..	..	..	..	..			..	7	..	1	1	4	3	5
Great Swanport . .	7	1	1	..	..	..			..	9	..	3	..	..	1	4
Hamilton . . .	15	..	..	..	..	..			..	15	..	2	..	..	7	10
Hobart . . .	304	25	58	10	17	4			1	419	2	85	21	74	64	99
Horton . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..			..	5	..	3	..	..	4	4
Launceston. . .	81	14	25	3	..	30	Nil.	Nil.	..	153	2	29	16	29	41	77
Longford . . .	25	..	..	..	..	..			..	25	..	5	..	1	9	11
Morven . . .	5	12	..	..	..	..			..	17	..	2	3	2	10	8
New Norfolk . . .	13	..	..	1	..	..			..	14	..	1	..	..	8	6
Oatland . . .	6	..	..	1	..	..			..	7	..	..	1	2	2	5
Port Sorell . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prosser's Plains . .	15	4	..	..	..	..			..	19	..	3	..	3	4	12
Richmond . . .	15	..	4	..	..	..			..	19	..	5	1	1	7	10
Tasman's Peninsula	3	..	..	..	..	..			..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
Westbury . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..			..	12	..	3	..	..	4	7
Total . .	576	67	88	16	17	34	..	..	1	799	4	159	48	128	198	304

NOTE.—The information required in the last three columns has not been afforded from some of the Districts.

JOHN ABBOTT, Registrar

No. 11.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

RETURN showing the Number of Births registered in the several Registry Offices in each Quarter of the Year 1848.

Males.					Females.					Total.				
31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Total.	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Total.	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Total.
187	223	232	216	858	155	209	220	211	795	342	432	452	427	1,653

NOTE.—The Returns from the District of Great Swanport have not been sent in, and the number of Births registered in that District are consequently not included in this Return.

JOHN ABBOTT, Registrar.

No. 12.

RETURN showing the Number of Deaths of Free Persons* registered in the several Registry Offices, during each Quarter of the Year 1848.

Males.					Females.					Total.				
31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Total.	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Total.	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Total.
108	103	104	148	463	94	82	62	72	310	202	185	166	220	773

NOTE.—The Returns from Great Swanport District have not been received.

* The Deaths of Convicts are not registered in the Registry Offices, but are recorded in the Comptroller-General's Department; 244 were reported and recorded during the year 1848.

JOHN ABBOTT, Registrar.

No. 13.

RETURN showing the Ages of Deaths of Free Males registered in the several Registry Offices, during the Year 1848.

Ages of Males.

Months.						Years.																							
Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 6.	6 and under 9.	9 and under 12.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	?	Total.
42	12	14	24	12	8	23	15	6	5	12	10	9	16	12	23	22	27	27	42	17	12	14	14	17	4	6	1	17	463

NOTE.—The Returns from Great Swanport District have not been received.

JOHN ABBOTT, Registrar.

No. 14.

RETURN showing the Ages of the Deaths of Free Females registered in the several Registry Offices, during the Year 1848.

Ages of Females.

Months.						Years.																				
Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 6.	6 and under 9.	9 and under 12.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	?	Total.
21	9	10	20	12	17	25	15	7	9	8	6	7	15	17	22	18	12	10	18	10	7	2	5	1	7	310

NOTE.—The Returns from Great Swanport District have not been received.

JOHN ABBOTT, Registrar.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

No. 15.

RETURN of the Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages in Van Diemen's Land, on 31st December 1848.

	District.	Wesleyans.	Independents.	Baptists.	Quakers.	Jews.
	Hobart . . .	1	1	..	..	..
	Launceston . .	1	1	1	..	..
	New Norfolk. .	1	..	..	..	..
	Green Ponds . .	..	1	..	..	..
	Longford . . .	1	..	..	..	..
	Campbell Town .	1	..	..	..	..
	Outlands . . .	1	..	..	..	..
	Total . . .	6	3	1	..	..

JOHN ABBOTT, Registrar.

No. 16.

RETURN relative to the Church of England Establishment in Van Diemen's Land for the Year 1848 ; compiled from Returns furnished by the several Clergymen.*

	Number of Places of Public Worship.	Number of Sitzings.	Average Attendance.	Amount of Pew-rents as stated by the Clergymen.	Amount of Offertory Fund.	Expense to the Colonial and British Government in 1848.†	
						Colony.	British Treasury.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
Archdeaconry of Hobart . . .	34	13,200	4,940	354 17 0	304 10 4	9,301 12 7	5,086
Rural Deanery of Longford . . .	19			442 16 1	454 15 1		
Total . . .	53	13,200	4,940	797 13 1	759 5 5	14,387 12 7	

* For further details connected with this Church Establishment, vide Return at the end of the Statistical Tables.
† Amount of Endowment from Church Funds in 1848, 954*l.* 12*s.*

No. 17.

RETURN showing the Number of Places of Public Worship, exclusive of the Church of England, in Van Diemen's Land in 1848.

Denominations.	Number of Places of Public Worship.	Number of Sitzings.	Average Attendance.	Expense to the Colonial and British Treasury.	
				Colonial.	British.
				£. s. d.	£.
Church of Scotland. . . .	13	3,420	2,710	2,936 0 0	..
Church of Rome*	3	580	1,600	1,220 14 0	2,056
Wesleyan Methodists* . . .	21	4,500	4,000	500 0 0	..
Independents*	15	3,480	No Return.	..	..
Baptists	3	400	270	150 0 0	..
Jews	2	268	90	..	..
Total	57	12,675	8,670	4,806 14 0	2,056

* For further details respecting these Church Establishments, vide Return at the end of the Statistical Tables.
[Certified by the heads of the several denominations.]

No. 18.

RETURN of the Emoluments of the Ministers of Religion of the several Denominations of Christians, showing the Number Paid from the Colonial Treasury, the Number Paid by the Home Government, and those Receiving no Stipend from the Government, 1848.

Denominations.	Paid from Colonial Treasury.											Paid by the Home Government.									Other Sources.		
	Lord Bishops.		Colonial Chaplains.*									Chaplains and Religious Instructors to Convicts.						Missionary Chaplains.			Other Clergy-men.	Total.	
£ 1,091	£ 591	£ 495	£ 355	£ 345	£ 330	£ 310	£ 295	£ 275	£ 245	£ 230	£ 286	£ 266	£ 250	£ 236	£ 230	£ 210	£ 150	£ 336	£ 286	£ 236	No Return.		
Church of England .	1	1	2	1	1	1	13	9	1	6	..	1	4	..	1	1	2	2	2	6	55
„ Scotland .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12
„ Rome .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	15
Wesleyan Methodists.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Baptists .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Independents . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Totals . .	1	1	1†	1	2†	1†	2†	1†	21	10†	3	6	6	1†	4	2	1	1	2	2	2	26	97

NOTE.—The Colonial Treasury is charged with £500 a-year towards the support of Wesleyan Clergymen, and £150 a-year for a Baptist Missionary.

* To nearly all these Chaplaincies Glebes are attached.
† To these Chaplaincies Residences are attached.

No. 19.

RETURN showing the Number of Private Schools in Van Diemen's Land on 31st October 1848.

Police District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			Schools from which the required Information has not been obtained.	Remarks.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Bothwell . . .	1	22	10	32	..	Sex not stated.
Brighton . . .	4	19	20	48	..	
Campbell Town .	3	17	43	60	1	
George Town . .	2	15	14	29	..	
Great Swanport .	1	..	..	27	..
Hamilton . . .	2	14	19	33	..	
Hobart . . .	42	753	543	1,296	6	
Launceston . . .	25	304	237	541	6	
Longford . . .	5	37	26	63	..	
Morven . . .	2	31	11	42	..	
New Norfolk . .	3	23	20	43	..	
Richmond . . .	4	40	22	62	1	
Sorell . . .	4	10	22	32	..	
Westbury . . .	2	..	15	15	..	
Total . . .	100	1,285	1,011	2,323	..	

C. BRADBURY, Inspector of Schools.

No. 20.

RETURN of the Number of Schools in connection with the Churches of England and Rome, aided by Contributions from the Government, on 31st December 1848.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Total Number of Scholars.	Aid to the Schools from the Colonial Treasury.
Church of England .	33	852	639	1,491	£. s. d. 1,198 11 4
Church of Rome . .	4	108	213	321	326 13 9
Total . . .	37	960	852	1,812	1,525 5 1

C. BRADBURY, Inspector of Schools.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

No. 21.

RETURN showing the Number of Government Schools under the Superintendence of the Board of Education on 31st December 1848.

Schools.	Number of Children.			Average Attendance.	Annual Cost of each School to Colonial Treasury.						
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Salaries.			Rents.	Total.		
					£.	s.	d.	£.	£.	s.	d.
Back River	22	12	34	30	100	0	0	40	140	0	0
Bothwell	14	16	30	25	100	0	0	36	136	0	0
Campbell Town	40	20	60	48	100	0	0	35	135	0	0
Clarence Plains	33	24	57	48	125	0	0	30	155	0	0
Glenorchy	27	33	60	45	100	0	0	40	140	0	0
Green Ponds	30	25	55	35	100	0	0	50	150	0	0
Hobart Town, Liverpool-street	61	..	61	50	150	0	0	40	190	0	0
Ditto, Campbell-street . .	83	72	155	110	150	0	0	60	210	0	0
Launceston	49	22	71	50	120	0	0	80	200	0	0
Longford	32	21	53	40	100	0	0	30	130	0	0
New Town	38	23	61	45	100	0	0	35	135	0	0
New Norfolk	26	25	51	48	100	0	0	45	145	0	0
Norfolk Plains	7	10	17	12	25	0	0	..	25	0	0
Oatlands	30	20	50	40	100	0	0	40	140	0	0
Perth	15	15	30	20	100	0	0	35	135	0	0
Richmond	14	19	33	50	125	0	0	..	125	0	0
Sorell	19	18	37	28	100	0	0	..	100	0	0
Sandy Bay	21	25	46	36	95	0	0	50	145	0	0
Kangaroo Point	18	14	32	25	100	0	0	36	136	0	0
Evandale	30	20	50	40	45	0	0	..	45	0	0
Patterson's Plains	15	6	21	16	18	15	0	..	18	15	0
Cressy, closed on 8th Dec. 1848	10	6	16	10	100	0	0	25	125	0	0
Total	634	446	1,080	851	2,153	15	0	707	2,860	15	0

C. BRADBURY, Inspector of Schools.

No. 22.

RETURN showing the Attendance of Children at the Infant Schools on 31st December 1848.

Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Aid from Colonial Treasury.
Hobart, Murray-street . .	55	53	108	} £100 per annum.
Ditto, Liverpool-street .	14	16	30	
Launceston	26	30	56	£50 ditto.
Total	95	99	194	£150 per annum.

C. BRADBURY, Inspector of Schools.

No. 23.

RETURN showing the Number of Children supported at the Queen's Orphan Schools at New Town, at the Expense of British and Colonial Funds, on 31st December 1848.

Remaining 31st December 1847.						Received during the Year 1848.						Apprenticed during the Year 1848.				Discharged to Friends during 1848.				Died during 1848.		Remaining 31st December 1848.			
Children of Free Parents.				Children of Convicts.		Children of Free Parents.				Children of Convicts.		Children of Free Parents.		Children of Convicts.		Children of Free Parents.		Children of Convicts.		Children of Convicts.		Children of Free Parents.		Children of Convicts.	
Lost one Parent.		Orphans.		Orphans.		Lost one Parent.		Orphans.		Orphans.		Orphans.		Orphans.		Lost one Parent.		Orphans.		Orphans.		Children of Free Parents.		Children of Convicts.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
17	13	17	13	195	193	9	2	3	1	51	52	3	1	10	18	4	3	26	30	5	6	39*	25†	208	188
448																						460			

NOTE.—The orphan children of convicts are supported entirely at the expense of the British Government, while those of free persons are charged to the Colonial Treasury under the head of "Pauperism."

* Three of these are aborigines' children.
† Four of these are aborigines' children.

CHARLES O'HARA BOOTH, Superintendent.

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 285

No. 24.—RETURN of Insane Persons treated in the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk, during the Year 1848.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Condition.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1847.		Admitted during 1848.		Total Number Treated.	Discharged.						Died.		Remaining Dec. 31, 1848.		
						Cured.		Improved.		Without Improve- ment.						Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.		F.
Free* . .	34	23	12†	6	75	1	3	1	1	..	..	6	7	3	37	22
Convicts .	79	36	21	18	154	17	5	..	..	1‡	1§	24	7	3	75	45

* In this class are included all free persons, as well as convicts who have become free by servitude or by pardon.
† Of these six were re-admissions.
‡ Absconded.
§ Removed by and at the request of her husband: has since been re-admitted.

W. DAWSON, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General.

No. 25.—RETURN showing the Number of Persons treated in Convict Hospitals as Free Paupers, and chargeable to the Colonial Revenue, during the Year 1848.

Hospital.	Persons who have been Convicts.	Persons who have not been Convicts.	Total.	Charge upon Colonial Treasury for each Person.
Hobart Town	245	81	326	} 1s. per diem. 8d. per diem.
Launceston	37	3	40	
New Norfolk	82	39	120	
Oatlands	3	..	3	
Impression Bay	38	2	40	
Total	405	124	529	

W. DAWSON, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General.

No. 26.—RETURN of the Number of Diseases treated at Her Majesty's Colonial Hospitals in Van Diemen's Land; also of the Number of Deaths; during the Year 1848.

Diseases.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.
Fevers	201	8	Venereal Affections	230	1
Diseases of the Lungs	357	47	Abscesses and Ulcers	439	6
Diseases of the Liver	31	6	Wounds and Injuries	279	8
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	256	25	Diseases of the Eyes	553	..
Diseases of the Brain	226	23	Diseases of the Skin	41	..
Dropsies	14	5	Other Diseases	561	35
Rheumatic Affections	287	2	Total	3,475	166

W. DAWSON, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General.

No. 27.—RETURN showing the Number of Legally Qualified Medical Men and Chemists in the Colony, on 31st December, 1848.

Police District.	Regimental and Staff Medical Men.	Medical Officers of Convict Department.	Private Practitioners.	Total.	Chemists.
Bothwell	2	2	..
Brighton	1	1	..
Campbell Town	1	5	6	..
George Town	1	1	..
Great Swan Port	1	2	3	..
Hamilton	1	1	..
Hobart	5	4	12	21	7
Horton	2	2	..
Launceston	2	2	5	9	4
Longford	4	4	..
Morven	1	1	..
New Norfolk	2	2	4	..
Oatlands	1	1	2	..
Port Sorell	1	1	..
Richmond	3	3	..
Sorell and Prosser's Plains	1	1	..
Tasman's Peninsula	4	..	4	..
Westbury	1	1	..
Total	7	15	45	67	11

In every district where there is a watchhouse or gaol, a surgeon receives a small salary from Colonial Fund for attending upon the constables and upon the sick persons who may be confined therein.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

No. 28.

RETURN of Imports and Exports to and from Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848.

Articles Imported.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Ports.	Total.	Articles Exported.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Ports.	Total.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Apparel and Slops . . .	37,315	2,654	. . .	39,969	Apothecary . . .	. . .	184	. . .	184
Apothecary . . .	3,545	62	. . .	3,607	Apparel and Slops . . .	25	4,060	. . .	4,085
Arms and Ammunition . .	1,829	. . .	. . .	1,829	Arms and Ammunition . .	. . .	147	. . .	147
Beef and Pork . . .	231	5,032	309	5,572	Bags and Canvass . . .	. . .	3,425	. . .	3,425
Boots and Shoes . . .	5,778	30	. . .	5,808	Bark . . .	242	660	. . .	902
Butter and Cheese . . .	205	1,604	51	1,860	Beef and Pork . . .	40	1,190	25	1,255
Canvass and Bagging . .	15,953	1,618	. . .	17,601	Books and Stationery . .	10	1,200	. . .	1,210
Carriages . . .	680	93	. . .	773	Boots and Shoes . . .	. . .	2,005	. . .	2,005
Casks . . .	320	328	. . .	648	Bran . . .	. . .	842	20	862
Cedar . . .	. . .	590	. . .	590	Biscuit . . .	. . .	160	500	660
Coals . . .	90	577	. . .	667	Butter and Cheese . . .	. . .	1,043	. . .	1,043
Coffee . . .	224	1,247	842	2,313	Carriages and Carts . . .	30	1,654	. . .	1,684
Copper and Lead . . .	5,578	200	. . .	5,778	Coals . . .	. . .	81	. . .	81
Copper Ore . . .	. . .	2,900	. . .	2,900	Coffee . . .	. . .	487	. . .	487
Cottons and Linens . . .	36,618	901	44	37,593	Cottons and Linens . . .	. . .	13,984	. . .	13,984
Currants and Raisins . .	1,552	15	. . .	1,567	Curiosities . . .	. . .	91	. . .	91
Deals, Oars, and Spars . .	521	37	44	602	Copper . . .	148	. . .	. . .	148
Fruit and Preserves . . .	. . .	185	. . .	185	Copper Ore . . .	2,100	. . .	. . .	2,100
Grain—Maize . . .	. . .	1,571	. . .	1,571	Curants and Raisins . .	. . .	630	. . .	630
Glass and Earthenware . .	14,854	264	. . .	15,118	Earthenware and Glass . .	. . .	180	. . .	180
Haberdashery . . .	18,426	20	. . .	18,446	Flour . . .	. . .	31,086	952	32,038
Hats and Caps . . .	7,733	305	60	8,098	Furniture . . .	9	2,300	. . .	2,309
Hardware . . .	44,112	2,295	. . .	46,407	Fruit and Preserves . . .	. . .	4,917	. . .	4,917
Hides, Skins, and Leather .	615	2,532	. . .	3,147	Grain—Barley . . .	. . .	4,255	. . .	4,255
Hops . . .	3,755	135	177	4,067	Malt . . .	. . .	702	. . .	702
Iron . . .	8,176	182	. . .	8,358	Oats . . .	. . .	5,934	150	6,084
Jewellery and Plate . . .	6,089	. . .	. . .	6,089	Wheat . . .	741	50,002	120	50,863
Live Stock—Cattle . . .	. . .	12,706	. . .	12,746	Haberdashery . . .	30	2,499	. . .	2,529
Sheep . . .	40	14,312	. . .	14,352	Hay . . .	. . .	3,232	. . .	3,232
Malt Liquor . . .	21,602	116	. . .	21,718	Hardware . . .	. . .	7,330	. . .	7,330
Millinery . . .	7,145	50	. . .	7,195	Hides, Skins, & Leather . .	4,551	4,814	264	9,629
Musical Instruments . . .	3,447	. . .	. . .	3,447	Hops . . .	. . .	788	. . .	788
Oil, Black . . .	. . .	. . .	649	649	Iron and Lead . . .	. . .	1,062	. . .	1,062
Sperm . . .	. . .	30	1,266	1,296	Live Stock—Horses . . .	. . .	7,500	. . .	7,500
Oilman's Stores . . .	21,039	2,151	382	23,592	Sheep . . .	. . .	1,530	. . .	1,530
Paint, Oil, Tar, & Turps .	4,539	. . .	167	4,706	Malt Liquor . . .	. . .	4,180	85	4,265
Perfumery . . .	1,210	. . .	. . .	1,210	Musical Instruments . . .	. . .	195	. . .	195
Rope . . .	5,897	1,198	875	7,970	Oil, Black . . .	5,800	435	. . .	6,235
Rice . . .	15	265	167	447	Sperm . . .	40,383	691	. . .	41,074
Saddlery . . .	8,142	91	. . .	3,233	Oilman's Stores . . .	. . .	4,064	. . .	4,064
Salt . . .	898	53	10	961	Potatoes . . .	. . .	6,028	96	6,124
Silks . . .	9,232	76	. . .	9,308	Rope and Twine . . .	. . .	1,080	10	1,090
Soap . . .	123	1,450	. . .	1,573	Salt . . .	. . .	374	. . .	374
Stationery and Books . . .	20,463	860	. . .	21,323	Soap . . .	. . .	129	. . .	129
Sugar . . .	7,622	2,3089	7,612	38,323	Spirits—Brandy . . .	5	5,651	. . .	5,656
Spirits—Brandy . . .	6,921	896	200	8,017	Geneva . . .	. . .	1,490	. . .	1,490
Geneva . . .	1,743	338	50	2,131	Rum . . .	. . .	5,175	40	5,215
Liqueurs . . .	6	41	. . .	47	Staves . . .	. . .	165	. . .	165
Rum . . .	14,199	2,942	50	17,191	Sugar . . .	. . .	3,897	. . .	3,897
Whiskey . . .	. . .	370	. . .	370	Tea . . .	. . .	3,104	. . .	3,104
Tallow . . .	. . .	435	75	510	Tallow and Candles . . .	1,922	158	150	2,230
Tea . . .	134	8,979	4,091	13,204	Timber . . .	24	20,386	54	20,464
Timber . . .	80	1,417	. . .	1,497	Tobacco . . .	8	4,153	20	4,181
Tobacco . . .	4,468	2,641	2,949	10,058	Whalebone . . .	1,960	. . .	. . .	1,960
Whalebone . . .	. . .	20	. . .	20	Wine . . .	. . .	3,724	20	3,744
Wine . . .	11,991	1,337	3,529	16,857	Wool . . .	194,353	790	. . .	195,143
Wool . . .	. . .	436	. . .	436	Woollens . . .	. . .	881	. . .	881
Woollens . . .	92,161	4,720	. . .	96,881	Unenumerated . . .	2,555	6,085	30	8,670
Unenumerated . . .	7,808	3,594	321	11,723					
Total . . .	460,244	109,990	23,920	594,154	Total . . .	255,027	232,718	2,536	490,281

W. PROCTER,
Acting Collector.

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 287

No. 29.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels that entered Inwards, and cleared Outwards, at the Ports of Hobart Town and Launceston, during the Year 1848.

		INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
		Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	Bourbon . . . . .	..	..	1	90
	British Colonies	545	58,419	584	70,158
	Cadiz	1	293	..	..
	China	2	336	2	743
	Great Britain	41	17,329	17	6,634
	Guam . . . . .	..	..	1	369
	Manilla	2	550	..	..
	Qporto	1	273	..	..
	Otaheite . . . . .	..	..	1	119
	South Sea Islands	1	153	4	804
	United States of America .	1	506	..	..
	Whaling Stations	54	14,024	67	17,071
	Total	648	91,883	677	95,988

W. PROCTER, Acting Collector.

No. 30.

RETURN of the Number of Vessels built in the Colony in the Year 1848. Also of the Whale Fisheries; the Number of Vessels employed; with the Value of the Fisheries, during the Year 1848.

Police District.	Vessels Built in 1848.						Whale Fisheries.		
	Under 20 Tons.	20 and under 50 Tons.	50 and under 100 Tons.	100 and under 200 Tons.	200 Tons and upwards.	300 Tons and upwards.	Vessels employed.	Tonnage.	Value of the Produce of Fisheries.
Hobart	10	4	3	..	1	..	..	£.
Launceston	2	2	..	..	..	..
George Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horton	1	..	..	..	..	29	6,081	104,000
Southport .	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	..	13	7	6	2	1			

W. PROCTER, Acting Collector.

No. 31.

RETURN of the Number of Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade between Hobart Town and Launceston conveying General Merchandize, during the Year 1848.

	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
	20	2,136	17	2,396

W. PROCTER, Acting Collector.

No. 32.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Ports of Van Diemen's Land, on 31st December 1848.

Hobart Town.		Launceston.		Total.	
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
162	14,640	47	3,772	209	18,412

W. PROCTER, Acting Collector.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

No. 33.

RETURN of the Number of Licences granted by the Government for the Sale of Wine, Beer,
and Spirits in Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848.

Publicans' Licences.			Wholesale Licences.			Total.	
Number.	Cost of each Licence.	Amount.	Number.	Cost of each Licence.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
373	£. 25	£. 9,325	36	£. 10	£. 360	409	£. 9,685

ADAM TURNBULL, Collector of Internal Revenue.

No. 34.

ABSTRACT of Returns of the Number and Character of Public-houses in the several Districts
of Van Diemen's Land, on 22nd September 1848.

Police District.	Number of Public-houses in District.	Proportion of Persons to each Public-house.	Public-houses of Low Character.	Public-houses of Good Character.
Bothwell	5	194	1	4
Brighton	14	178	2	12
Campbell Town	11	200	..	11
Fingal and Avoca	2	481	..	2
George Town	4	136	..	4
Great Swan Port	6	177	..	6
Hamilton	5	271	..	5
Hobart Town*	179	123	39	140
Horton	2	379	..	2
Launceston	61	165	4	57
Longford	17	217	1	16
Morven	6	413	..	6
New Norfolk	10	238	..	10
Oatlands	10	159	..	10
Port Sorell	2	306	..	2
Richmond*	18	456	4	14
Sorell and Prosser's Plains.	7	125	..	7
Westbury	5	348	2	3

* The number of houses licensed by the magistrates at Hobart Town is 182, which includes three at Kangaroo Point. These three houses are embraced within the number stated against the Richmond District.

From Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office,

J. E. BICHENO.

No. 35.

RETURN of Spirits and Tobacco in the Bonding Warehouses at Hobart Town and Launceston,
at the end of the Year 1848.

	Hobart Town.	Launceston.	Total.
Brandy	23,504 gallons.	8,139 gallons.	31,643 gallons.
Geneva	5,728 ,,	2,417 ,,	8,145 ,,
Liqueurs	64 ,,	16 ,,	80 ,,
Run, British Possessions	58,741 ,,	12,987 ,,	71,728 ,,
Ditto, Foreign	797 ,,	219 ,,	1,016 ,,
Whiskey	266 ,,	526 ,,	792 ,,
Tobacco	84,174 lbs.	57,898 lbs.	142,072 lbs.
Segars	7,926 ,,	3,132 ,,	11,058 ,,
Snuff	5,449 ,,	290 ,,	5,739 ,,

H. D'ARCH, Collector.

No. 36.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

RETURN relative to the Postal Arrangements of the Colony for the Year 1848.

Number of Post-offices in the Colony.	Number of Persons em- ployed.	Miles of Post Roads.	Letters sent from Hobart Town.	Newspapers sent from Hobart Town.	Letters received.	Twopenny Post-offices.						Gross Revenue of Post-office in 1848.			Gross Expenditure of Post-office in 1848.		
						Franked Letters.			Other Letters.								
						Hobart.	Laun- ceston.	Total.	Hobart.	Laun- ceston.	Total.						
51	76	634	195,785	222,522	161,571	6,341	221	6,562	9,556	4,757	14,313	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
												7,004	5	6	6,397	0	0

F. C. SMITH, Postmaster-General.

No. 37.

RETURN showing the Number of Stage Coaches employed upon the several Lines of Road in Van Diemen's Land, on 31st December 1848.

From Hobart Town.						From Launceston.					
	Distance.	Daily.	Four Times a-week.	On Sunday only.	Total.		Distance.	Daily.	Four Times a-week.	On Sunday only.	Total.
	Miles.						Miles.				
To Launceston . . .	121	1	1	1	3	To Hobart Town . . .	121	1	1	1	3
Oatlands . . .	51	1	..	..	1	Perth and Longford . . .	11	1	..	..	1
New Norfolk . . .	21	2	..	..	2	Longford . . .	16	1	..	..	1
Richmond . . .	15	1	..	..	1	Evandale . . .	14	1	..	..	1
Green Ponds . . .	29	1	..	..	1	Westbury . . .	18	1	..	..	1
Brown's River . . .	9	1	..	..	1						
		7	1	1	9			5	1	1	7

No. 38.

RETURN showing the Number of Newspapers published in Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848.

	At Hobart Town.		At Launceston.	
	Published Once a-week.	Published Twice a-week.	Published Once a-month.	Published Twice a-week.
	Two.	Four.	One.	Two.

No. 39.

RETURN of the Assets and Liabilities of the several Banks in Van Diemen's Land, at the end of the Year 1848 ; as extracted from the " Hobart Town Gazette.

Banks.	Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Bullion.			Bills of Exchange, &c.			Notes and Bills in Circulation.			Deposits.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bank of Van Diemen's Land	25,341	14	3	132,667	18	8	10,024	0	0	54,487	7	6
Commercial Bank . . .	29,544	9	6	189,105	16	0	13,306	0	0	90,995	0	5
Derwent Bank* . . .												
Union Bank of Australia.	87,865	7	10	323,814	9	7	16,506	6	0	105,559	19	1
Bank of Australia† . . .	58,341	18	5	380,141	17	0	19,944	0	7	88,039	10	5
Totals . . .	£201,093	10	0	1,025,730	1	3	59,780	6	7	339,081	17	5

* This Bank declines to allow a statement of its affairs to be published, as it is not a Bank of Issue.
† Returns from this Bank made up to 16th October 1848.

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VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

No. 40.

RETURN relative to Savings' Banks in Van Diemen's Land, 31st December 1848.

Savings' Bank.	Number of Depositors above £10.	Number of Depositors below £10.	Total Amount deposited.	Amount of last Dividend, and when declared.
Hobart Town Derwent Savings' Bank	115	62	£. s. d. 6,167 12 0	4 per cent., Dec. 31, 1848.
Hobart Town Savings' Bank	544	775	22,017 16 6	4 per cent., Aug. 31, 1848.
Launceston Savings' Bank	406	358	15,452 3 8	3 per cent. interest added to the principal half-yearly.
	1,065	1,195	43,637 12 2	

Certified by the Managers.

No. 41.

RETURN relative to Land in Van Diemen's Land, on 31st December 1848.

Police Districts.	Number of Acres of Land in each District.	Number of Acres of Land cultivated.	Number of Acres of granted or sold Lands uncultivated.	Total Number of Acres granted and sold to Settlers.	Number of Acres granted by Free Grant in 1848.	Number of Acres of Land held under De-pasturing Licences.
Bothwell	299,520	4,214	148,994	153,208	None.	1,363,427 acres, at a rental of £17,511. 11s. 3d.
Brighton	133,760	11,248½	92,636½	103,885		
Campbell Town	492,800	4,358½	314,122½	318,481		
Fingal	1,807,360	4,500½	117,627½	122,128		
George Town	792,320	659½	55,915½	56,575		
Great Swanport	677,120	5,105	112,679	117,784		
Hamilton	415,360	4,751½	186,992½	191,744		
Hobart Town	688,160	4,915½	94,283½	99,199		
Horton	2,574,009	5,548	344,452	350,000		
Launceston	437,760	9,532	127,140	136,672		
Longford	590,720	28,586	172,633	201,219		
Morven	260,480	16,146	130,247	146,393		
New Norfolk	125,440	5,854	62,524	68,378		
Oatlands	448,000	14,484½	234,361½	248,846		
Port Sorell	561,920	2,064½	9,846	11,910		
Richmond	153,600	16,574½	136,342½	152,917		
Sorell and Prosser's Plains	440,320	13,195½	52,792½	65,988		
Southport	1,304,800	1,169	5,410	6,579		
Westbury	571,520	18,633	150,907	169,540		
Not yet marked off into Police Districts	1,707,932	..	..	..
Total	14,482,892	171,540	2,549,906	2,721,446		

R. POWER, Surveyor-General.

No. 42.

RETURN of the Number of Lots of Crown Land, and of Town and Suburban Allotments, sold during the Year 1849; also of the Quantity sold, the Amount of Sale, and Average Price per Acre.

Country Allotments.				Town and Suburban Allotments.			
No.	Quantity.	Amount of Sale.	Average Price per Acre.	No.	Quantity.	Amount of Sale.	Average Price per Acre.
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
51	1,544 3 36	1,877 3 9	1 4 3½	133	629 1 16½	3,276 14 6	5 4 1½

R. POWER, Surveyor-General.

No. 43.

RETURN of the Number of Acres in Crop, and Nature of each Crop, in Van Diemen's Land, on 31st December 1848.

Police District.	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Peas.		
	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Bothwell . . .	1,016	21,514	165	744	20,425	400	712	21,925	1,660	3	30	..
Brighton . . .	5,493	111,131	..	1,938	36,780½	..	1,282	27,986½	..	58	606	..
Campbell Town .	1,541½	46,450	6,620	382½	11,431	480	792½	25,641	442	5	..	..
Fingal . . .	1,803½	39,079	3,400	454½	12,870	800	680	9,974	175	2	42	..
George Town . .	447	7,180	..	44½	959	184	77½	1,240	..	2	5	..
Great Swanport .	2,866	68,180	1,450	230	5,423	..	267	7,500	150	13½	260	..
Hamilton . . .	1,380½	20,703½	..	1,090½	27,262½	..	552½	16,567½	..	21	420	..
Hobart . . .	1,288½	28,352½	..	541½	21,670	19,550	794	22,820	5,160	171½	4,293½	..
Horton . . .	1,077	26,925	..	115	3,450	..	223	6,690	..	..	..	..
Launceston . . .	5,395	91,715	36,714	317	6,157	6,037	1,507	32,419	3,335	38	524	102
Longford . . .	11,148	96,690	19,798	1,000	13,104	20	4,497	41,473	2,180	8	110	..
Morven . . .	8,067½	154,776	13,030	788½	20,295	..	1,793½	45,256	440	36½	608	12
New Norfolk . .	2,295	45,671	840	699	16,915	..	338	7,377	..	17½	303	..
Oatlands . . .	1,979	41,679	..	889	17,780	..	9,618	337,450	..	22½	365	..
Port Sorell . . .	868½	20,701	..	87½	1,110	..	337	9,565	..	2	60	..
Richmond . . .	6,366½	99,110	5,776	2,326½	55,121	90	1,052½	23,404½	320	96½	1,519½	..
Sorell and Pros- ser's Plains . . }	4,370	62,689	600	1,840½	45,393	50	940	24,359	..	101½	1,866	..
Southport . . .	300½	6,613	..	41½	693	100	41½	1,026	..	42½	884	..
Westbury . . .	6,997	164,154	..	512	14,345	..	3,958	94,089	..	33½	1,004	..
Totals . . .	64,700	1,153,313½	88,393	14,042½	331,184	27,711	29,463	756,762½	13,862	674½	12,900½	114

Police District.	Beans.			Potatoes.			Turnips.			Tares.			English Grasses.		
	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Bothwell . . .	0½	15	..	38½	125	..	452	1,564	..	5	14	..	1,243	15,305	..
Brighton . . .	8	104	..	193	391½	..	760½	1,821½	..	4	60	..	1,512½	2,229	4,487
Campbell Town .	..	..	..	36½	110	30	3,80½	984	..	1	..	..	1,219	580½	66
Fingal . . .	..	..	..	75½	260½	..	333½	1,031	..	16	132	10	1,135½	572	45
George Town . .	..	..	..	28½	58	..	33	116½	..	..	..	..	27	30	..
Great Swanport .	1½	30	..	121	613	..	555	4,019	..	9	58	..	1,042	..	140
Hamilton . . .	1½	25	..	71½	285	..	456	6,840	..	19	380	..	1,159	2,518	435
Hobart . . .	41	820	..	754½	6,036	..	338½	3,382½	..	49	490	..	935½	2,806½	2,204
Horton . . .	..	..	..	505	2,040	..	82	410	..	..	..	..	3,543	..	..
Launceston . . .	10	129	45	271	774	62	279	1,546	21	8	212	6	1,707	1,642	780
Longford . . .	12	220	..	80	275	..	771	738	..	72	50	..	10,998	7,457	..
Morven . . .	4	78	..	89	220	..	481½	1,726½	..	19	350	6	4,867½	7,770	316
New Norfolk . .	3½	56	..	183½	727½	..	715	..	..	182½	610	..	1,418	1,461	23
Oatlands . . .	7½	65	..	73½	177	..	749½	4,497	..	30	385	..	1,115	1,672½	..
Port Sorell . . .	..	..	..	194	1,121½	..	75	861	..	8	162	..	492	470	33
Richmond . . .	22	105	..	402½	1,321½	..	1,107½	5,984	..	13½	200	..	5,187	7,133½	..
Sorell and Pros- ser's Plains . . }	18	98	..	95½	315½	..	491	1,786	..	..	..	2	5,339	5,446	..
Southport . . .	..	..	..	528½	2,496½	8	40	234	..	2½	30	..	172½	83½	..
Westbury . . .	3	60	..	170	884	..	737	3,700	..	19½	52	..	6,203	1,324	126
Totals . . .	132½	1,805	45	3,916½	18,231½	100	8,836½	41,241	21	458	3,185	24	49,315½	58,500½	8,655

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

No. 44.

RETURN showing the Quantity of Stock in the Colony on 31st December 1848.

District.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
Bothwell	685	4,161	193,980	4	770
Brighton	1,017	2,290	49,503	171	411
Campbell Town	1,188	4,210	249,544	82	853
Fingal	892	3,689	154,865	128	1,068
George Town	245	1,681	53,170	64	244
Great Swanport	507	1,579	82,962	112	1,411
Hamilton	1,183	9,738	215,989	32	1,641
Hobart	1,806	3,041	9,811	845	3,307
Horton	273	2,639	10,322	170	402
Launceston.	1,120	5,260	31,103	275	2,219
Longford	1,954	7,578	157,170	41	3,555
Morven	1,316	5,424	90,470	30	2,346
New Norfolk	628	1,747	32,902	53	1,387
Oatlands	1,140	4,795	257,459	40	1,332
Port Sorell.	133	1,655	4,554	86	351
Richmond	1,352	3,512	55,740	400	2,820
Sorell and Prosser's Plains	661	2,869	40,684	180	2,500
Southport	60	525	1,247	157	372
Westbury	1,036	19,092	61,481	32	2,978
Total	17,196	85,485	1,752,963	2,902	29,967

F. BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 45.

RETURN showing the Average Prices of the various Articles of Produce throughout the Colony, on 31st December 1848.

Produce.	At Hobart Town.	At Launceston.	At Oatlands.	Throughout the Colony, including the three Districts mentioned in the other Columns.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barley, per bushel .	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 3 11
Beans, ditto .	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hay, per ton .	2 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	2 6 0
Oats, per bushel .	0 3 0	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 10
Peas, ditto .	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 7
Potatoes, per ton .	5 0 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	4 7 0
Tares, per bushel .	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
Turnips, per ton .	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 4 0
Wheat, per bushel .	0 4 2	0 3 3	0 3 6	0 3 6

Compiled from Returns sent in by the different Police Magistrates.

No. 46.

RETURN of Prices paid for Wheat, Flour, Fresh Meat, and Vegetables by the Commissariat Department in Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848.

Wheat.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
At Hobart Town	from 5 11 to 8 4	per 100 lbs.	Average 4 6 per bushel of 64 lbs.
At Launceston	none purchased.		
Average about 4s. 6d. per bushel.			

Flour.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
At Hobart Town	from 9 0 0 to 14 0 0	per ton.	Average 11 10 0 per ton.
At Launceston	from 8 0 0 to 12 16 8	per ton.	Average 9 16 6 , ,
Average about 10l. 8s. 8d. per ton.			

Fresh Meat.

	d. d.	d.
At Hobart Town	from 1½ to 4	per lb. Average 2½ per lb.
At Launceston	from 1½ to 4	per lb. Average 2½ per lb.
Average about 2½d. per lb.		

Vegetables.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
At Hobart Town	from 2 5½ to 7 0	per 100 lbs.	Average 4 10 per 100 lbs.
At Launceston	from 3 10 to 8 6	per 100 lbs.	Average 6 5 per 100 lbs.
Average about 5s. 7d. per 100 lbs.			

GEO. MACLEAN, Deputy Commissary-General.

No. 47.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

RETURN showing the Number of Cattle and Sheep imported into Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848, from Port Phillip and Port Albert.

Port.	Cattle.			Sheep.		
	Number Imported.	Average Cost of Freight per Head.	Average Prices realised at Sales by Public Auction.	Number Imported.	Average Cost of Freight per Head.	Prices realised at Sales by Public Auction.
Port Phillip . . .	952	£. s. d. 2 10 0	£. s. d. 6 0 0	27,151	s. d. 3 0	s. d. s. d. 5 7 to 17 6
Port Albert . . .	3,332	2 6 3	5 10 0	12,522	2 3	4 1 to 15 3
	4,284			39,673		

W. DOSSIRON, Inspector of Stock.

No. 48.

RETURN showing the Number of Sheep and Cattle slaughtered for Food in Hobart Town and Launceston, during the Year 1848.

	Towns.	Sheep.	Cattle.
Hobart Town . .		55,876	4,159
Launceston . .		18,745	1,476
Total . .		74,621	5,635

Certified by the Inspectors of Stocks.

No. 49.

RETURN showing the Average Wages paid to Mechanics in Van Diemen's Land during the Year 1848 ; as ascertained from Returns furnished by the several Police Magistrates.

Trade or Calling.	Daily Wages, without Board and Lodging	Trade or Calling.	Daily Wages, without Board and Lodging.
	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers . . .	4 10	Painters	4 11
Carpenters . . .	4 8	Plasterers . . .	4 6
Joiners	5 0	Plumbers	5 6
Masons	4 10	Quarrymen . . .	3 2

F. BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 50.

RETURN of Manufactories and Trades in operation in the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, on 31st December 1848 ; distinguishing the Number of each, as ascertained from Returns furnished by the several Police Magistrates.

Agricultural Implement Makers.	Auctioneers.	Blacksmiths.	Breweries.	Butchers.	Cabinet-makers and Turners.	Candle Manufactories.	Carvers and Gilders.	Chemists.	Coachmakers.	Cooperages.	Corn and Ship Chandlers.	Dyers.	Engineers.	Fellmongers.	Foundries.	Furriers.	General Dealers.	Grocers.	Ironmongers.
47	9	125	40	127	32	10	4	16	7	17	12	2	7	17	7	3	360	44	15

Mast and Block Manu- factories.	Mills.	Painters and Glaziers.	Pastry-cooks.	Potteries.	Printing Offices.	Publicans.	Rope-makers.	Sail-makers.	Saw-mills.	Shipwrights and Boat-builders.	Shoemakers.	Soap-boilers.	Tailors.	Tanners.	Tin-workers.	Tobacconists.	Wine-merchants.	Wool-staplers.
3	80	11	29	4	9	376	3	6	3	51	246	2	87	40	32	11	30	4

F. BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

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VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

No. 51.

RETURN of the Net Revenue of Van Diemen's Land collected during the Year 1848.

Balance in Treasury on 1st January 1848	£7,976	2	6
REVENUE OF 1848.			
	£.	s.	d.
Customs—Port of Hobart	49,527	8	6
Ditto—Launceston	27,624	8	0
			77,151 16 6
Post Office—Collections	5,184	3	8
Ditto—Aid from Home Government	1,500	0	0
			6,684 3 8
Wholesale and Retail Licences to sell Wines and Spirits			9,685 0 0
Auctioneers', Pawnbrokers', Hawkers', and Carriers' Licences			903 13 6
Fees under Port Regulation Act of Council			171 15 0
Stage-coach and Theatrical Licences			24 0 0
Fees for Registration of Dogs			906 5 4
Licences under Kangaroo Hunting Act of Council			49 0 0
Fees—from Judicial Department	2,671	10	11
Ditto—Civil	699	2	0
Ditto—Police	1,801	16	7
			5,172 9 6
Water Rates			1,185 9 8
Rent of Markets			600 0 1
Tolls on Main line of Road, Hobart	177	19	2
Ditto, Launceston	28	7	10
			206 7 0
Rents of Crown Property			372 4 0
Miscellaneous Receipts			1,433 1 2
Grants from the Home Government :—			
In aid of Police and Gaols	24,000	0	0
Ditto of Witnesses' Expenses	1,000	0	0
			25,000 0 0
Total Revenue of 1848	£129,545	5	5
Balance in Treasury on 1st January 1849	£1,328	7	11

G. T. W. BOXES, Auditor.

No. 52.

RETURN showing the Expenditure from the Colonial Treasury during the Year 1848.

EXPENDITURE.							£.	s.	d.
The Lieutenant-Governor	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,000	0	0
<i>Civil Establishment :—</i>									
						£.	s.	d.	
Customs' Department	.	.	.	.	.	4,366	4	8	
Port Officer, Signal Stations, and Light-houses	.	.	.	.	.	6,944	5	3	
Post Office	.	.	.	.	.	5,579	5	6	
Government Printing Office	.	.	.	.	.	1,235	15	3	
Registrars of Births, Deaths, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	416	7	8	
Other Civil Departments.	.	.	.	.	.	8,050	1	6	
									26,591 19 10
<i>Police Establishment :—</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33,758 0 7
<i>Public Works :—</i>									
Roads	.	.	.	.	.	6,258	10	8½	
Public Works	.	.	.	.	.	9,022	17	3½	
Town Surveyors	.	.	.	.	.	1,578	8	6½	
Water-works	.	.	.	.	.	1,333	0	10	
									18,192 17 4
<i>Judicial Establishment :—</i>									
Judges	.	.	.	.	.	2,739	0	0	
Supreme Court and Law Officers	.	.	.	.	.	6,958	0	0	
Courts of Requests, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	3,750	12	11	
Sheriff	.	.	.	.	.	2,373	18	10	
Gaols	.	.	.	.	.	3,841	9	4	
Coroners' Inquests	.	.	.	.	.	494	11	0	
									20,157 12 1
Carried forward.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100,700 9 10

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 295

Return showing the Expenditure from the Colonial Treasury during 1848—continued.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward				100,700	9	10
<i>Ecclesiastical :—</i>						
Church of England	9,301	12	7			
Church of Scotland	2,936	0	0			
Church of Rome	1,220	14	0			
Wesleyan Mission	500	0	0			
Baptist Mission	150	0	0			
				14,108	6	7
Day Schools				5,622	14	2
Pensions				446	11	9
Pauperism				3,759	8	1
Mechanics' Institute and Van Diemen's Land Society				600	0	0
Interest on Loans				1,754	15	7
Miscellaneous, including Repayment of an Advance by Colonial Agent to the amount of 4,500 <i>l.</i>				9,200	14	0
Total				£136,193	0	0

G. T. W. BOYES, Auditor.

No. 53.

RETURN of the Amount of Land Revenue collected during the Year 1848, with the Charges thereon.

Land Revenue.			Charges on Land Revenue.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Balance on 1st January 1848	10,800	11 1	Survey Department	4,318	12 8
Rent of Crown Lands	17,466	5 2	Commissioners of Titles	576	11 6
Sale of Crown Lands	4,463	2 7	Aborigines' Establishment	2,164	16 10
Fees of Survey Department	1,076	10 5	Surveying Land, Loan to Bridge- water Commissioners, &c.	3,164	9 10
Fees for Surveys	440	6 6	Balance on 31st December 1848	24,295	4 5
Quit Rents and Redemption	203	17 9			
Sale of Aborigines' Stores	35	16 10			
Fees on Grant Deeds	33	4 11			
Total	£34,519	15 3	Total	34,519	15 3

G. T. W. BOYES, Auditor.

No. 54.

RETURN of all Pensions paid from the Colonial Revenue on the 31st December 1848.

Name.	For what Service.	Date.	Authority.	Amount.		
				£.	s.	d.
Oliver Smith	Long services as an Overseer	1826	Voted by Legislative Council and approved by the Crown.	25	0	0
William Gunn	Loss of right arm while endeavouring to capture Bushrangers	1828		70	0	0
William Fletcher	Long services as a Constable	1828		10	0	0
John Beaumont	Retired Sheriff	1843		160	0	0
John James Fenton	Loss of an eye while endeavouring to capture Bushrangers	1843		50	0	0
Ellen Ward	Loss of husband murdered while endeavouring to capture Bushrangers	1843		30	0	0
John Baker	Long services as District Constable	1843		25	0	0
Adam Sproule	Disabled while acting as Mail Guard	1847		18	5	0
Daniel Murphy	Thirty-three years' service as Bailiff	1848		30	0	0
Frederick Forth	Late Director-General of Roads, Office abolished	1848		100	0	0
Mrs. Belbin	Widow of J. Belbin, a pensioned Inspector of Stock	1848	Voted, but not yet confirmed.	30	0	0
Total				548	5	0

G. T. W. BOYES, Auditor.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

No. 55.

RETURN of Process issued out of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land; together with actions commenced or tried; as likewise Judgments, Suits in Equity, &c., for the Year 1848.

Year.	Summons.	Capias.	Actions brought.	Declarations filed.	Actions tried	Number of Verdicts by Consent Subject to Reference, &c.	Number of Judgments on Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits	Judgments on Computation by the Master on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.	Judgments in Indebitatus Assumpsit Debt on Simple Contract under Sect. 35 of Act of Council 7 W. 4, No. 2, which provides for Speedy Recovery of Debts in certain undefended cases.	Judgments against Acceptors of Bills of Exchange and Makers of Promissory Notes under Act of Council 3 Vic., No. 3.	Executions.		Warrants of Attorney.	Cognovits.	No. of Equity Suits commenced.	Equity Suits decided.
											Fi. Fa.	Ca. Sa.				
1848.	456	54	514	97	34	2	57	6	67	4	68	11	95	20	2	1

W. SORELL, Registrar Supreme Court.

No. 56.

RETURN of Process issued out of the Courts of Requests for the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848.

District.	Summonses Issued.	Fieri Facias.	Capias ad Satisfaciendum.	Actions Brought.	Actions Tried.
Hobart Town .	1,090	395	5	1,090	699
Launceston . .	446	118	2	446	218
Richmond . .	82	21	..	82	55
New Norfolk .	55	..	..	55	39
Oatlands . .	17	1	..	17	15
Campbell Town .	29	8	1	29	21
Longford . .	70	23	..	70	49
Total . .	1,789	566	8	1,789	1,089

Certified by the several Registrars.

No. 57.

RETURN showing the number of Persons who have declared themselves Insolvent, or who have been declared Insolvent, in Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848.

District.	Number of Persons who declared themselves Insolvent.	Amount of Scheduled Liabilities.			Amount of Scheduled Assets.			Number of Persons who were declared Insolvent by Creditors.	Amount of Scheduled Liabilities.			Amount of Scheduled Assets.			Number of Insolvencies superseded.
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Hobart Town	57	55,751	9	7	41,163	14	9	2	4,732	3	7	4,147	14	10	2
Launceston	33	13,392	16	0	5,146	15	2	2	16,201	8	4	16,838	12	8	3
Total .	90	69,144	5	7	46,310	9	11	4	20,933	11	11	20,986	7	6	5

Certified by the Commissioners for Hobart Town and Launceston.

No. 58.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

RETURN of Persons Tried before the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land during the Year 1848, for Crimes committed against the Person; distinguishing between the Free and those who are or have been Convicts.

Crime.	Convicted.						Acquitted.					
	Free.		Free by Servitude or Pardon.		Convicts.		Free.		Free by Servitude or Pardon.		Convicts.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abduction	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assault	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..
Assault on Infants under 10 years of age	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assault with intent to Rob	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bigamy	1	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary, with Beating and Striking	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnal knowledge of Infants under 10 years	1	..	..	..
Larceny from the Person	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Larceny in Dwelling-house and putting in Fear	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murder	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Rape	2	..	1	..	..	..
Robbery with Beating and Striking	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Shooting with intent to Murder	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stabbing with intent to Murder	1	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
Total	1	..	5	..	37	1	4	1	6	..	8	1

W. SORELL, Registrar.

No. 59.

RETURN of Persons Tried before the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848, for Crimes committed against Property; distinguishing between the Free and those who are or have been Convicts.

Crime.	Convicted.						Acquitted.					
	Free.		Free by Pardon or Servitude.		Convicts.		Free.		Free by Pardon or Servitude.		Convicts.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Arson	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cattle-stealing	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Coining	1	..	1	..
Corruptly taking Money to help to recover Security stolen	1	..
Embezzlement	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forging Warrants, Orders, &c.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Housebreaking	1	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horse-stealing	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny	4	1	20	1	5	..	4	1	4	5	1	..
Larceny by Servant	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny from Vessel in Navigable River	1	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny on board Ship on the High Seas	6	..	..	..	..	..
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	1	..	..	..
Receiving	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	2	7	..	1	1
Robbery	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Robbery, being Armed	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Sheep-stealing	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	8	..
Unlawfully Pledging	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttering Forged Warrants, &c.	1	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Totals	6	2	50	2	44	..	11	3	18	5	22	1

W. SORELL, Registrar.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

No. 60.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons Tried before the Courts of Quarter Sessions in Van Diemen's Land during the Year 1848; distinguishing between the Free Emigrants and those who are or have been Convicts.

Crime.	Convicted.						Acquitted.					
	Free.		Free by Pardon or Servitude.		Convicts.		Free.		Free by Pardon or Servitude.		Convicts.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Assault.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Assaulting and putting in Fear	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Assault with intent to commit a Rape	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assault on Children under 10 years of age	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breaking into a Dwelling-house and Stealing	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Burglary	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	..
Cattle-stealing	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Embezzlement	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Horse-stealing	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housebreaking	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Keeping House of Ill-fame	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny	6	1	31	..	20	4	2	2	14	2	17	1
Larceny by Servant	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maliciously wounding a Cow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Maliciously wounding a Pig	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obtaining Goods under False Pretences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pig-stealing and Goat-stealing	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving Stolen Goods	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6	2	..	1
Robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Sheep-stealing	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
Stealing from the Person	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Stealing in a Dwelling-house above 5 <i>l</i> .	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	11	2	46	..	55	6	5	2	32	5	28	2
	13		46		61		7		37		30	

Certified by the Clerks and Deputy Clerks of the Peace.

No. 61.

RETURN relative to the Conservancy of the Peace, 1848.

Unpaid Magistrates.								Chief Police Magistrate, with his Emoluments.	Police Magistrates, with their Emoluments.				Assistant Police Magistrates, with their Emoluments.				Police Clerks, with their Emoluments.								Con- stables.
Naval and Military Officers on Retired or Full Pay.	Surgeons.	Barristers.	Clergymen.	Officers holding Civil Offices.	Merchants.	Other Gentlemen.	Total.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
800	500	495	450	395	395	345	295	145	250	200	160	140	120	100	80	65									506
65	24	6	9	20	19	105	248	1	1	4	1*	2	1	4	1	1*†	1	2	1	1	3	12	1	5†	

* Residences in addition.

† Pay from other appointments in addition.

No. 62.

RETURN of the Number of Gaols in the Colony on 31st December 1848.

No. of Gaols.	Number of Gaolers.	Number of Under- Gaolers and Turnkeys	Number of Javelin- men.	Expense of Gaols in 1848.	Number of Prisoners the Gaols are capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Gaols are capable of containing when more than one sleeps in a Cell.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement, Michaelmas 1848.						Punishment for Offences within the Prison during the Year.	Cases of Sickness and Death during the Year.		
							Misde- meanors.		Felons.		Total.			Cases of Sickness during the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one time.	Number of Deaths.
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
8	8	6	40	£. s. d. 3,841 9 4	151	717	57	6	60	5	117	11	30	334	28	Nil.

JOHN BURNETT, Sheriff.

No. 63.

RETURN of Persons taken before Magistrates in the several Districts of Van Diemen's Land during the Year 1848 ; showing the Nature of the Offences with which they were charged ; and distinguishing Free Persons from Bond (compiled from the Weekly Returns furnished by each Magistrate).

OFFENCES.	Hobart Town.		Launceston.		Westbury.		New Norfolk.		Richmond.		Oatlands.		Campbell Town.		Norfolk Plains.		Bothwell.		Brighton and Green Ponds.	
	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.
Felony and Larceny . .	486	273	114	46	31	15	43	14	85	12	32	35	85	30	80	59	20	9	61	23
Absconding	286	..	56	20	4	6	43	6	58	6	135	..	62	3	36	..	13	..	74	1
Insubordination . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	38	..	21	..	18	..	7	..	2	..
Absence without Leave .	961	5	116	13	20	3	59	..	101	..	38	..	59	..	83	2	11	..	45	1
Disobedience of Orders .	92	8	48	14	18	..	52	..	46	..	30	..	30	..	38	..	9	..	25	..
Drunkenness	747	1,752	219	283	74	22	161	95	94	48	74	62	70	51	186	167	29	41	144	50
Neglect of Duty . . .	59	..	21	..	6	..	57	..	12	1	24	3	20	..	18	1	12	..	17	..
Insolence	56	..	65	1	14	..	31	..	7	1	18	..	26	..	20	..	7	..	30	..
Idleness	1	..	4	24	..	..	10	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	3	..
Misdemeanor	2,250	1	6	12	121	9	19	29	83	9	3	..	102	34	43	2	5	..	55	49
Penal Convictions under Colonial Acts and English Statutes . .	86	1,308	58	324	4	36	27	38	4	33	..	..	..	40	31	69	15	67	..	4
Assaults	54	147	28	60	8	9	10	12	20	9	19	2	16	9	23	7	3	5	22	12
Sureties of the Peace and for Good Behaviour . .	..	27	..	27	..	..	..	3	..	5	2	..	1	1	..	5	..	3	..	..
Various other Charges not under the above heads .	264	153	441	38	21	1	244	1	76	7	270	33	110	11	192	18	214	49	223	11
Cases under Examination	2	3	..	..	90	26	79	5	7	1	..	..	14	1	12	5	17	4	2	1
Total	5,334	3,677	1,175	863	411	127	837	203	597	134	686	135	616	180	785	336	362	178	703	152
Total in each District . .	9,011		2,038		538		1,040		731		821		796		1,121		540		855	

OFFENCES.	Great Swanport.		George Town.		Prosser's Plains.		Fingal.		Morven.		Hamilton.		Circular Head.		Port Sorell.		Kangaroo Point and Rokeby.		Totals.		General Totals.
	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	
Felony and Larceny	54	19	4	6	43	23	27	14	28	23	12	12	2	..	11	8	9	5	1,227	626	1,853
Absconding	10	2	14	3	12	1	14	..	24	5	5	..	..	1	3	..	5	..	854	54	908
Insubordination	4	..	..	..	2	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	116	1	117
Absence without Leave . . .	29	..	4	..	56	1	28	..	62	..	31	..	1	2	23	..	37	1	1,754	28	1,782
Disobedience of Orders . .	22	..	9	..	23	1	20	..	68	..	22	..	3	6	15	..	15	..	585	29	614
Drunkenness	52	20	19	6	98	76	68	38	152	151	35	24	15	36	16	10	36	35	2,238	2,967	5,255
Neglect of Duty	16	1	3	..	24	..	14	2	9	..	11	..	1	5	5	1	16	..	345	14	359
Insolence	19	..	2	..	20	2	22	..	14	..	7	..	..	2	5	..	6	..	369	6	375
Idleness	1	..	3	..	6	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	48	27	75
Misdemeanor	1	1	..	..	3	..	85	1	..	..	..	..	20	18	3	..	3	..	2,802	165	2,967
Penal Convictions under Colonial Acts and English Statutes	13	64	1	9	22	74	8	29	18	48	3	5	10	2	8	4	..	5	308	2,159	2,467
Assaults	4	7	3	5	6	22	8	4	11	11	11	5	8	3	1	7	2	9	257	345	602
Sureties of the Peace and for Good Behaviour. . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	81	85
Various other Charges not under the above heads . .	148	7	29	8	159	17	58	11	133	38	133	24	8	3	7	2	22	14	2,752	446	3,198
Cases under Examination .	5	4	..	..	40	25	34	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	313	87	400
Total	378	125	91	38	514	242	406	110	531	279	271	73	68	78	103	35	154	70	14,022	7,035	21,057
Total in each District . .	503		129		756		516		810		344		146		138		224				

FRANCES BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 64.

STATISTICAL RETURN embracing Details of the Police and Magisterial Statistics of Van Diemen's Land, exclusive of Tasman's Peninsula and Norfolk and Maria Islands; compiled from the Weekly Statement furnished by the Magistracy. (not including Visiting Magistrates of the Convict Department), for the Year 1848.

Effective Strength of Police of all Rank.	Weekly Rate of Pay of Petty Constables.	Clothing supplied by the Colony.	Population.*			Number of Persons taken before Magistrates.										Committed for Trial.
						Bond.				Free.					General Total.	
						On Probation or under Sentence.	Pass-holders.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Total.	Holding Con- ditional Pardons.	Holding Free Pardons.	Free by Servitude.	Arrived Free.	Total.		
508	s. d. 12 3	Great Coats only.	24,487	46,282	70,769	215	9,316	4,491	14,022	661	37	3,842	2,495	7,035	21,057	431

Number of Male and Female Convicts Absconded, and Number Apprehended.†							Average Number of Constables employed each Day in pursuit of Absconded Offenders, principally under Arms.	Average Number of Constables employed more or less than the au- thorized Strength.	
Absconded.			Apprehended.			More.		Less.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
1,411	321	1,732	1,215	130	1,345	28	7	..	

* By the Census of 31st December 1847, it appears that the Population of the Colony (including Military, their Wives and Children, 2,246) was 70,164, or 24,188 Bond, and 45,976 Free. By a Return from the Convict Department the former are stated at 27,070; and as by the 15th Section of the Census Act there is no power to question any person as to his civil condition, this statement is taken as correct, and the difference deducted from the Free, leaving these at 43,094. Under Bond in this Return is given the actual number on 1st December 1848, as stated by the Convict Department. Under Free is given the total of Expires and conditionally Pardoned within the year (per Convict Department), and 43,094. This will be near the truth, assuming that the increase by births and arrivals balances the decrease by departures and deaths.
† The number apprehended embraces those only who were taken within the year. Absconded includes also those remaining at large from former years.

FRANCES BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 65.

SUBSIDIARY RETURN showing the Proportion between the Number of Convicts in each Class and the Number brought before Magistrates during the year 1848; prepared by comparison between the several Returns furnished by Magistrates in charge of Police Districts to the Chief Police Magistrate, and a Return of the Number of Convicts in each Class furnished by the Comptroller-General's Department; exclusive of Tasman's Peninsula, and Norfolk and Maria Islands, as well as of Prisoners brought before Visiting Magistrates, who report direct to the Comptroller-General.

Particulars.	On Probation or under Sentence.	Passholder.	Ticket-of-leave Holders.	Total.
Average Numbers during the Year, per Subsidiary Return, No. 68	2,708	11,022	9,013	22,761
Number brought before Magistrates, per Statement, No. 64	215	9,316	4,491	14,022
Proportion per cent.	7·93	84·52	49·72	61·60

NOTE.--The Number of convicts on probation, or under sentence, brought before magistrates, appears to be a very small proportion of the whole of the number in that class; but this is especially the class of convicts under the jurisdiction of the visiting magistrates of the Convict Department; and, by reference to No. 67 of these Returns, it will be seen that in general it is only for graver offences that they come within these Returns.

FRANCIS BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

SUBSIDIARY RETURN showing the Proportion between the Number of Free Persons in the Colony of Van Diemen's Land; distinguishing those who either arrived Free or were born in the Colony, from those who have become Free by Servitude or otherwise; and the Number brought before Magistrates, as shown by the several Returns furnished by Magistrates in charge of Police Districts to the Chief Police Magistrate, during the Year 1848.

Particulars.	Arrived Free, and born in the Colony (including Military, their Wives and Children.)	Became free by Servitude or otherwise.	Total.
Free Persons in the Colony	34,457	11,825	46,282
Free Persons in the Colony, exclusive of Military and Children under 14	15,666	..	..
Number brought before Magistrates, per Statement No. 64	2,495	4,540	7,035
Proportion per cent.	7.24	38.39	15.20
Or, excluding Military and Children from the calculation.	15.92	..	..

NOTE 1.—The Number in the 1st column (34,457) is taken from the census of the 31st December 1847; that in the 2nd column (11,825) is obtained by adding the total of expirees and conditionally pardoned during 1848 (per Return from the Convict Department) to the number given by the same census, modified by the Comptroller-General's statement of the number of bond in the colony at the date of the census; the total of which, assuming that the increase by births and arrivals in the colony is commensurate with the decrease by deaths and departures from the colony, will be an approximation to the actual number of the free population very near the truth.

NOTE 2.—Of the number brought before Magistrates (2,495) in the 1st column, two are free by servitude, who, having arrived free in the colony, have since been transported.

FRANCIS BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

STATEMENT of the Offences and Civil Condition of Persons taken before Magistrates, as shown in the Return embracing the Police and Magisterial Statistics of Van Diemen's Land for 1848 (exclusive of Tasman's Peninsula, and Norfolk and Maria Islands); compiled from the Weekly Returns furnished by each Magistrate.

Offences.	BOND.													
	Convicts on Probation.		Passholders.		Holding Tickets-of-Leave.		Arrived Free, but since Transported.						Total.	
							Convicts on Probation.		Pass-holders.		Holding Tickets-of-Leave.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felony and Larceny . .	49	1	648	43	436	48	..	..	1	..	1	..	1,135	92
Absconding	72	3	740	24	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	827	27
Insubordination . . .	2	..	108	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	1
Absence without Leave.	13	1	842	759	126	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	981	773
Disobedience of Orders .	5	..	447	89	41	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	92
Drunkenness	8	..	879	323	914	163	..	..	..	..	1	..	1,802	486
Neglect of Duty . . .	2	..	270	35	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	36
Insolence	3	..	262	70	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	295	74
Idleness	4	..	36	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	2
Misdemeanor	10	..	1,139	512	1,026	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,175	627
Penal Convictions under Colonial Acts and English Statutes . .	2	..	20	1	236	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	50
Assaults	4	..	163	7	71	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	19
Sureties of the Peace and for Good Behaviour . .	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Various other Charges not under the above heads	11	2	1,509	213	905	169	..	..	2	..	1	..	2,428	324
Cases under examination	23	..	126	45	103	12	..	..	..	..	4	..	256	57
Totals	208	7	7,189	2,124	3,954	530	..	..	3	..	7	..	11,361	2,661

STATEMENT of the Offences and Civil Condition of Persons taken before Magistrates—continued.

Offences.	FREE.																Totals.		General Total.
	Holding Condi- tional Pardons.		Holding Free Pardons.		Free by Servitude.		Arrived Free.		Arrived Free, but since Transported.						Total.				
									Holding Condi- tional Pardons.		Holding Free Pardons.		Free by Servitude.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							M.	F.	M.	F.		M. & F.	M. & F.
Felony and Larceny . .	70	4	3	..	327	61	143	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	543	83	1,227	626	1,853
Absconding	3	..	..	..	43	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1	854	54	908
Insubordination . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	116	1	17
Absence without Leave .	4	..	..	..	16	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	1,754	28	1,782
Disobedience of Orders .	..	..	..	..	2	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	585	29	614
Drunkenness	244	22	19	2	1,259	368	884	167	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,406	561	2,288	2,967	5,255
Neglect of Duty	2	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	345	14	359
Insolence	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	369	6	375
Idleness	3	..	..	..	16	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	48	27	75
Misdemeanor	26	..	..	..	95	11	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	13	2,802	165	2,967
Penal Convictions under Colonial Acts and English Statutes	177	19	7	..	834	232	737	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,755	404	308	2,159	2,467
Assaults	21	3	1	..	183	25	94	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	299	46	257	345	602
Sureties of the Peace and for Good Behaviour . . .	2	2	1	..	33	7	28	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	17	4	81	85
Various other Charges not under the above heads	38	3	3	1	232	22	118	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	391	55	2,752	446	3,198
Cases under examination	16	..	..	..	54	3	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	5	313	87	400
Totals	608	53	34	3	3,107	735	2,094	399	..	..	..	..	..	2	5,843	1,192	14,022	7,035	21,057

FRANCIS BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 68.

SUBSIDIARY RETURN showing the Average Number of Convicts of each Class in the Colony of Van Diemen's Land during the Year 1848 : distinguishing those who are included in the Returns of "Magisterial Duties performed," as furnished by the Magistrates in charge of Police Districts to the Chief Police Magistrate, from those who, being on Tasman's Peninsula, and at Norfolk and Maria Islands, are not included in those Returns ; also the actual Number (distinguished in like manner) of each Class on 1st December 1848 ; compiled from a Return obtained from the Comptroller-General's Department.

Particulars.	Number of Convicts, with Reference to the Returns furnished by Magistrates in charge of Police Districts to the Chief Police Magistrate.												Males on Probation, or under Sentence on Tasman's Peninsula, and at Norfolk and Maria Islands.				Total Number of Convicts in the Colony.
	On Probation or under Sentence.		Pass-holders.		Ticket-of Leave Holders.		Total on Probation or under Sentence.	Total Pass-holders.	Total Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Total Males.	Total Females.	General Total.	Tasman's Peninsula.	Maria Island.	Norfolk Island.	Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.											
Average for 1848	1,660	1,048	9,341	1,681	7,825	1,206	2,708	11,022	9,031	18,826	3,935	22,761	2,165	578	636	3,379	26,140
Actual Number on 1st December 1848	1,118	1,115	8,130	1,588	8,217	1,141	2,233	9,718	9,358	17,465	3,844	21,309	1,963	554	661	3,178	24,487

FRANCIS BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

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No. 69.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

RETURN of the Number of Executions in the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, and the Crime for which each Individual suffered, in 1848.

Crime.	Executed in Van Diemen's Land.			Executed on Norfolk Island.
	Free Persons.	Free by Servitude.	Convicts.	Convicts.
Arson . . . . .	..	..	1	..
Murder	1	..	4	1
Robbery, being armed . . . . .	..	1	..	..
Shooting with felonious intent . . . . .	..	..	5	..
Stabbing with ditto . . . . .	..	..	2	..
Wounding with intent to kill . . . . .	..	..	2	..
Total	1	1	14	1

JOHN BURNETT, Sheriff.

No. 70.

RETURN relative to the Civil Government in Van Diemen's Land during the Year 1848.

Free Persons employed.						Total Number of Persons Employed by the Colonial Government.	Expense of the several Establishments in 1848. (Vide Return, No. 52.)
Of the Class of Educated Persons.				Of Class not required to be Educated.			
Officers, Magistrates, &c.	Chaplains and Schoolmasters.	Medical Men.	Clerks.	Tradesmen and Seamen.	Other Free Persons.		
128	68	19	79	42	111	447	£. s. d. *136,193 0 0

* Of this sum £14,267 11s. 5d. were payments for the service of the year 1847.

J. E. BICHENO, Colonial Secretary.

No. 71.

RETURN relative to the Convict Establishment in Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848.

Free Men employed.							Expenditure in the Colony on account of Pay of Officers, and Food and Clothing for Convicts.			Expenditure in the Colony on account of Pay of Military Guard and Staff Officers, including Rations.			Estimated Consumption in 1849 of Articles the produce of the Colony, deducting the Quantities grown at Stations.
Of the Class of Educated Persons.				Of Class not required to be Educated.			Expense in 1848.	Expense in 1848.					
Officers, Superintendents, Magistrates, &c.	Chaplains, Catechists, and Schoolmasters.	Medical Men.	Clerks.	Tradesmen and Seamen.	Other Free Persons.	Number.							
141	54	29	51	83	218	576	£. s. d. 152,800 4 8	£. s. d. 91,777 2 4	Meat . . . 1,696,853 lbs. Salt Beef . . . 264,900 lbs. Salt Pork . . . 7,166 lbs. Suet . . . 60 lbs. Lard . . . 1,050 lbs. Flour . . . 3,628,316 lbs. Bread . . . 575,566 lbs. Biscuit . . . 37,960 lbs. Bran . . . 6,000 lbs. Vegetables . . . 823,921 lbs. Milk . . . 174,281 pints. Yeast . . . 2,269 gallons. Peas . . . 9,490 lbs. Straw . . . 32,175 lbs. Oil . . . 13,909 gallons. Candles . . . 9,954 lbs. Wood . . . 7,665,026 lbs.				
										Valued at £37,322 7s. 6d.			

J. S. HAMPTON, Comptroller-General.
2 S 2

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

No. 72.

RETURN relative to the Light-houses in Van Diemen's Land, 1848.

Light-House, where situated.	Description of Light exhibited.	Number of Men employed to work it.	Expense of Maintenance during 1848.			Amount of Light Dues received during the Year 1848.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Kent's Group .	Bevolving light .	Officer and three men .	484	16	3	1,359	5	4
Swan Island. .	Revolving flash .	Ditto	334	16	3			
Goose Island .	Fixed light . . .	Ditto	292	0	0			
Bruné Island .	Revolving light .	Ditto	294	16	3			
Iron Pot Island.	Fixed light . . .	Officer and two men .	282	0	0			
Low Heads . .	Revolving light .	Officer and four men .	378	5	0			
			2,066 13 9					

WM. MORIARTY, Port Officer.

No. 73.

RETURN showing the Number of Steam Vessels employed on the Rivers Derwent and Tamar, in Van Diemen's Land, on 31st December 1848.

Number and Date of Register.	Vessel's Name.	Rig.	When, where, and by whom Built.	Of Wood or Iron.	Dimensions.			Register Tons.		Tonnage of Engine Room.
					Length	Breadth.	Depth.	Old.	New.	
17. 1844	Derwent . .	Schooner.	Port Arthur, V. D. L., in year 1840, by David Hoy.	Wood	8·43	14·9	9·1	..	483 ¹¹ / ₁₆	407 ¹¹ / ₁₆
25. 1846	Native Youth.	Ditto .	Hobart Town in 1842, by John Watson.	Ditto	67·5	12·9	6·9	63 ¹¹ / ₁₆	254 ¹¹ / ₁₆	217 ¹¹ / ₁₆
8. 1848	Gipay . . .	Ditto .	Sydney, N. S. W. in 1842, by Chowne, Thompson, and Chowne.	Ditto	80·4	15·7	8·6	108 ¹¹ / ₁₆	43 ¹¹ / ₁₆	50
(Sydney.)	Kangaroo .	Ditto .	Sydney, New South Wales, by Smith.	Ditto	92	14	6·3	79	35	25

Number and Date of Register.	Vessel's Name.	Engines.			Coals.		Master.	How Employed.
		No.	Horse Power.	High or Low Pressure.	Quantity carried in Boxes.	Quantity consumed per Hour.		
17. 1844	Derwent . .	1	35	Low.	Tons. 6	Cwt. 8	S. Price . .	By the convict department.
15. 1846	Native Youth	1	20	High.	4	3	J. Murdock . .	On the River Derwent as a passage boat.
8. 1848	Gipsy . . .	2	32	Low.	7	10	E. Whiting . .	Ditto.
(Sydney.)	Kangaroo .	1	32	Low.	6	5	C. Handley . .	By the convict department.

WM. MORIARTY, Port Officer.

No. 74.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES for the Year 1848, Royal Observatory, Hobart Town.

Latitude 42° 52' South.
Longitude 9^h 50^m East.

Mean Pressure and Temperature for the Year.

1848.	Barometer during the Month.		Fahrenheit's Thermometer during the Month.		Mean for the whole Month.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Barometer.	Thermometer.
	Inch.	Inch.	°	°	Inch.	°
January	30·166	28·952	82·7	43·0	29·737	60·2
February	30·276	29·477	81·0	42·7	29·950	59·3
March	30·212	29·218	81·0	47·3	29·743	59·6
April	30·373	29·173	77·2	39·6	29·790	56·9
May	30·184	29·180	67·0	34·2	29·740	49·1
June	30·402	29·392	59·0	34·7	29·041	45·8
July	30·370	29·407	54·3	31·3	30·004	42·8
August	30·297	28·760	57·8	35·3	29·722	45·3
September	30·242	28·596	72·0	36·2	29·549	48·6
October	30·226	29·051	72·0	39·0	29·698	50·4
November	29·938	28·938	74·7	40·0	29·442	53·3
December	30·110	28·869	86·6	39·8	29·550	56·7

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 305

The mean pressure and temperature for the whole month are deduced from hourly observations, day and night (except on Sundays), down to the 1st of October; after which date they are deduced from observations taken at five periods in the 24 hours, viz., the hours 2 and 6 A.M., and 2, 6, and 10 P.M.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

	Barometer.	Thermometer.
Mean for the year	29·739	52°·8

The cistern of the standard barometer of the Royal Observatory is 107 feet above the level of the mean tide, causing a depression in the mercurial column of about 0·1.

Quantity of Rain which fell in the Year 1848, as denoted by the Self-registering Rain Gauge at the Observatory.

	Inches.
January	1·03
February	0·80
March	1·16
April	0·54
May	4·34
June	1·08
July	2·49
August	2·66
September	1·91
October	1·61
November	3·83
December	2·22
Total	23·67

The results obtained for 1848 tend to confirm the alternation of the wet and dry seasons which has been previously remarked, viz.—

	Inches.
1842	22·84
1843	18·20
1844	24·00
1845	15·89
1846	22·58
1847	14·02
1848	23·67

The unfavourable position of the Observatory, for a correct register of the absolute quantity of rain which falls in any year, has been noticed in the Meteorological Tables of 1847; relatively, one year with another, there cannot be any doubt of the accuracy of the register, as the reservoir which receives the rain is emptied every morning at 9 o'clock, and by a self-acting syphon besides, whenever the quantity which falls exceeds ·25 of an inch. The effect of evaporation is therefore inappreciable, as the pencil of the register marks the quantity as it falls. The area of the funnel which collects the rain is 200 square inches; and as the reservoir contains 50 cubic inches each time it is full, 0·25 of an inch of rain has fallen on that area.

Number of Hours in each Month, from 1st January to the 1st October, on which the Wind blew from the following Quarters.

Month.	North	South	East.	West.	N.W.	S.W.	N.E.	S.E.	Calm.	No. of Hours.
January	31	13	3	6	256	67	46	248	67	737
February	16	48	7	9	113	115	40	264	84	696
March	54	16	2	18	418	26	37	110	34	715
April	58	11	3	21	413	38	11	54	36	645
May	85	28	2	6	380	101	30	75	37	744
June	32	18	..	3	479	101	11	32	44	720
July	31	46	..	2	445	127	19	28	46	744
August	32	43	..	5	354	126	35	84	59	738
September	53	22	3	5	343	59	70	118	42	715
October	Hourly Observation discontinued.									
November										
December										
Hours lost (instrument undergoing repair)										6,454 122
274 Days = 6,576										Total No. Hours.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

General Remarks upon the Weather during 1848.

The hot winds during 1848 were rare and of a moderate character, occurring on January 3, February 12, March 30, and April 5; that on February 12 was the most marked, the thermometer being 91° in the shade. None occurred in the latter part of the year.

There was but little rain until the month of May, when upwards of 2 inches fell between the 6th and 7th, and the whole month was wet, more rain having fallen in it than in any other month of the year. June was fine, with but little rain. So was July, with a mean temperature lower than the average. August was wet, but the spring months of September and October were fine. November and December were of a very severe character, having constant gales with wet cold weather. The mean temperatures of November and December are at least 3° below the usual average; and during the latter month the thermometer was several times as low as 40°, with snow in quantity on Mount Wellington.

The Aurora Australis was occasionally visible, but not with the brilliancy which was so remarkable in the year 1847. It was the most brilliant in appearance on March 25. On October 18 and November 17, when it appears to have been very remarkable in its character in Europe, it was here but indistinctly seen from the general cloudy state of the weather. It, however, caused very considerable disturbance in the magnetic instruments on those days.

Prevailing Winds.

The general summary given with the meteorological tables for the year 1847 contains all that is necessary to be said upon the prevailing winds. It will be perceived that the westerly winds embrace six-tenths of all the winds that blow during the year.

A Table of the Mean Temperature of the Air at the Observatory, by Fahrenheit's Thermometer, from a Record of Three successive Years' Hourly Observation, Day and Night, is given to show the accordance which the results present.

Month.	1846	1847	1848	Mean of Three Years.	Mean Temperature for the whole Year.	
	°	°	°	°	°	
January . .	61·7	61·8	60·2	61·2	1846 . .	53·1
February . .	58·9	60·9	59·3	59·7		
March . .	57·9	57·9	59·6	58·5		
April . .	53·3	53·2	56·9	54·5		
May . .	48·2	47·6	49·0	48·3	1847 . .	53·2
June . .	45·7	43·1	45·8	44·9		
July . .	42·8	43·9	42·8	43·2	1848 . .	52·3
August . .	44·3	47·9	45·3	45·8		
September . .	49·5	51·4	48·6	49·8		
October . .	53·8	52·5	50·4*	52·2		
November . .	58·7	54·9	53·3*	55·6		
December . .	62·8	62·9	56·7*	60·8		

* Cold spring and summer.

J. H. KAY, Lieut. R.N.,
Director of the Observatory.

No. 75.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations at Launceston during the Year 1848.

Months.	Barometer, taken at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M.		Thermometer, Extreme Range.		WINDS.																Calm.		Rain.
					N.		S.		E.		W.		N.E.		S.E.		N.W.		S.W.				Quantity which fell in each Month in Inches.
					9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.			
January . .	30·327	29·381	88	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	23	10	8	8	..	2·340
February . .	30·428	29·612	88	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	12	14	14	1	·727
March . .	30·307	29·241	74	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	13	21	4	5	13	3	2·211
April . .	30·478	29·507	69	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	19	3	8	10	3	·852
May . .	30·897	29·405	60	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	6	14	4	9	16	6	5·427
June . .	30·510	29·609	55	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	9	4	11	20	9	2·268
July . .	30·405	29·640	53	27·5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	10	5	9	5	6	17	5	2·790
August . .	30·342	29·320	56	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	7	12	1	3	23	3	3·288
September . .	30·301	28·984	68	32	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	3	4	9	11	1	8	13	2	4·039
October . .	30·320	29·327	68	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	7	23	1	4	20	..	4·284
November . .	30·037	29·025	71	36	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	5	..	..	1	2	18	14	..	5	7	1	4·508
December . .	30·228	29·145	76	41	3	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	16	22	6	5	4	1	2·681
Total . .	..	..	..	..	7	3	2	4	2	2	5	10	1	1	14	35	119	191	51	86	165	34	35·415

No. 76.

RETURN relative to the Church of England Establishment in Van Diemen's Land in 1848.

District.	Name of Clergyman.	Population.		Gross Ecclesiastical Income.	Amount of Pew-Rents.	Amount of Offertory Fund.	Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.		Baptisms.			
		Church of England.	Other Denominations.				How often administered.	Average Attendance.	Male.	Fem.		
Archdeaconry of Hobart Town.												
Bothwell.	Robert Wilson, Deacon	662	311	£. s. d. 278 7 11	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. 4 10 0	2	12	5	5		
Brighton.	John Burrows, B.A., Priest	1,850	642	277 5 5	20 0 0	8 16 5	12	12	6	10		
	George Otter, M.A., Priest			275 0 0	7 0 0	..	2	1	10	7		
	Thomas Forster, Priest			271 0 5	10 0 0	5 0 0	3	6 to 10	4	4		
Hobart Town.	St. David's	14,145	7,284	William Bedford, sen., D.D., Priest	470 0 0	275 0 0	180 0 0	16	50	78	67	
	Ditto			W. Tancred, M.A., Priest
	Trinity			P. Palmer, M.A., Priest	360 0 0	45 0 0	6 0 0	12	40	49	38	
	Ditto			E. H. Bryan, Deacon	120 0 0
	St. George's			Henry Fry, B.A., Priest	..	75 0 0	50	43	..
	Brown's River			E. Freeman, M.A., Priest	253 0 0	12 0 0	..	3	14	9	6	..
	New Town.			T. J. Ewing, Priest	350 0 0	58 17 6	78 19 7	15	30	15	12	..
	St. John's			S. B. Windsor, M.A., Priest	336 10 5	..	14 3 2	16	9	9	4	..
	Huon			J. Andrewartha, Deacon	245 0 0
	O'Brien's Bridge			W. R. Bennett, Deacon	236 0 5	8 0 0	10 0 0	4	8	6	6	..
	Anson			George Giles, M.A., Priest	250 0 0	2	30	..	7	..
				J. G. Medland, Deacon	250 0 0	12	25
				David Galer, Deacon	286 0 5	4	10	5	8	..
	J. R. Buckland, Priest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamilton.	George Wright, Priest	..	..	273 0 0	1 10 0	8 0 0	6	7	9	8
Ouse Bridge.	Ditto	1,038	321	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	6	4	..	..
Macquarie Plains	W. M. Hesketh, M.A., Priest	..	..	286 0 5	..	18 4 0	4	14	6	10
New Norfolk.	F. A. Marriott, M.A., Priest	1,903	481	435 0 0	24 10 6	30 1 8	14	14 to 24	15	11		
Campbell Town.	W. Bedford, jun., B.A., Priest.	..	..	363 5 0	30 0 0	17 3 6	6	10 to 20	17	27
Ross	Ditto	1,546	664	..	20 0 0	13 14 8	6	10 to 20	..	..
Campbell Town.	G. Eastman, Deacon	..	..	266 0 5	..	..	..	..	22	..
Sorell.	James Norman, Priest	733	144	351 19 11	35 0 0	2 14 11	10	7	21	13		
Prosser's Plains.	C. Dobson, Priest	..	..	276 5 0	..	80 15 0	12	10	19	12
Swanport.	J. Mayson, Priest	770	295	321 8 0	19 0 0	..	2	7	7	3		
Clarence Plains.	R. B. Grange, B.A., Priest	..	..	266 5 0	Free.	10 0 0	10	9 or 10	11	15
Richmond	A. Davenport, B.A., Priest.	..	..	304 3 3	33 17 6	14 13 5	12	12	14	14
Jerusalem	S. B. Fookes, Deacon	5,979	2,240	100 0 0	..	3 0 0	5	5	2	..		
Port Arthur	K. P. Durham, B.A., Priest	..	..	250 0 0	..	..	4	10 to 20	4	2
Cascades.	F. Brownrigg, Deacon	..	..	200 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Impression Bay.	J. R. Gurney, Deacon	..	..	200 0 0	..	..	..	..	1	1
Oatlands.	W. Dry, B.A., Priest	1,214	380	243 10 5	24 1 6	22 14 0	16	10	13	6		
Jericho	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	..	..
Rural Deanery of Longford.												
Longford.	R. R. Davies, B.A., Priest	..	..	500 0 0	92 0 0	105 9 4	13	25	23	23
Cressy	David Boyd, Deacon	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..
Perth.	A. Stackhouse, M.A., Priest	2,814	876	266 0 5	29 16 0	29 12 3	12	30	8	8		
Christ's College.	F. H. Cox, B.A., Priest	..	..	300 0 0	16 10 0	20 0 0	10	16	5	5
Moreton, Carrick, &c.	J. H. Reibey, B.A., & T. Reibey	..	..	55 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12	10	9	7
Launceston	W. H. Brown, LL.D., Priest	6,492	3,608	517 2 6	135 9 2	113 5 10	18	38	106	64		
	J. Yarker, S.C.L., Priest			342 0 0	140 17 6	137 17 2	12	36 to 40	52	55		
Windermere	T. Rogers, B.A., Priest	..	..	266 0 5	..	8 0 0	8	6	4	5
Patterson's Plains	H. P. Kane, Deacon	..	..	54 12 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	6	6 to 14	2	1
Westbury	J. Bishton, M.A., Priest	1,251	491	267 0 0	35 0 0	4 0 0	12	8	12	6		
Deloraine	M. Williams, Priest	..	..	301 0 5	..	5 0 0	12	8 to 9	5	4
Port Sorell	Ditto	438	175	..	..	2 0 0	6	7 to 8	..	..
Evandale.	G. Wilkinson, B.A., Priest.	1,656	823	240 1 10	25 15 6	1 0 0	12	7	10	13		
Avoca.	W. Richardson, B.A., Priest	709	254	251 12 6	18 7 11	1 10 6	15	7	9	7		
George Town	J. Fereday, M.A., Priest	346	200	241 0 5	..	..	6	10 to 12	7	4
Circular Head	T. N. Grigg, B.A., Priest	488	258	375 0 0	24 0 0	..	6	25	4	6		

* These numbers do not include the Troops, and the Convicts in Punishment Gangs.

† These Clergymen have Parsonage Houses in addition.

GEORGE FOSTER, Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Tasmania.

No. 76.*

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

RETURN showing the Distribution of the several Clergymen of the Church of Scotland Establishment in Van Diemen's Land in 1848, together with the Gross Income, Amount of Pew-rents, &c.

Police District.	Names of Clergymen.	Popula- tion according to Census of 31st Dec. 1847.	Average Attend- ance on the Ministry, in- cluding Out- Stations.	Gross Eccle- siastical Income.			Amount Received from Private Sub- scription and Church Funds.			Amount Received from Colonial Treasury.			Amount Received for Glebe.	Amount of Pew-rents.	Amount of Charitable Col- lections.			Sacra- ment of Lord's Supper.		Baptisms.				
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.	How often Ad- ministered.	Average At- tendance.	Male.	Female.			
Hobart Town . . .	John Lillie . . .	1,750	600	636	0	5	150	0	0	486	0	5	..	159	9	2	64	10	6	2	80	18	12	
	James Bell . . .		450	280	0	0	50	0	0	230	0	0	No Glebe	102	3	6	43	5	5	2	53	21	16	
	Charles Simson . . .		100	266	0	5	..	..	..	266	0	5	Ditto	3	18	6	6	19	9	4	12	5	7
	John Anderson . . .		350	310	0	0	..	..	..	310	0	0	Ditto	95	0	0	10	0	0	2	75	14	5
Launceston . . .	Robert K. Ewing*	809	..	159	0	0	159	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	James Garrett . . .		135	266	0	5	..	..	..	266	0	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	5	8	
Macquarie River . . .	John Mackersey . . .	196	225	266	0	5	..	..	..	266	0	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	4	8	
Morven . . .	Robert Russell†	261	380	243	10	5	..	..	..	236	0	5	7	10	0	35	10	0	0	4	48	15	7
Sorell . . .	Thomas Dugall . . .	25	160	266	0	5	..	..	..	266	0	5	..	..	5	0	0	..	2	12	4	2	
Bothwell . . .	John Robertson . . .	136	200	271	0	5	266	0	5	5	0	0	29	12	8	1	32	8	6
Swanport . . .	Thomas Dove . . .	94	110	266	0	5	266	0	5	14	0	0	10	0	0	1	15	3	2
Missionary Stations.																								
Hamilton . . .	James Mitchell,† Missionary . . .	..	60	35	0	0	35	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glen Dhu, River Ouse . . .		..	40																				
Corners . . .		..	30																				
Campbell Town . . .		..	80																				
Esk Vale . . .	Alexander Cairn- duff, Missionary	..	52	170	0	0	170	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross . . .		..	60																				
Upper Macquarie . . .		..	45																				
Mount Seymour . . .		..	35																				

* Mr. Ewing's appointment dates from 17th May 1848.
† Mr. Russell celebrates the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper four times at Evandale, twice at the Nile, and once at Eak Vale.
‡ Mr. Mitchell, whose salary is at the rate of £150 per annum, commenced his duties in October 1848. The Missionaries divide their labours among the different stations, and in some instances alternate with the ministers of the adjoining districts.

JOHN LILLIE, D.D.

No. 77.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONGREGATIONS.

RETURN showing the Distribution of the several Ordained Clergymen of the Wesleyan Church in Van Diemen's Land in 1848.

Police District.	Name of Clergyman.	Population.	Gross Ecclesiastical Income.	Pew-Rents.*	Charitable Col- lections.†	Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.		Baptisms.	
						How often Administered.	Average Attend- ance.	M.	F.
Hobart Town . . .	Rev. John Eggleston and Rev. Jonathan Innes . . .	2,566	About 300	About 200	200	Once each month .	350	26	11
Campbell Town . . .	Rev. J. A. Manton . . .		75	20	120	Once in six weeks	60	5	8
Oatlands . . .	Vacant for the present.‡		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Launceston . . .	Rev. William Butters . . .		About 220	About 100	200	Monthly . . .	170	32	26
Longford . . .	Rev. H. H. Gaud . . .		70	15	55	Monthly . . .	80	7	11
Westbury . . .	Rev. J. B. Waterhouse . . .		105	10	30	Once in six weeks	65	6	8

* The amounts of pew-rent are received and disbursed by the trustees of the several chapels, and applied by them to the liquidation of debts incurred in the erection of places of worship, repairs, &c.
† The amount of charitable collections includes subscriptions to Missionary Society, Tract Society, Sunday-schools, and fund for relief of the poor.
‡ A minister expected from Sydney.

J. A. MANTON, Chairman of the Annual District Meeting.

No. 78.

INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONS.

RETURN showing the Distribution of the several Ordained Clergymen of the Independent Congregations in Van Diemen's Land in 1848.

Police District.	Name of Clergyman.	Population.	Gross Ecclesiastical Income.	Amount of Pew-Rents.	Charitable Collections.	Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.		Baptisms.	
						How often Administered.	Average Attendance.	M.	F.
Hobart Town	Rev. Frederick Miller .	No Return; supposed to be about 2,000.	£200, with residence	£. s. d. 17 7 4 Weekly offerings in lieu of ditto, £235 1s. 7d.	£. s. d. 128 9 7	Monthly	85	13	11
Ditto	Rev. John Nisbet . .		No Return . . .	No Return . . .	No Return	No Return.	
New Town (until May 1848)	Rev. William Day . .		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	..	..
Green Ponds (until May)	Rev. R. K. Ewing*		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	..	..
Ditto (since June 1848)	Rev. William Waterfield		{£135 9s. 6d., with residence . . .}	Ditto	28 0 0	Monthly	23		
Launceston	Rev. Charles Price . .		No Return . . .	Ditto	No Return.	..	..
Ditto	Rev. John West . . .		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	..	..
Port Sorell (until May 1848)	Rev. William Waterfield		. . . .	. . . .	..	..	..

* Since joined the Presbyterian Church.

Mm.—Catechists or lay missionaries are employed at the Huon River Settlement, and in the Richmond District; and the Rev. W. R. Wade, Baptist minister, was engaged during 1848 in supplying the Independent chapels at Bagdad, Tea Tree, &c.

No. 79.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

RETURN furnished by the Lord Bishop of the Church of Rome in Van Diemen's Land, showing the Distribution of the several Roman Catholic Clergymen attached to the Colonial and Convict Departments in the Colony in 1848.

Place of Residence.	Name of Clergymen.	Population of District according to Census, 1847.	Baptisms.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Hobart Town	Very Rev. W. Hall .	3,430	128	129	257
Launceston	Rev. Thomas Butler .	1,573	61	72	133
Richmond	Rev. W. J. Dunne .	1,574	18	16	34
Population of other Districts .	. . . .	3,327	..	..	..
	Total	9,904	207	217	424

N.B.—These three clergymen have to extend their services to the sick, &c., in all parts of the colony, as far as circumstances will allow. Whatever sum has arisen from pew-rent, baptismal, marriage, or burial fees, has been expended on the church, poor, and cemetery, belonging to each incumbent.

The under-mentioned CLERGYMEN were in 1848 attached to, and paid by, the Convict Department, and permitted to attend the Free Sick of their Church near their respective Localities; and also, of course, to minister to the Officers and Families of the same Faith on their Stations.

Place of Residence.	Name of Clergymen.
Hobart Town	Rev. J. Cotham. Rev. O. Woolfrey. Rev. G. Hunter.
Oatlands	Rev. W. Bond.
Maria Island	Rev. J. Livermore.
Port Arthur	Rev. A. Maguire.
Southport	Rev. N. Woolfrey.
The Mines	Rev. H. Magorian.

VAN DIEMEN'S
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No. 16.

(No. 145.)

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. DENISON,
to Earl GREY.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
July 1, 1850.

(Received December 16, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1849, and to submit the following remarks in explanation of the facts shown in the tables:—

1. *Comparative Revenue.*

There is an apparent increase shown in the revenue of 1849 of 25,557*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, while there has been a falling off upon some heads of the revenue of 2,434*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The total increase is, therefore, 23,123*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* A large portion of this, however, is due to the appropriation of 15,048*l.* from the Land fund to the payment of a portion of the outstanding debt of the colony, and to the payment in 1849 of the last quarterly portion of the grant from the Home Government. The actual improvement in the revenue of 1849, as compared with that of 1848, amounts to 1,825*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

The greatest falling off is in the Customs, which show a diminution to the extent of 1,258*l.* compared with 1848. This deficiency is owing, in great measure, to a decrease in the consumption of spirits, and can be accounted for, partly by the increased consumption of beer, partly by the increase of the number of persons belonging to temperance societies. I have no reason to believe that illicit distillation or smuggling have increased to an extent likely to operate so unfavourably on the revenue, though I am well aware that with the present duties, or, indeed, with any duty, the temptation to a spirit drinker to avail himself of the means of procuring his principal luxury at a cheap rate is sure to lead to illicit distillation.

The other alterations in the revenue are of too trivial a nature to require any remark.

2. *Comparative Expenditure.*

It would appear by the table of comparative expenditure that the expenditure of 1849 exceeded that of 1848 by 18,441*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, but from this must be deducted 15,048*l.* 18*s.*, being the repayment of a portion of the sum borrowed from the Commercial Bank several years ago. The actual excess will then be 3,392*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, which is made up, in great measure, of back payments for past years, and of payments made in advance to the agent to cover purchases made for the service of the colony. The agent has hitherto been in the habit of requesting advances from the Treasury to cover his payments, which advances have to be repaid by the colony to the Commissariat at irregular periods. In my Despatch, No. 104, of 6th July 1849, I pointed out to your Lordship that it would be more regular for the Government here to transmit to the agent, by quarterly payments, the amount required in accordance with the estimates for the payments he would be called upon to make in England. This system I have no doubt will work well and regularly in the course of another year. During the year 1849 the agent called for advances from the Treasury in addition to the sums transmitted, and this will account for the additional expenditure under this head.

3. *Commissariat Expenditure.*

This has diminished when compared with that of 1848, the outlay in the latter year having been 244,577*l.*, and in 1849, 210,567*l.*, a decrease of 34,000*l.* and upwards.

This is accounted for, partly in the diminution in the payments for army services, owing to the reduction in the number of troops maintained for convict purposes, and partly by a diminished expenditure upon the convicts themselves. The reduction in the number of troops has enabled the commanding officer to dispense with some of the barrack accommodation which was formerly required, and for which a heavy rent was paid. In the present return of barracks, all those buildings are omitted, which are not in a state to be made available at short notice for the reception of troops. Several of the buildings, which in

former Blue Books were returned under the head of Ordnance or Convict Barracks, have not been for some years available as such.

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4. *Public Works.*

Under the head of Public Works there is little that requires special notice. The wharves and other works connected with the harbours of Hobart Town and Launceston have been carried on steadily, and with very advantageous results. If the money arising from the wharfage dues be expended in well-considered improvements these two harbours will, in a few years, be in a position to accommodate all the vessels which will be likely to arrive, so as to enable them to load and unload with little delay or inconvenience, and such conveniences may be offered for the repair of vessels as will probably induce ships to resort to this colony for the purpose. The main road from Hobart Town to Launceston is nearly completed, and placed in a thorough state of repair; the cost of its maintenance will for the future, I hope, be defrayed by the tolls.

5. *Convict Public Works.*

The outlay upon convict buildings has consisted, in great measure, of the ordinary repairs; some additions have been made to the female establishment at Hobart Town, with the view of concentrating at one spot, and under one superintendent, the various detached establishments which are now scattered about the town. By this there will be a great improvement in the discipline, and a diminution of expense. Some separate cells have been added to the female establishment at Launceston. A large outlay is shown for the repair of the "Lady Franklin," but on these subjects I have written fully to your Lordship in separate Despatches.

Military Public Works.

The military works have been limited to the ordinary repairs of the buildings and barracks in charge of the Ordnance department.

6. *Legislation.*

As I expected that a change would take place in the constitution of the Legislature of this colony, I was not anxious to bring before the present Council any Bills involving questions of general policy. The Acts passed have, therefore, been principally such as were required for local purposes. Two Road Acts were passed, one of which involved the principle brought under your Lordship's notice in my Despatch, No. 190, dated 26th December 1849, by which the Crown was placed in the position of landlord, as regarded the lands leased for pasturage. The other was merely an ordinary Turnpike Act. I am happy to be able to report favourably of the operation of the different Road Acts which have passed, and of the consequent improvement of the roads.

7. *Pensions.*

There has been little change in the amount paid under this head. Mr. Ashman, to whom a pension of 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was granted, has since died. Captain Forth having received an appointment of greater value than his pension has not, of course, drawn the latter. Three small pensions of 40*l.*, 31*l.* 5*s.*, and 25*l.*, have been granted, all of which have been especially reported.

8. *Population.*

The return under this head is a mere copy of that of last year, no census having been taken since the year 1847.

9. *Ecclesiastical.*

No changes have taken place in the ecclesiastical arrangements, involving additional expense. The alterations which the resignation or absence of the chaplains have rendered necessary, have all been specially reported.

10. *Education.*

Under the system adopted, as reported in the Despatch accompanying the Blue Book of last year, the expense of education as chargeable to the Government have been diminished to the extent of 623*l.*, while there has been an

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addition of seven schools, and of 536 children, to the number reported in 1848.

I have still, however, to deplore the insufficiency of the remuneration which can be held out to the masters, and consequently the incompetency of many of those who undertake the task of tuition, the only remedy for which will be the introduction of a system similar to that submitted to your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 91, dated 25th April 1848, and which I propose to bring before the Council at the first meeting of the Elective Assembly.

11. *Coins, Exchange, &c.*

The amount of specie in the banks and military chest has diminished to the extent of 31,121*l.* The return on 31st December 1849, being 216,974*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, and on 31st December 1848, 248,095*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

This has been caused, in great measure, by the remittances made to England to cover the deficiencies arising from the diminished value of the principal export from the colony in 1849, viz., wool. Bills upon England bear a high premium in consequence, and it was more advantageous to the merchant to pay the freight and insurance of specie, than to purchase bills of exchange.

12. *Imports.*

The total value of the imports into the colony for 1849, is estimated at 573,730*l.*, a falling off, as compared with the imports of 1848, of 20,424*l.* The effect, however, of the political changes in Europe, at the commencement of 1848, was not felt in this colony until the middle or latter end of the year, while trade can hardly yet be said to have fully recovered from the shock which it then received. The deficiency, however, in the imports may be partly accounted for by the fact, that the colony is now able to supply itself with several articles, which it was formerly compelled to purchase. If, for instance, we compare the importation of butter and cheese, hops, live stock, malt liquor, during the year with those of 1848, we shall find that in these there has been a falling off, to the extent altogether of 25,500*l.*, the fact being, that the farmers in Van Diemen's Land are beginning to compete with those of the adjacent colonies in the supply of butter, cheese, meat, and hops, and the brewers now produce an article which competes successfully with the English beer.

The mode, however, of arriving at the value of the imports is very defective, especially as regards those articles upon which duty is paid, which are set down at less than one-half of their actual value. Upon this subject it is probable I shall have to address your Lordship in a separate Despatch. It is, therefore, unnecessary to allude more particularly to it at present.

13. *Exports.*

The value of these has increased to the extent of 68,401*l.* There has been a steady increase in the amount of all the staple exports of the colony, with the single exception of oil, in which, owing to a failure in the fisheries, there has been a falling off to the extent of 10,500*l.* In flour, grain, and agricultural produce generally, there has been a large increase, and the opening of a large market for such articles in California will give a stimulus to production, and to prices which will be most beneficial to the colony. The export of timber has increased from 20,000*l.* to 34,000*l.*, or 70 per cent., and the demand is likely still to increase. The increase in all the above articles has been in the quantity; the value having been estimated upon the same data as last year. With regard to wool, however, there has been an increase in quantity, but as the price per pound has only been taken at 9½*d.*, the value of the clip does not come up to that of the preceding year.

14. *Shipping, Inwards and Outwards.*

There has been an increase of 7,180 tons in the tonnage inwards, though the number of vessels has remained the same. The number of vessels outwards has diminished from 677 to 664, but the tonnage has increased from 95,988 tons to 99,130, or 3,142 tons. The evidence of both these returns tends to show an increase in the dimensions of the vessels trading to the colony.

15. *Agriculture.*VAN DIEMEN'S
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The returns under this head of the quantity of land under crop, the amount of the produce, and the quantity of stock are too defective to allow me to draw a fair conclusion from them, as to the state or progress of agriculture. For instance, it would appear that, with an increase of 2,500 acres under wheat, the produce had fallen off to the extent of 130,452 bushels. On the other hand, although the quantity of wool shipped for England has very much increased, the return of the number of sheep would indicate a diminution of 4,000, as compared with 1848. In point of fact, the return not being authoritative, cannot be depended on to any extent, and can only serve as a very general approximation to the quantities of agricultural produce.

16. *Ship Building.*

There has been an increase in the tonnage of vessels built in the colony to the extent of 800 tons. The number of vessels remaining the same. The fact is, an additional evidence of the increased size of the vessels now trading here.

17. *Manufactories, &c.*

As regards manufactures there is not much change. Two establishments have commenced manufacturing starch successfully, and great improvements have been made in the manufacture of cloth or tweed at the female convict establishment, the quality of the article produced being now quite equal to the wants of the establishment. The mines of coal to which I alluded last year have not yet been put into active operation, but the persons who have formed the Company for working them are still confident of being able to do so with success. The whale fishery has not been so successful this year as it was in 1848, and there has been a slight decrease in the number of vessels employed. The success which attended this speculation a few years ago, induced many people to embark in it, and vessels were bought and fitted out without proper attention, either to the competency of the master or the crew. The returns, however, are likely, I trust, to increase annually, as we by degrees can raise up a body of seamen properly qualified for the work they have to perform.

18. *Gaols.*

On this subject I can add nothing to what I said in my Despatch accompanying the Blue Book of last year.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. DENISON.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA.
No. 17.

(No. 21.)

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor FITZGERALD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Perth, March 1, 1850.

(Received 12th July 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1849, regretting that I cannot with more satisfaction refer your Lordship to its contents in proof of the onward progress of this colony.

2. In population we have but a small increase; it is, however, satisfactory to know that the disposition to emigrate to a neighbouring colony appears to have quite subsided, nor am I without hope that ere long we shall be recipients from that quarter.

Population in 1848	.	.	4,460
,, 1849	.	.	4,654
Increase	.	.	194

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3. Referring to the general trade and commerce during the last year, I find a considerable falling off in the imports. This is to be attributed in the first place to a partial cessation of the sandal-wood trade from which we derive such large imports in return cargoes in the previous years. Secondly, to the non-importation of bread stuffs from South Australia; and although effecting materially our import returns, it has its counterbalancing advantage in giving some hope of our future capability of self-sustaining. The third and last cause to which I attribute this falling off in the imports, is the superabundant supply of every kind of merchandize brought into the colony in the year 1848, to an extent sufficient almost to meet the wants of the community in the year 1849; fluctuations of this kind, are, I fear, the unavoidable results of our small population, and great distance from Europe.

	£.	s.	d.
Imports in 1848 . .	45,411	11	6
,, 1849 . .	28,534	3	4
Decrease in 1849 . .	16,877	8	2

4. Our exports, I lament to think, are also below those of the previous year, but to an amount only equal to the diminution in the export of sandal-wood. They, however, more nearly approximate to the imports than on the previous year, and show a large increase in the export of horses and stock.

	£.	s.	d.
Exports in 1848 . .	29,598	9	0
,, 1849 . .	26,156	17	0
Decrease in 1849 . .	3,441	12	0

5. As a matter of course this depression in our imports, however partial, has not been without its corresponding effects on the revenue, which shows, I regret to say, a decrease in the previous year. It is, however, gratifying to know that the revenue of this year has arisen almost solely from causes so fixed and unalterable, and without those adventitious aids that contributed to swell that of the previous year, that I have little apprehension of further declension, but, on the contrary, am somewhat sanguine that ere two years it will be in my power to report a steady and increasing amount.

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue in 1848 . .	10,492	0	0
,, 1849 . .	9,596	12	9
Decrease in 1849 . .	895	7	3

6. Agriculture has not extended its surface beyond that of last year. Nor have I much hope that it will, until circumstances favour us with a further supply of labour, so long and anxiously called for. The colonists hope much from your Lordship's knowledge of their wants, and the kind sympathy you have expressed for their difficulties. Stock of every kind shows a very considerable increase.

7. Fisheries have not been over successful this year, but the fault is not with the fishermen, as they were in every way prepared with well-ordered arrangements along our shore had our waters been visited; but such was not the case, few in this part of the world remember a year when the fish were so few in number.

Minerals.

8. In mines our discoveries have been limited, if I except indication of copper discovered within three miles in a S.S.W. direction from the lead mine on the Murchison. These indications are so unmistakable that already have applications been made by parties for its purchase.

9. In the shipment of our magnificent timber, more especially of the eucalyptus kind, I am happy to say exertions far beyond those of any year are now in active progress for the supply of private houses in England. Our land sales have amounted to 645*l.* 13*s.*

10. In public works our operations have been limited by our diminished revenue, and the unusual and heavy demands made upon the Government by distillation awards,—yet have we constructed a bridge over the Canning, the largest yet known in the colony, and thus laid open a high road to our principal seaport, Fremantle, and ridden us of that discreditable inconvenience the ferry across the Swan.

11. Our operations on the Bar have been at a stand still from some unaccountable delay in the transmission by the colonial agent of the blasting fusees written for a year back.

12. Two good substantial and lasting beacons have been erected on the Challenger and Fish Rocks, two of the most dangerous that obstruct the approach to our anchorage, and just such a depth as to very often give no notice of their existence.

13. This operation of boring through rocks several feet under water, and placing or burying in them a strong pole, rising 20 feet above the surface of the water, which may be seen several miles off, has not been effected without considerable risk and expense, and great labour; and reflects credit on the superintendent of public works, for the ingenuity of the machinery applied in their erection.

14. This work is one of incalculable advantage to the colony in facilitating the approach of vessels to our anchorages, and enabling our pilots to deal with it as a standing sea-mark, from which they can take cross bearings and angles for the other difficult passages. I hope, however, next season to see several more put up on our dangers, now that we have succeeded in two instances, and I hope at much less cost than hitherto, as the same machinery will answer for all. There has also, principally from private subscription, with some Government aid, been built a good lighthouse on Arthurs Head, the promontory behind which stands the town of Fremantle, but not yet lighted, as we are awaiting the reflectors from England. Strange vessels, and even our coasting craft, will derive great advantage from this light during a night approach.

15. A new line of road is being opened and made from the Victoria Plains to the head of the Swan River, a distance of 90 miles; thus commencing to the above extent a high road leading from our capital to the future scene of our mining operations north of Champion Bay. Some improvements by bridging, &c., have been effected on our principal lines of road through different districts.

16. The survey department has been principally employed in marking out amended boundaries to the townsites, and defining the boundaries of private locations with great accuracy.

17. Our judicial, civil, and ecclesiastical establishments are without change since my last Report.

18. Twenty Ordinances have been passed during the year, from No. 6 to No. 25 of the 12 Victoria, and 13 Victoria, No. 1, viz. :—

12 Victoria, No. 7. An Ordinance for the regulation of Gaols, Prisons, and Houses of Correction in the Colony of Western Australia, and for other purposes relating thereto.

No. 8. An Ordinance to repeal certain Ordinances for imposing duties on Imported Goods, and for exemption of certain goods from duties, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

No. 9. An Ordinance to remove certain doubts as to the naturalization of J. A. L. Priess, F. Waldeck, B. F. Simmons, and F. A. Helnich.

No. 10. An Ordinance for the naturalization of certain persons.

No. 11. An Ordinance to provide for the Solemnization and Registration of persons belonging to certain denominations of Christians, not being Members of the Church of England.

No. 12. An Ordinance to amend the existing Laws respecting the Solemnization of Matrimony.

No. 13. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intituled “An Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in the colony of Western Australia.”

No. 14. An Ordinance to revive and continue an Ordinance intituled “An Act to allow the Aboriginal Natives of Western Australia to give information and evidence without the sanction of an Oath.”

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- No. 15. An Ordinance to provide for the reduction or modification of the Toll upon Sandal Wood, and for the appropriation thereof.
- No. 16. An Ordinance to extend the provisions of an Ordinance to regulate the Apprenticeship, and otherwise to provide for the guardianship and control of a certain class of Juvenile Immigrants, to other classes than those mentioned therein.
- No. 17. An Ordinance to facilitate the recovery of contributions in certain cases between Shareholders in Banking Companies.
- No. 18. An Ordinance to provide for the summary trial and punishment of Aboriginal Native Offenders in certain cases.
- No. 19. An Ordinance to provide for the Establishment of a Scale of Pilotage Fees and Light Dues.
- No. 20. An Ordinance for regulating the Police in Western Australia.
- No. 21. An Ordinance for adopting certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament.
- No. 22. An Ordinance for the appropriation of the Revenue for the year 1850, and to provide for the payment of certain unforeseen expenses during the year 1849.
- No. 23. An Ordinance to alter the existing Law for the Establishment of a Central Board of Works, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.
- No. 24. An Ordinance to extend the Law of Quarantine.
- No. 25. An Ordinance to regulate the keeping and carriage of Gunpowder.
- 13 Victoria, No. 1: An Ordinance to provide for the due Custody and Discipline of Offenders transported to Western Australia, and of certain classes of Offenders sentenced therein to Transportation.

19. An increased duty of 2s. a-gallon has been placed on all spirits; and as a counterbalance, a reduction of 9*d.* per pound on leaf-tobacco has been made, and 11*d.* on manufactured tobacco when boiled down for sheep dressing, thus lowering it to 1*d.* per pound, and giving, as I hope, great relief to the sheep-farmer without much loss to the revenue, from the increased quantity it is expected will be consumed, and resulting, I trust, in a very improved condition of both flocks and fleeces, which before, from the high duties on all tobaccoes, were in many instances disregarded from the limited means of the parties.

20. Education is generally well conducted throughout the colony, under the superintendence of an Education Board and Committee of Ladies. All denomination of Christians receive aid from the Government for the salaries of teachers if applied for. Private schools are also numerous, and I have reason to hope conducted with a due regard to the moral training of the youth. The amount given by the Government towards the salaries of the different teachers throughout the colony is 290*l.*

21. I regret I am not yet in a position to report that we have done much with regard to native tuition. This necessary obligation has not escaped my notice, but want of means has hitherto prevented them undertaking more than a limited number at Fremantle. The Wesleyans have also an institution, some eleven miles from Perth, with the view to agricultural and moral training of certain of the native youths. The situation of the establishment is, I regret to say, not the best.

22. Our gaols are three in number, those at Fremantle and King George's Sound good substantial buildings, proportionate to the population, while that of Perth is but a make-shift for the present.

23. The amount of bullion in circulation is, including specie in the Commissariat chest, 10,500*l.*

24. Western Australia has only one bank, on the principle of joint-stock companies.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES FITZGERALD.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.
No. 18.

(No. 56.)

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir H. YOUNG to
Earl GREY.

Adelaide, 6th April 1850.

(Received 22nd August 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship the Blue Book for the year 1849, compiled under the supervision of Captain Sturt, the Colonial Secretary. The population of the colony at the end of 1849 was 52,904. The immigration into the colony during 1849 was 13,824. Of this immigration 6,769 souls paid their own passages; of these 1,626 were from Germany; and 7,055 arrived under the auspices of Government at the expense of the Colonial Land Fund. The casualties of the Government immigration in 1849 were 105 births and 161 deaths on the voyage. The population of Adelaide is 11,000; the number of houses 2,922.

2. The total population of South Australia, of European descent, at the present date, cannot be less than 54,175. A census is to be taken on 1st January 1851, which is intended, by directions from your Lordship, to be simultaneous with a census throughout the British dominions.

Climate.

3. I annex an abstract of the rain-gauge from 1838 to February 1850, showing the annual fall to be 21.406 inches at Adelaide; and on the Mount Barker Hills, in 1848 and 1849 44 and 35 inches respectively. The average number of days on which rain fell in each year from 1838 to 1849 being 112 days. The summer of 1848 and 1849 is said to have been much cooler and more agreeable than any of the preceding summers since the settlement of the colony. The maximum of the thermometer for 10 years has been 106, and the minimum 46, the annual mean about 67.

Enclosure 1.

Agriculture.

4. The extent of enclosed land has been increased in 1849 as compared with 1848 from 125,643 acres to 138,710 acres.

5. *The Crown Land Sales* in 1849 comprised 56,607 acres, at an average of 1*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.* per acre; 72,106 acres were surveyed in 1849; the average cost of the field work for surveys was 4*d.* 10ths per acre; the total cost of the Survey Establishment, and of the works performed by it in 1849 was twelve pence halfpenny per acre.

Three hundred miles of country, nearly due east of Port Wakefield, 28 miles, and north 11 miles, have been triangulated in 1849.

Revenue and Expenditure.

6. The receipts of the general revenue in 1849 were 108,301*l.*; the general expenditure 82,637*l.* Exclusively of the general revenue, the Land Fund receipts were 61,073*l.*; the Land Fund expenditure 66,017*l.* The interest of the bonded debt was, as has been usual, paid out of the general revenue, and the debt itself was reduced out of the Crown moiety of the Land Fund 15,000*l.* in 1849, as it had been to a like amount reduced from the same fund in 1848.

The Customs Revenue increased in the year ended 5th April 1850, as compared with the previous corresponding year 20½ per cent., viz., from 62,640*l.* to 75,379*l.*

The Tariff has undergone no change in 1849; the duties on wines, spirits, tobacco, and cigars produced more than half of the Customs Revenue.

7. The Imports for the year ended 5th April 1850 have increased in value as compared with the corresponding previous year 34½ per cent., viz., from 471,539*l.* to 632,689*l.*

8. The Exports for the year ended 5th April 1850, contrasted with those of the

previous corresponding year are decreased one-half per cent., viz., from 485,951*l.* to 483,475*l.* The decrease has been chiefly owing to a smaller amount of the produce of the mines. The expectations of the miners and smelters of the Burra Burra ore, as mentioned in my last Annual Blue Book Report, were not realized to their full extent.

The export, as above, of wheat, meal, and flour to Great Britain and elsewhere was 14,497½ quarters of wheat, and 1,924 tons of meal and flour.

The export of tallow was 5,571 cwt. against 3,867 cwt. of the previous corresponding year.

The export of wool, for the year ended 5th April 1850, was 2,841,131 lbs. against 2,243,086 lbs. of the previous corresponding year.

9. The tonnage inwards and outwards has increased for the year ended 5th April 1850, as compared with the previous corresponding years 43 per cent., viz., from 112,338 tons to 160,497 tons.

The stock depastured on Crown lands, under licence, was, in 1849, 1,781 horses, 51,540 horned cattle, 885,918 sheep; and on the Crown common lands of the various hundreds there were either 33,747 more horned cattle, or 202,482 sheep. Certificates or licences being taken out in the proportion of one great cattle to six small cattle. The licences to occupy the waste lands of the Crown for the year ended March 1850 were 267; the licences extended over 12,522 square miles. The licences to cut timber on Crown land were 238.

Education.

10. The schoolmasters receiving aid from the Colonial Treasury have increased in numbers from 33 in 1848 to 64 in 1849; the aid from 707*l.* in 1848 to 1,317*l.* in 1849.

Religious Instruction.

11. The return of churches and chapels for 1849 is the same as in 1848; 20 places of worship, Church of England; 4 Church of Scotland; 3 Roman Catholic Church; 49 chapels not belonging to any of the foregoing religious societies. The disinclination to receive aid from the Colonial Treasury which I found prevailing in June 1848 on the part of the Roman Catholic Bishop, and which is mentioned in my last Blue Book Report has ceased, and pecuniary aid is now received on the same terms and to the same relative extent by the Roman Catholics of South Australia as by those other portions of the community which are not averse from receiving Government aid under the Ordinances enacted in 1847.

On account of stipends for 1849 to date there was received by the

	£.
Church of England	697
„ Scotland	152
„ Rome	583
„ Wesleyan	520
„ Lutheran	34

and on account of ecclesiastical buildings, the Church of England received 750*l.*; the Church of Scotland, 122*l.*; the Church of Rome, 400*l.*; the Wesleyan Church, 244*l.*; and the German Lutheran Church, 150*l.*

Crime.

12. The convictions in 1849 in the Supreme Court were 126; being an increase of 29 per cent. over those of 1848. The convictions in the inferior tribunals of the Resident Magistrate and Police Commissioners in 1849 were 771, or 59 per cent. in excess of those of 1848. The population at the end of 1849 was in excess of the population at the end of 1848 nearly 37 per cent.

Legislation.

13. In 1849 fifteen Ordinances were enacted, bearing numbers from 1 to 15 inclusively. No. 1 incorporates the Governors of the Church of England Collegiate School of St. Peter's, Adelaide. Nos. 2, 3, 9, and 15 relate to the removal of defects in the administration of Criminal Justice; to the protection

of Justices from vexatious actions; and to the regulation of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of sessions. These Ordinances form parts of Law Reforms originated in 1849, and completed by Ordinances 5, 6, and 7 of 1850, for the recovery of small debts, and trial and punishment of minor offences; for the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of sessions with respect to summary convictions and orders; and for the regulation of the office of Coroners; in all of these Ordinances, except the last which is framed on a law in British Guiana. The provisions of the most recent English statutes on the respective subjects are introduced. Ordinances Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 12 require no particular mention; 11, 13, and 14 introduce important improvements in the care and management of the city of Adelaide; and in the making and improving of the roads throughout the colony. Provision is made for the calling into existence of a Municipal Corporation for the city of Adelaide whenever the voice of the rate-payers shall be favourably expressed to such a measure as is set forth in the Enactments of Ordinance No. 11.

In the meanwhile Commissioners under Ordinance No. 13, composed of respectable colonists, selected by the Governor and Council, with the Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, as *ex-officio* Chairman, regulate the affairs of the city. A Central Board, also composed of other respectable colonists, selected as above, and presided over as above, have the management of the main roads of the colony, which are supported out of the general revenues, with the aid of annual licence fees on vehicles using the roads; and District Boards, popularly elected, take charge of their own district roads, maintainable by district assessments. These Ordinances have been too short a time in operation to judge of their efficiency in all respects; time and experience will probably show several alterations to be necessary. I have, however, at present the satisfaction of perceiving that an active spirit of improvement has been awakened which was greatly needed to be directed both to streets and roads.

14. Since the transmission of my last annual Blue Book Report I have ridden over the district between Adelaide and the Reedy Creek Mine, thence to the river Murray, returning by a different route through the Gumaraka country. The Reedy Creek is accessible at present from Adelaide only by passing over two ranges of hills nearly continuous the whole way; the plain or valley of Balhannah being almost the only level part. The waggon charge is 45s. a-ton for the journey of 40 miles. The sources of the Torrens and Onkaparinga take their rise close to each other near Mount Torrens, about 12 miles from the Reedy Creek, the Torrens taking a westerly and the Onkaparinga a southerly course. The Gumaraka district is fertile, well watered, and has recently been reputed to be auriferous. Shares in a projected Gold Company were not, however, taken by the public, and the enterprise of streaming and washing for gold is left in the hands of the original projectors, who are reported in the local newspapers to have the pursuit in progress. Near the South Australian Company's wool-shed, in the district called the Chain of Ponds, I accidentally found two men, last November, employed by the Company's agent, in making preparations in the bed of the river at that place to search for gold. When at the agricultural show at Balhannah a few days ago, I was informed that 12 men were engaged in the same pursuit in that neighbourhood. No important results have been made public, nor has the report of gold being found in South Australia prevented several hundreds of persons from leaving the colony to proceed to California. The village at Reedy Creek is fast assuming a settled and comfortable appearance; the population is about 350; the homesteads are held on lease at a handsome ground-rent to the Mining Company; a convenient rural chapel school has been built, and is now served by a Church of England catechist. The school numbers 25 children. A powerful steam-engine has been imported and erected. The quality of the copper ore is accounted to be of the most valuable description. A truck on a rail was propelled by the miners, and carried me about three-quarters of a mile through an excavation principally of granite, in parts of which the miners were at work. The distance of the mine from the river Murray is something more than eight miles, over a nearly level country, which appeared to Major Norman Campbell, the English Company's local superintendent, and to me, as we passed over it together in a cart, to be admirably adapted to a tram or railway, and to be well supplied with pines and other trees suitable for much of the wood-work required in such undertakings. The river, owing to its tortuous course, is here reckoned,

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although very considerably less by land, to be nearly 100 miles from Wellington Ferry, where I had visited it on my former excursion. It is deep and broad, and suited to vessels of considerable burthen, and free from obstructions between Reedy Creek and Wellington.

In a cliff on the Reedy Creek side of the river, where the bank is high and much worn by water in former times, I found fossil shells and coral firmly imbedded. The Reedy Creek was obtained from Government by purchase as a special survey of 20,000 acres, having previously been used, on licence, as a sheep run. Except for mining purposes, the upset price of 1*l.* per acre, at which it was claimed, must at the time have seemed a very full value indeed for land of so poor an appearance. It is very interesting, however, to know that recently in no fewer than 70 instances, at a depth of about 14 feet, springs of water have been ascertained to exist, and that clay has been found at a few inches from the surface, thus affording the best assurance that labour only is required to render much of the land available for cultivation. It is therefore quite within the bounds of reasonable supposition to expect that, at least, in patches, similar scrub-land, now despised, may yet prove as capable of producing food in other districts as it has unexpectedly shown itself to be in the Reedy Creek district.

15. My next land journey was that reported in my Despatch, No. 165, of the 27th November 1849, to the mouth of the Wakefield, at the head of Gulf St. Vincent. The dredging and deepening of the channel from the Gulf into the Creek, which was then authorized to be effected, has progressed very satisfactorily. The ease and safety of access, and the excellence of the anchorage for vessels riding at the head of the Gulf, and the facility with which barges drawing from 8 to 10 feet water can be used for loading vessels there, render Port Wakefield a most convenient and important shipping place for the traffic to and from the north. Applications for the sale of Crown land in this neighbourhood have been recently made to the extent of upwards of 6,000 acres; and on the Emu Flats, distant from the Wakefield 25 miles, and reputed to be a mineral district, applications have also been made for more than 3,000 acres, all of which were proclaimed for sale on the 10th of this month. I annex the Report of Captain Lipson, R.N., on Port Wakefield.

Enclosure 2.

16. My inspection of the sea-board of the colony has been completed, and has extended to Gulf Spencer and St. Vincent, to Port Lincoln, Rapid, Encounter, Guichen, and Rivoli Bays.

17. Of *Port Lincoln* it was remarked, on its discovery in 1802, "that the excellence of the port might seem to invite there the establishment of a colony, but the little fertility of the soil offered no inducement." Nor has it, in my opinion, at the present time any other prospect of becoming a populous or thriving settlement, than that which the recently ascertained mineral character of the country presents. The land is for the most part poor and rocky, the trees scrub and shiack, the water generally scarce and brackish. There is, however, a spring of good fresh water, below high water mark, on the beach, near the present township. Boston Island, where Flinders searched in vain for water, is still reputed to be destitute of it, although it is rather a marvellous fact that a flock of 1,200 sheep at present thrive there.

A speculative township, extending to the preposterous length of about five miles, was originally laid out along the margin of Boston Harbour (the adjacent bay is Port Lincoln proper and is uninhabited), and at the farthest extremity of it, on an eminence overlooking both bays, was laid the foundation stone of an intended church, which, however, was never proceeded with, and is now only alluded to by the settlers as a record of the exaggerated and hitherto disappointed expectations of the early purchasers of land, many of whom are resident in England.

The present occupiers of the township are thinly scattered along the opposite end of Boston Bay, about 60 in number, and several of the best and early-built cottages remain unroofed and abandoned. During my visit a subscription list was completed to 150*l.*, which will entitle the settlers to an equal amount from the Colonial Treasury; and I then laid the foundation-stone of a church to be called "St. Thomas," suitable in size to the population and its scanty pecuniary resources. It is now in progress of erection, and I hope and believe it will escape the ill-success of the previous attempt at supplying the settlement with a place of worship. Divine service was performed during my visit by the

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Lord Bishop of Adelaide, in a wool-shed, which had been obligingly lent, and cleared out for the purpose, by its owner. The catechist, having a few children less than the 20 which is the number required by law to constitute a school entitled to receive aid from the Public Treasury, was in consequence labouring under a disadvantage which he could but ill afford, and from which I hope he and others in similar unavoidable circumstances will soon be permanently relieved by an alteration of the law. Neither the bishop, the protector of aborigines, nor myself, after repeated inquiries, could at that time ascertain that there was any reasonable prospect of successfully establishing a school for the children of the aborigines at Port Lincoln. Mr. Schurman, the Government interpreter, was formerly employed as a missionary teacher of the natives, and felt it his duty to induce his religious society, after a protracted experiment, to abandon the attempt, as one not sufficiently profitable. I have not, however, despaired, and at the end of this month a school for 20 native children will be tried on the terms set forth in my Despatch No. 50, of the 21st March. Two natives, educated at the Adelaide Aborigines School, were married whilst I was at Port Lincoln, by the bishop, and entered into the service of one of the sheep farmers. The population of the entire district is between three and four hundred; the number of sheep exceeds 70,000. The wool exported is about 600 bales, worth from 10*l.* to 12*l.* a bale. All the supplies, of every kind, are imported from Adelaide, at high freights. The Port Lincoln copper-mine is conveniently situated in the vicinity of Tunby Bay, and another mine, subsequently to my visit, has been discovered near Mount Liverpool. These mines are well spoken of, but it is most probable that local capital will be insufficient to develop their value; for in the usual event of ore not being at once raised in remunerative quantities, and that the expense of steam-engines to lift the water becomes necessary to be incurred, colonial enterprise is usually paralyzed. I annex a rough sketch of the Port Lincoln district, showing the situation of the sheep-stations and mines, and the track of the police when in search of the aboriginal culprits mentioned in my Despatch No. 87, of 21st July 1849.

Map of Flinders' Peninsula—Port Lincoln District.

18. *Rapid Bay*, the neighbourhood of which I had previously visited by land, is well sheltered close in-shore, and commodious for small coasting craft, and the anchorage is good holding-ground. The soil in the little valley immediately around the bay is very fertile, and there is permanent fresh water in the gully leading down to the bay. It is more a sheep-farming district than an agricultural one; there are but few settlers, and scarcely any coasting-trade.

19. *Encounter Bay*, so named by Flinders, as a memorial of the meeting, in sight of the bay, of his ship "The Investigator" with the French man-of-war "Le Geographe," in April 1802, had also been previously visited by me by land, but was now entered from the sea, to get information on one of the important subject which had recently been referred to the Harbour Commission of Inquiry, of which Captain Lipson, R.N., then with me, was a member. I allude to the question of what sheltered part of Encounter Bay could be most conveniently, and at the least cost, connected by canal or rail with the Murray, so as to open up the navigation of that river to the sea. Accompanying this Despatch is a chart of that part of Encounter Bay which, from affection and respect for my gallant friend, the present Governor of Bermuda, I have named Port Elliot. I concur fully in the opinion of Captain Lipson, R.N., (of great nautical experience and cautious judgment,) whose Report I annex, that Port Elliot will most satisfactorily supply this long-felt and most important desideratum of a safe sea-port to the Murray River. From Port Elliot to the River Goolwa (where there is deep water into and through Lake Alexandrina, and up the River Murray, at least as far as the Wellington Ferry, and probably much higher,) the distance is seven miles. The country is so level that the ruling gradient is 1 in 100, and the space intervening between Port Elliot and the Goolwa, to the extent just mentioned, is all Crown land, with the exception of about 13 acres, which would be required for a terminus, and for one portion of the railway line to pass through. The extent of cultivable land still belonging to the Crown close to the proposed railway, and which would, in all probability, become immediately saleable, is 8,000 acres. The cultivable lands of Encounter Bay, the valleys of the Inman, the Hindmarsh, the Finniss, and Currency Creek, would be stimulated to increase their agricultural and grazing produce, by obtaining this facility of transport; and the ore of the Reedy Creek mine, and the wool of 300,000 sheep, would descend the River Murray, to be

Chart of Port Elliot, Enclosure 3.

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Enclosure 4.
Railway Plan and
Section from Port
Elliot to the
Goolwa.

shipped at Port Elliot, instead of being sent, as at present, by a tedious overland route in waggons to Adelaide, Sydney, Port Philip, and Portland Bay. The cost of laying down moorings at Port Elliot, constructing a jetty there, and another at the Goolwa, and establishing a line of rail for horse-power, would certainly not exceed 20,000*l.*, a sum which I hope to satisfy your Lordship, in a separate Despatch, can well be spared from the Crown moiety of the Land Fund in the years 1851 and 1852. Copies of the survey charts, plans, and estimates of this work, by Mr. Richard T. Hill, civil engineer, are annexed to this Despatch, and will also shortly be laid before the Legislative Council, when the money item is brought under their notice, as a proposed expenditure out of the Land Fund. I beg to commend the project to your Lordship's favourable and early consideration and support, as one not merely of local importance to this province, but of general interest to all Australia.

The Assistant-Protector of Aborigines on the Murray has recently reported to me that the aborigines at Encounter Bay were employed during the harvest by 36 different settlers, and reaped 666 acres. At Strathalbyn, for 11 settlers, the aborigines reaped 305 acres; at Mount Barker, for seven settlers, they reaped 97 acres; and at the Hutt River, for two settlers, 15 acres.

A traveller from Adelaide to the south-east district was taken ill on the Coorong, and had exhausted all his provisions; the aborigines built him a hut, brought him food and water, fed him on fish, and, after attending him several days, gave information of his helpless condition to the police, by whom he was removed to the station at Wellington, and thus saved his life. Between Nairne and Mount Barker the aborigines were the means of extinguishing a bush fire, which threatened destruction to the crops of the settlers. Around the lake, near the mouth of the Murray, the aborigines are employed by the sheep-farmers to extinguish bush fires, and they have become careful to prevent their occurrence. At Encounter Bay some of the aborigines are good boatmen, and are thus employed in the whaling season. I was informed that some of the lubras, or wives, made themselves useful as washerwomen, and my informant spoke highly of the kindness of one who had been a nurse to her child.

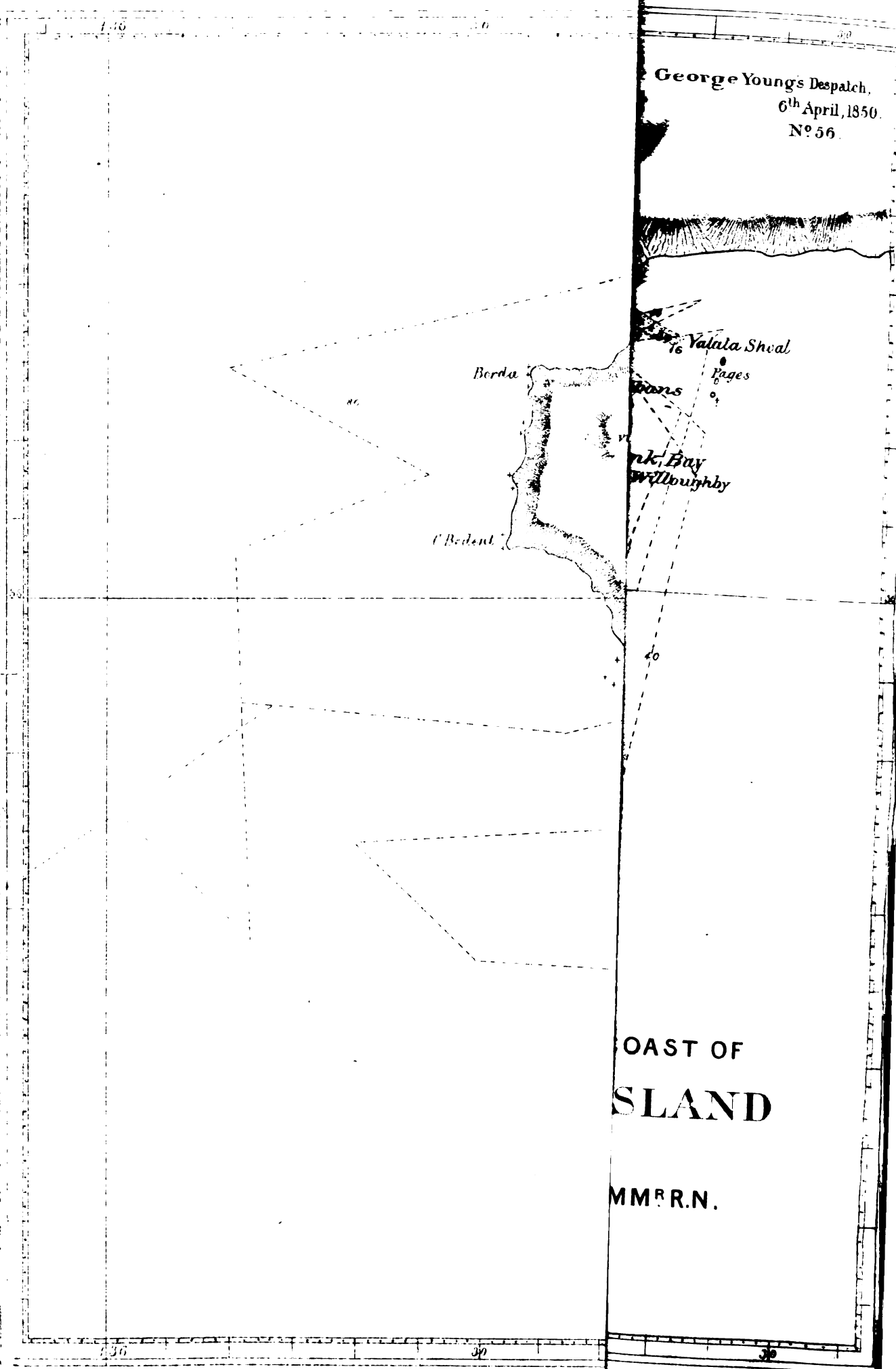
20. *Guichen and Rivoli Bays.*—In my last Annual Blue Book Report an intention was expressed of transferring the resident magistrate and officers of Customs from Guichen Bay to Rivoli Bay. The local Legislature subsequently made provision for the salary of a Customs officer at Rivoli Bay, but the result of my personal inspection of both bays leads me to the conclusion that neither the once contemplated transfer nor the intended new appointment is at all advisable. The annexed Reports from Captain Lipson, R.N., dated 17th February 1846, and 27th June 1849, fully coincide with my own observation of the superior commodiousness and safety of Guichen Bay over Rivoli Bay, whilst the unfavourable character of the latter bay seems to me to be inadequately stated. The reefs of Rivoli Bay are numerous and dangerous on both sides of the entrance, and the inside of the bay is shallow and narrow, and the ground-swell formidable.

The appearance of the country in the immediate neighbourhood of both bays is wretched in the extreme; sand and scrub and shiack trees; no signs of cultivation; there are about 40 persons at Guichen Bay township, a police station, court-room, blacksmith-shop, butcher's-shop, and public-house. At Rivoli Bay there are six families, and a boiling down of sheep establishment has been recently erected; the pasture lands are a considerable distance inland; the sea board being either destitute altogether of grass or the scanty supply of it which is found over a space fifteen miles from the sea, being unfavourable to the health of young cattle and sheep. The Mount Gambia District, fifty miles inland from Rivoli Bay, was represented to me by one of its inhabitants as good grazing ground for cattle, but unsuited for cultivation, because of the limestone, which in inconvenient masses prevailed near the surface; and fresh water was procurable at long intervals of space only in the natural caverns for which the country is famed. The cattle are purchased for eight shillings a head in the neighbouring districts, fattened at Mount Gambia, and driven overland 300 miles to Adelaide to be sold for 2*l.* or 2*l.* 10*s.*; all the calves are invariably destroyed as too troublesome and unprofitable to rear. The export of wool from Guichen Bay is 600 bales, and from Rivoli Bay half that number. I met at sea a mast and some rigging which were ascertained to belong to the schooner "Thompson," totally lost two months previously, with twenty souls on board, on the reefs near Rivoli Bay.

Enclosure 5.

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George Young's Despatch,
6th April, 1850.
Nº 56.

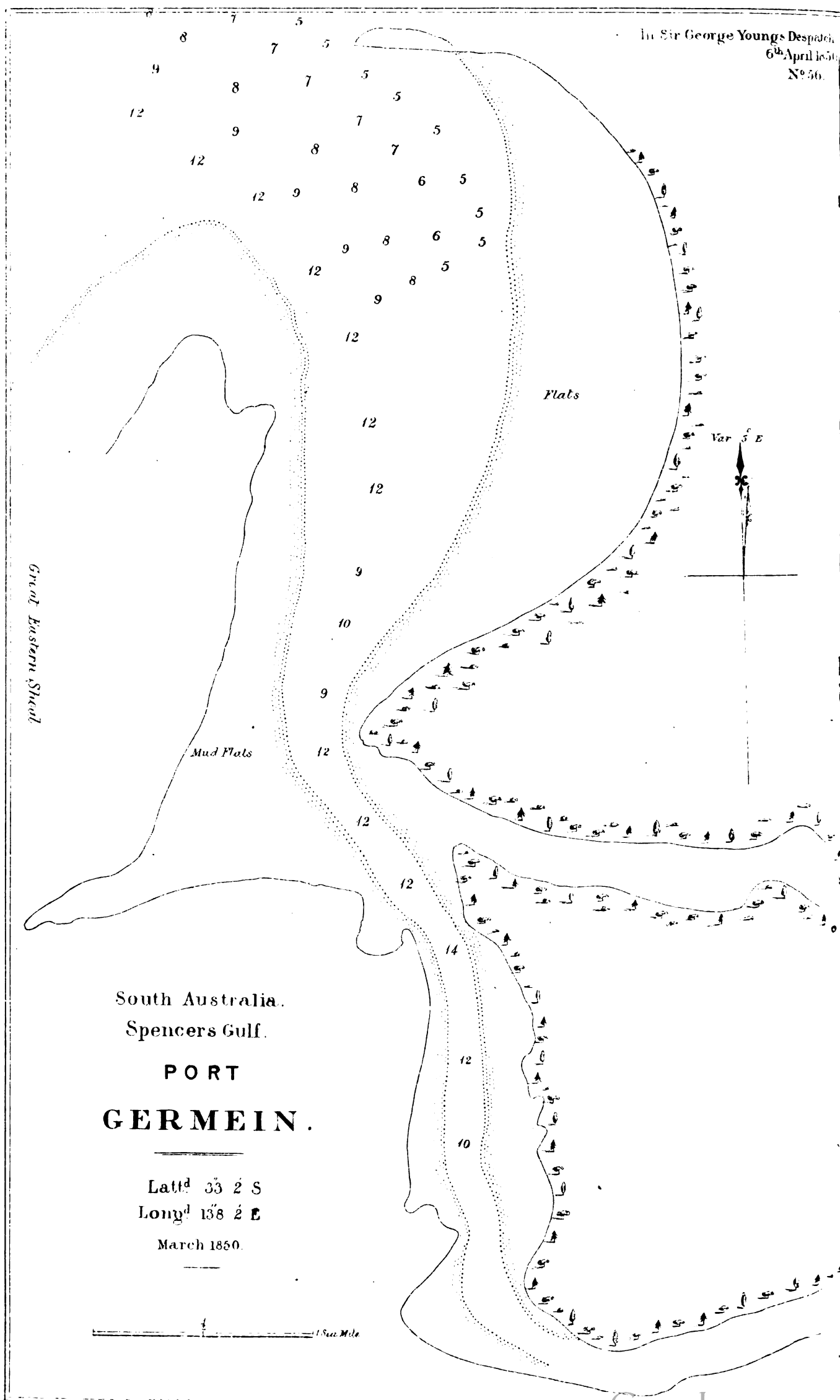


COAST OF
SLAND

MM^RR.N.

J. Arrowsmith Litho

In Sir George Youngs Despatch
6th April 1850
N^o 56.



South Australia.
Spencers Gulf.
**PORT
GERMEIN.**

Lattd 33 2 S
Longd 138 2 E
March 1850.

SOUTH
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21. *Kangaroo Island*.—On leaving Rivoli Bay I passed close along the shores of Kangaroo Island, of which Flinders in 1802 thought “the soil superior to “some of the land cultivated at Port Jackson, Sydney, and to much of the “land in the stony counties of England.” In patches, at the present time, grain of a quality equal to the finest grown in other parts of the colony, is raised there; the island has but few inhabitants, and the sheep depastured do not exceed a couple of thousand. A survey party is about to proceed to the island to attend to the few applications for land which have been recently received. The substantial buildings erected at Kingscote, on the first formation of the colony, by the South Australian Company, are tenantless. Stone is occasionally brought from the island for use at Port Adelaide, and fine cray-fish, and salt. Captain Lipson, R.N., with his characteristic zeal and usefulness, has lately availed himself of the colonial Government schooner “Yatala,” to make a most valuable and much needed survey of the south coast of Kangaroo Island: of the survey Report and Chart I annex copies. In June last Captain Lipson, Captain Freeling, Royal Engineer, Mr. Lambeth, Colonial Architect, and Captain Duff of the merchant service, reported as the result of a careful investigation, by sea and land, that Cape Willoughby offered the most eligible site for the lighthouse on Kangaroo Island. I annex a copy of their Report. The local Legislature has voted 3,420*l.* for the purpose, and the lighthouse is under contract to be completed in October 1851.

Chart of Kangaroo
Island,
Enclosure 6.

Enclosure 7.

22. *Spencer's Gulf*.—Proceeding up this gulf until Mount Young (an excellent land-mark, so named by Flinders after the Admiral of that day) bore west and by south, we steered an east course and reached Port Germein. This is a creek at the head of the gulf, named after the second Port Adelaide pilot, who first discovered it some few years ago. Anchoring off it in two fathoms water we were agreeably surprised to find it a miniature likeness of the Port Adelaide Creek. The barque “Ellerslie,” of 400 tons, had taken in a cargo of 600 bales of wool and 70 barrels of tallow, five miles up Port Germein Creek; and the brigantine “Elizabeth” was then taking in cargo seven miles up the Creek at Mr. Younghusband's wool shed. I annex a chart of Port Germein, procured on the spot from the master of the barque “Ellerslie.” The country looked well from the gulf, and the mountain range formed a bold and noble boundary to the sea. Should the mineral properties of the Mount Remarkable Special Survey Company be developed, or settlement from any other cause take place at the head of Spencer's Gulf, greater convenience and safety than are afforded by Port Germein and the gulf, for the shipment of produce, cannot possibly be desired.

Port Germein.

Towards the head of the gulf at low water a few sand spits are visible, but there is no doubt of the existence of several deep ship channels which only require to be buoyed off to obviate the delay without injury, which we sustained for a few hours by grounding our schooner on one of the banks until the tide rose.

23. Before closing this Report it may be interesting to contrast South Australia in 1850, the fifteenth year of its age, with New South Wales in 1803, when it had attained the same age. It will, of course be remembered that South Australia, from its proximity to other colonies, and especially to New South Wales, enjoyed many advantages to accelerate its progress.

*New South Wales, 1803, the 15th Year
of its Settlement.*

OFFICIAL RETURN published by CAPTAIN FLINDERS, R.N.

Land granted	125,476 acres
Cleared of wood . . .	16,624 ”
In wheat	7,118 ”
In barley and maize . .	5,279 ”
Horned cattle	2,447
Sheep	11,232
Horses	352
Europeans of every description	7,134

*South Australia, 1850, the 15th Year
of its Settlement.*

Land granted	655,589 acres
Fenced land	138,710 ”
In wheat	35,183 ”
In barley and oats . .	7,220 ”
Horned cattle	51,540 }
Sheep	885,918 }
Horses	1,784
Europeans	54,175

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

* Depastured on Crown land, besides 33,747 horned cattle, or 202,482 sheep on commons' lands of Crown.

SOUTH
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Enclosure 1 in No. 18.

Encl. 1 in No. 18. ABSTRACT of the RAIN GAUGE REGISTER kept on West-terrace, Adelaide, by G. S. KINGSTON, Esq., from 1st September 1838, to 28th February 1850, inclusive.

Year.	Quantity in Inches.												[Annual Fall.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.438	2.353	0.82	1.65	..
1839	0.453	0.446	0.85	0.379	0.245	3.497	2.128	4.767	0.85	2.57	3.31	0.345	19.84
1840	0.335	2.01	0.437	1.202	1.487	3.247	1.9	2.829	4.64	1.9	0.19	3.82	23.997
1841	0.45	0.35	0.81	3.57	1.71	2.32	0.758	2.823	2.045	0.94	0.47	1.71	17.956
1842	0.37	0.71	1.015	1.808	2.05	2.401	2.09	2.77	1.931	2.633	1.19	1.35	20.318
1843	0.21	0.54	0.59	1.06	2.98	1.72	3.307	2.16	1.085	1.64	0.2	1.7	17.19
1844	0.41	0.175	0.74	1.68	1.845	1.138	4.655	2.115	2.34	1.045	0.91	0.825	17.878
1845	0.134	0.32	0.28	0.53	2.63	3.695	2.453	3.266	1.95	1.165	1.28	1.335	19.034
1846	0.14	2.32	0.675	2.5	3.58	1.93	3.78	2.64	2.59	2.235	2.95	1.505	26.631
1847	0.17	0.03	1.608	4.0	2.37	7.8	4.49	1.77	2.335	0.655	1.185	1.7	28.113
1848	0.0	0.0	0.965	0.75	2.23	1.32	2.48	2.85	3.119	2.88	2.425	0.665	19.674
1849	0.0	0.285	0.61	2.29	1.805	7.21	4.03	3.511	2.423	0.79	1.96	0.5	25.417
1850	4.0	0.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average	0.56	0.601	0.78	1.797	2.492	3.297	2.91	2.448	2.147	1.741	1.407	1.5	21.406

NUMBER of DAYS on which Rain fell in each Year.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	3	3	..
1839	7	3	6	5	5	10	12	16	10	9	14	5	102
1840	3	5	7	10	7	11	8	16	16	6	4	6	99
1841	2	3	4	12	8	7	10	15	10	6	6	10	93
1842	4	4	4	10	13	13	14	17	9	19	8	4	119
1843	3	4	4	6	10	13	20	15	12	12	3	3	103
1844	6	4	7	16	16	9	18	17	16	9	13	4	135
1845	7	4	4	6	18	15	16	19	6	9	11	9	124
1846	2	6	5	13	15	14	15	13	10	8	9	4	114
1847	1	1	8	15	8	20	18	11	10	7	8	7	114
1848	0	0	5	5	7	10	13	17	15	18	14	10	114
1849	0	3	6	9	11	14	16	17	16	5	6	6	109
1850	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average	3	3	5	10	11	12	15	16	12	10	8	6	112

ABSTRACT of the RAIN GAUGE REGISTER kept at Battunga, Mount Barker, by R. DAVENPORT, Esq., for the Years 1848 and 1849.

Year.	Quantity in Inches.												Annual Fall.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1848	0.08	0.0	1.21	1.6	8.22	3.08	3.38	5.59	6.19	6.42	5.72	2.68	44.095
1849	0.14	0.08	0.08	1.58	10.25	6.14	5.83	5.53	1.42	3.09	0.5	35.44	

From the above it appears that while the fall of rain was 25 per cent. greater in Adelaide in 1849 than in 1848, the reverse was the case in Mount Barker.

Encl. 2 in No. 18.

Enclosure 2 in No. 18.

REPORT of Capt. LIPSON, R.N., on PORT WAKEFIELD.

Harbour Master's Office, Port Adelaide,
March 11, 1850.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that on my return from a marine survey of Kangaroo Island on Friday last, I proceeded to the mouth of the Wakefield for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of progress accomplished during my absence in the operation of deepening the entrance channel.

The result of a careful examination of the locality and of the labour which has been performed enables me, with the utmost confidence, to assure his Excellency that not only will the full extent of improvement contemplated by him, when selecting this as a place of shipment, be fully carried out, but, further, that the balance remaining on hand, after paying for what has

been already done, will permit of more extensive excavations, which will add materially to the resources of a landing-place, the advantages of which appear to me more manifest on each successive visit.

A substantial cut has already been effected through the entire breadth of the bank, which obstructed the entrance into the river.

The manner in which this part of the work has been done has reduced the expense considerably below the amount expected. The channel being now clear, not only will the depth of water continue the same, but the wash, as it flows within narrow limits into and out of the creek, will have the effect of deepening the passage.

I have found that certain parts of the bank of the creek have given way under the pressure of the cargoes taken into the barges or landed from them. This, when considering the great weight of ore and coals, is only what should have been anticipated whilst the margin of the river remains unprotected. Until the Government shall have determined into what hands the landing-places will fall, this evil must, I apprehend, be allowed to continue, though without any probability of the detached soil producing any injury to the navigable channel.

As soon, however, as steps can be taken towards improving the landing portion of the harbour, it would no doubt be of advantage that a few piles be driven for the purpose of making a facing.

In conclusion I beg to state, as likely to afford the Lieutenant-Governor some satisfaction on the subject of an undertaking, in the success of which, as one of considerable public utility, I believe his Excellency to be much interested, that on my previous visit to the Wakefield I was accompanied by Mr. Quin, the first pilot, and on Friday last by Mr. Germein, the second pilot, both of whom (on the score of long experience and of undeniable abilities in their vocation) may be deemed competent judges of the resources of a harbour, and of the eligibility of anchorage ground; and by them my views in every point, but more especially as regarding the ease and safety of access, have been fully concurred in.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS LIPSON, Harbour Master.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 3 in No. 18.

Encl. 3 in No. 18

HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT ON ROSETTA HEAD and PORT ELLIOT as PLACES of
ANCHORAGE.

Harbour Master's Office, Port Adelaide,
February 11, 1850.

SIR,

IN obedience to the instructions of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, I have the honour to submit the conclusions at which I have arrived with reference to the relative merits of Rosetta Head and Port Elliot as places of anchorage for vessels resorting to Encounter Bay.

As a great objection to the former I would remark, with the winds most prevalent it would be extremely difficult to take square-rigged craft sufficiently close to obtain shelter under the bluff, which difficulty will be found to increase the greater the need of protection. Masters of vessels finding themselves thwarted in their attempts to get round, must, as their only alternative, drop anchor in a position so exposed as to render considerable the danger of being driven ashore. With the wind blowing from the south, or from any point on the east of that quarter, experience has shown this place to be totally unsafe, the barque "Solway," the brig "South Australian," and the schooner "John Pirie" having been cast on shore during the same winter. The two first were totally wrecked, and the last-named considerably damaged.

Port Elliot, on the contrary, is easy of approach, and sheltered against all winds, except that from the south-east, from which direction there is little cause to apprehend inconvenience from a heavy sea in the place of anchorage, because the great length of beach (about eight miles) extending in that quarter must operate as a check.

The whalers employed at Encounter Bay, of whom I made inquiries on the subject, uniformly agreed in the statement that the south-east wind never reaches with any degree of violence; and their assertion to the security of the anchorage ground is borne out by all having a practical knowledge of the spot. The entrance is of sufficient extent to allow of beating either in or out; the soundings are regular and clear, varying from five fathoms to two, the bottom being composed of firm blue clay. Coasting vessels might moor in perfect safety with a depth of two and a-half fathoms, at a distance less than a quarter of a mile from the beach. Indeed it is my opinion that Port Elliot will be proved the safest anchorage (except Port Lincoln) on the south line of the province.

I would beg to suggest, as a first step towards accommodation to vessels trading there, that a single set of moorings be laid down in such a position as to bring the easternmost point of Lipson Breakwater to bear south-east.

For the use of coasters, rings might be secured to the large rocks, which are conveniently placed to keep them from their off-shore anchor. The cost for one set of moorings, anchors, cables, rings, &c., would be about 500/.

To bring to the fullest use the natural capabilities of this harbour, it would only be necessary to erect a jetty on the west side of the beach, which construction should be protected against the action of the water from seaward by means of an artificial barrier, to be formed by dropping stone from the projecting ledges. This additional convenience, by which boats would be

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enabled to receive or discharge cargo in any weather, might, according to calculations made by Mr. Hill, the engineer, and myself, be attained at a cost of 1,000*l*.

I would also state, that I lay at this anchorage in the "Yatala," with his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on board, for three days, with a heavy gale from the southward, and, although a great sea outside the breakwater, we lay perfectly sheltered with little or no strain on the cable.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. LIPSON, Harbour Master.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 4 in No. 18.

Enclosure 4 in No. 18.

REPORT on the RIVER MURRAY and ENCOUNTER BAY RAILWAY, and PORT ELLIOT.

SIR,

Adelaide, 25th March 1850.

HAVING completed the instructions conveyed to me respecting the survey of a line of railway from the Goolway, or Lower Murray, to Port Elliot, as well as a survey of the latter harbour, in conjunction with Captain Lipson, I have the honour to make the following report :—

Gradients.

I have made a most careful survey of the country between the points above mentioned, as shown by the plan and section which accompanies this report, and consider the section sent to be the best possible to be procured between the river Murray and the sea. The gradients are most favourable, the ruling gradient being 1 in 100 for a distance of 27 chains, which, though not in the direction of the ford, is compensated for by a horizontal run of a mile and three-quarters, and a gradient of 1 in 160 for three-quarters of a mile between it and the river.

Curves.

The curves are easy, with the exception of one of 10 chains adjoining the terminus at Port Elliot; but the situation obviously does away with what would render it objectionable had it been situated in any other part of the line.

Cuttings and embankments.

The cuttings and embankments are light, with the exception of 500 yards near the harbour, of 36 feet in depth; but this being through soft, clayey soil, will not be a very expensive work. The other cuttings consist principally of a very soft limestone and clay slate, both of which are very easily worked.

Length and cost.

The length of railway will be seven miles, and the cost per mile will be 2,701*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*., making the total cost for the whole line 18,909*l*. 5*s*., as detailed in the accompanying estimate.

Locomotive and horse-power.

It will be observed that the parts of the reports referring to the curves and gradients, as well as the gradients adopted in the section, are entirely with reference to the working of the line by locomotive power, but that in the estimate horse-power is substituted for that of steam; as I believe it is a question beyond all dispute, that the former mode of transport is quite sufficient at present for the exigencies of the colony.

Might I suggest the propriety of at present taking and fencing off the width of land required for the cuttings and embankments as shown on the section, which are requisite to procure the gradients favourable for the working of a locomotive; but at present making only such cuttings and embankments as would be required for a tram-way worked by horses. This would diminish the present outlay by 5,000*l*., and would allow the heaviest part of the work to lie over until the traffic required a locomotive, when, if the tide of immigration still continues, labour will undoubtedly be had much cheaper than at present.

Port Elliot.

With respect to the harbour at Port Elliot, Captain Lipson having already reported on its capabilities, it only remains for me to add an estimate of the expenses of the work necessary to be executed for the protection and convenience of shipping. The arm to the breakwater I consider necessary to protect the boats from the swell which enters the harbour during a south-east wind. The total cost of the works proposed amount to 1,800*l*., as detailed in the estimate, to which, as well as the chart of Port Elliot, I beg leave to refer you.

Jetty at the Goolwa.

A wooden jetty will also be necessary for loading and unloading at the Goolwa, the cost of which will be 400*l*., as detailed in estimate.

Acreage and produce.

I have also made inquiries as to the quantity of acres at present under cultivation, and the quantity of wheat sown in the districts, which would be benefited by the construction of a harbour at Port Elliot, which I beg to give you in detail.

Number of Acres at present under Cultivation.

Encounter Bay	.	.	.	.	.	.	227 acres.
Inman Valley	.	.	.	.	.	.	200 "
Hindmarsh Valley	.	.	.	.	.	.	277 "
Currency Creek	.	.	.	.	.	.	98 "
Waipinga	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 "
Finniss	.	.	.	.	.	.	24 "
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	831 acres.
Average number of bushels per acre	.	.	.	.	.	.	20

Total . . . 16,620 bushels.

Probable quantity of Crown land which would be cultivated.

I have also made careful inquiries of parties likely to be informed on these subjects, and have examined documents in the Land Office referring to the quantity of Crown land likely to be brought into cultivation on the opening of a port and railway, and find the probable quantity of Crown land would be 8,000 acres. This includes 3,000 acres on the shores of Lake Albert,

which are at present only lying unbought in consequence of the great difficulty which exists in getting produce to a market. These 8,000 acres would

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Give an increase of 160,000 bushels.
Which added to the former amount 16,620 „

Gives 176,620 bushels as a total.

This produce, it will be perceived, is exclusive of that which would be sent down from the Murray and its tributaries; and from inquiries I have made, I find that there are 300,000 sheep in those districts, whose wool (which taken at the low rate of 2½ lbs. per sheep, amounts to 750,000 lbs.) would be sent down the Murray and despatched from Port Elliot, instead of, as at present, being sent to Sydney, Port Phillip, and Portland Bay, by a tedious overland route, conveyed by dray and bullocks. The ore from the Reedy Creek Mine would also be sent down the Murray to Port Elliot, instead of, as at present, overland to Adelaide. From these data, and from the stimulus which a cheap and expeditious mode of transit always gives to the energies and industry of a country, I have no doubt that if such works as those proposed are carried out, it will add much to the prosperity of this already thriving colony.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD T. HILL, C.E.,
Surveyor Harbour Commission.

To the Chairman of the
Harbour Commission.

Estimate of the River Murray and Encounter Bay Railway Works at Port Elliot, and Jetty at the Goolwa.

	£.	s.	d.
Earthwork, including four level crossings, cuttings 40,840 cubic yards, at 2s. 3d. per yard	4,594	10	0
Embankments, 37,650 cubic yards, at 10d. per yard	1,568	15	0
Double fencing for seven miles, two-rail fence, at 6s. per rod of 5½ yards for 14 miles	1,124	0	0
56-lb. rails, 24,640 yards, at 10l. per ton	5,005	0	0
Iron bolts for seven miles of railway, at 11l. per mile	77	0	0
12,320 sleepers, at 2s. 6d. per sleeper	1,537	0	0
Ballasting, 24,000 cubic yards, at 1s. per cubic yard	1,200	0	0
Two stations of timber, at 300l. per station	600	0	0
Waggons, gear, &c.	845	0	0
Engineering expenses, surveying, &c.	500	0	0
Required land, which must be purchased, 13 acres at 4l. per acre	52	0	0
	17,103	5	0
Contingencies 10 per cent.	1,806	0	0
Total cost	18,909	5	0
Cost per mile	2,701	6	5

Works at Port Elliot.

	£.	s.	d.
One wooden jetty, 60 feet long by 20 wide, including piles, cross and tie-pieces, platform and ironwork	400	0	0
Stone breakwater, 60 feet long, with lip 20 feet long, containing 900 cubic yards, at 1l. per cubic yard	900	0	0
Two moorings, at 250l. each	500	0	0
	£ 1,800	0	0

The Goolwa.

	£.	s.	d.
A jetty 60 feet long by 20 feet wide, including piles, cross-pieces, tie-beams, flooring, ironwork, &c.	400	0	0

Total Cost of Works.

	£.	s.	d.
Railway	18,909	5	0
Port Elliot	1,800	0	0
Jetty at Goolwa	400	0	0
Total	£21,109	5	0

RICHARD T. HILL, C.E.,
Surveyor to the Harbour Commission.

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Encl. 5 in No. 18.

Enclosure 5 in No. 18.

CAPT. LIPSON'S REPORT ON RIVOLI and GUICHEN BAYS.

SIR,

Port Adelaide, February 17th, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the inspection of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, a report on the capabilities of Rivoli and Guichen bays, from a survey of which I have lately returned.

Rivoli Bay, lying perfectly open to the south-west, is unfit for affording proper shelter to square-rigged vessels. Small craft may, if well found in ground-tackle, take in cargo, but I fear it will be difficult to ride there with the wind from N.W. to S.W. It would be expedient for vessels trading to this bay to lay down stout moorings as it would be found extremely inconvenient to weigh heavy anchors, owing to the strong ground-swell and shoal water.

Guichen Bay is situated 10 or 12 miles south of Cape Jaffa, or, as it is sometimes called, Cape Bernouilli. It affords a safe anchorage in security against every wind, and throws from the south point, called Cape Dombey, an extensive ledge of rocks which is nearly dry when the tide has fallen, and serves as a breakwater for the outside swell. In the middle of the bay, and in a direction N.N.W. from Cape Dombey, lies Godfrey Island, from which extend two reefs, one towards the S.E., and the second reaching the mainland with a N.E. bearing. As for the distance of five miles the soundings do not vary six inches in a straight line, with a perfectly smooth bottom; the place of anchorage is free from heavy seas. The soundings are regular, not exceeding seven fathoms in any part of the bay. The shoals from the island, as well as from Cape Dombey, are plainly to be discovered through the breakers formed upon them; and large vessels will, by keeping in mid-distance between the island and the south point of the bay, find ample room, without danger from either, anchoring three-quarters of a mile from the shore in five fathoms water, Cape Dombey bearing west.

As the beach is everywhere and at all times free from surf, the only requisite for loading vessels would be a small jetty for the purpose of keeping boats afloat whilst taking in cargo; and I feel persuaded that wool ships might, after taking in their dead weight at Port Adelaide, proceed to Guichen Bay for wool, with both convenience and safety. The approach is extremely easy since, after making Godfrey Island (which presents itself as a remarkable feature), the navigator has only to steer through a passage three miles wide, keeping it and Cape Dombey at equal distance on either side, thereby avoiding all danger from the reefs. An extensive ledge of rocks, reaching 10 or 12 miles from Cape Jaffa towards Godfrey Island, operates as an additional break to the water from without, leaving the anchorage free from swell, and giving to the place the characteristics of a sound rather than of a bay.

In conclusion, I have only to express my opinion that Guichen Bay will be found of essential advantage, not only as an outlet for the produce derived from that part of the province, but also as a port of refuge for vessels surprised in a gale of wind whilst proceeding along the coast; a protection hitherto much needed.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS LIPSON,
Naval Officer and Harbour Master.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

Custom House, Port Adelaide, June 22nd, 1849.

WITH reference to my report upon the petition of settlers in the south-eastern district, praying that Rivoli Bay may be proclaimed a free port, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that I have since made inquiries of the masters of coasters who have been in there, and that they all concur in stating that the bay is open to the north-west gales (the heaviest on this coast); that in ordinary seasons a vessel drawing 10 feet water could not lie there without great risk of shipwreck, and that even for small coasters the place is unsafe.

Under these circumstances I beg to express my opinion that, to proclaim Rivoli Bay a free port would involve expense and inconvenience, and would not promote the objects the petitioners have in view, viz., to enable ships of burthen to load and discharge cargoes there under insurance.

I have, &c.,

ROBT. R. TORRENS, Collector.

The Hon. B. T. Finnis, Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

Port Adelaide, June 27th, 1849.

WITH reference to the opinions given in a letter from the Collector of Customs, on the subject of the eligibility of Rivoli Bay as a harbour, and upon which letter I am instructed to report, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the reasons which led me, when surveying that anchorage, to the views set forth on this head in the second paragraph of my report, dated 17th February, 1846, to the effect that square-rigged vessels could not visit the bay without risk; and that fore-and-aft craft must be well found in ground-tackle, and be managed with caution.

Rivoli Bay is a roadstead perfectly open from the S.S.W. to the N.N.W., the horns of the bay being so limited as to afford little or no shelter in that portion in which a vessel must lie. Both at the entrance and considerably inside, it is studded with rocks and reefs, except in one direction (from W.S.W.), in which a channel of some breadth is to be found free from danger of this description.

During the winter months the heaviest gales blow from the N.W. ; and a vessel at anchor must trust to her tackle to resist the violence of the wind, as it blows in without obstruction from seaward, as well as the heavy sea, which is rendered still more terrible by coming in contact with the broken bottom. In the event of a vessel in such an emergency parting from her moorings, she must inevitably be thrown on a lee shore.

I am of opinion that square-rigged vessels, in consequence of their more general unwieldiness when in difficulty, and of their greater draught of water, could not, without incurring considerable danger, continue long in Rivoli Bay. Smaller craft, owing to their less draught of water, could lie closer in shore ; and by using stationary holding tackle intended for larger vessels, would run considerably less risk, and, with a fore-and-aft rig, could better be extricated.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS LIPSON, Harbour Master.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 6 in No. 18.

Encl. 6 in No. 18.

SURVEY OF SOUTH COAST OF KANGAROO ISLAND.

Harbour Master's Office, Port Adelaide,
March 15, 1850.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the perusal of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the subjoined observations which I have been enabled to make in the course of a minute survey of the coast of Kangaroo Island, from the completion of which I returned on the 9th instant.

I will, as soon as completed, transmit a chart, on which will be seen a delineation of the coast and of the obstructions to be found in each vicinity, as also the track-lines of the schooner whilst employed on this duty.

It should be premised, that the southern coast of Kangaroo island not having been laid down in the survey of New Holland, made by Captain Flinders, I have been under the necessity, with a view to distinguish the different land marks, of adopting, in the absence of English names, those appearing on a French chart, which, in as far as regards this particular part, I have found tolerably accurate, though, in some instances, the projections are not sufficiently pronounced.

Proceeding first round the east end of the island, and following a westerly course, I approached a rock 30 feet high, distant from Cape Willoughby 38 miles, and bearing from it S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. a considerable ledge even with the surface of the water, extends two miles to the S.E. of this rock, which latter is observable eight miles off ; its position, with regard to the nearest coast projection (Cape Lenois), is S.W. by S., distance seven miles.

I persevered five miles further on the same course, when, turning round the east horn of an extensive bight (Vivonne), I was agreeably surprised to find a bay, so far protected as to afford perfect shelter against all winds except that from the S.E. The holding-ground is good and clear, and the soundings vary with great regularity from eight to two fathoms. The existence of a roadstead is, I believe, very little known ; but might prove of essential advantage to navigators when overtaken by heavy weather in the neighbourhood of this otherwise unharbouring line of the coast. The principal shelter must be sought as near as possible under the west extremity of the bay, where a vessel may be anchored only a quarter of a mile from the shore, in four fathoms. A tracing of the anchorage, with its soundings, will accompany the chart. When entering the bay, caution must be taken to avoid concealed rocks which lie four miles E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. from the west, or Kersaint Cape. They generally produce broken water, but when the wind is not sufficient to cause a lash of the sea, the danger might be neared unperceived.

As these rocks are placed nearly in the middle of the bight, with deep water all around, the mere knowledge of their existence would be sufficient, with ordinary precaution, to remove any possibility of an accident.

During my stay in this bay, I caused the schooner's whale-boat to be carried some distance over the sand, to a considerable sheet of salt water observable in-land, and which I at first considered to be a lagoon. After rowing a distance of six or seven miles, the water became too shallow to permit our further progress with the boat ; we therefore desisted, and returned to the more immediate object of my mission, though not before we had, with a few casts of a net, procured a considerable supply of fish, which appeared to abound there.

Eighteen miles further west, I reached a reef, of which a part is visible above the water, and the remainder on a level with the surface. It bears S.S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. seven miles from Cape Bouquer—a projection W. by S. 15 miles from the western extremity of the bay above described.

Continuing six miles to the westward, I perceived a line of rocks standing two miles from a prominent cape (Cape du Couedie), which, from that spot, extends its bearings from S. to S.W.

The remainder of the south coast is clear, but too uniformly unbroken to offer any shelter whatever.

All the rocks of which I have spoken are not at a sufficient distance from the coast to be much in the track of vessels ; whilst their proximity to the land would be likely, in most instances, to prevent navigators being taken by surprise. But, as too much caution cannot be exercised towards guarding against the danger arising from these rocks, the existence of which

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I some time since reported, it may not be deemed superfluous that I should now offer the precise information which a more favourable opportunity for investigation enables me to submit.

Three in number, and perfectly detached as far as soundings will reach, these rocks embrace an expanse of five miles, in a direction from N.E. to S.W. The exact position of the central one is $36^{\circ} 25''$ south latitude, $137^{\circ} 16' 30''$ east longitude, its bearing from Cape Willoughby is S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., at a distance of 58 miles; and from Cape Kersaint (the west end of the bay described above) S. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. 23 miles. The water in the immediate vicinity of these rocks is of considerable depth, sounding taken as near to them as I could approach, gave 45 fathoms. A channel of equal depth exists between each.

As the tides set with great force in directions E. and W., it is incumbent on navigators, when within a possibly threatening distance from this danger, to maintain an ample offing to the southward, otherwise, in consequence of a drift tending strongly towards these rocks, a considerable error in the position of a vessel during the hours of a single night, would, I can state from experience, be the almost certain result.

A report having reached me that broken water had been observed 45 miles S.W. of Cape Bedout, I steered in that direction, and made every effort, by numerous traverses and intersections, to obtain a view of the spot. I continued the search to the distance of 60 miles, but without succeeding in my purpose.

As I remembered to have observed, in some of the public prints, the mention of a statement emanating from the master of the "Augusta," that he had seen heavy breakers seven miles south of Neptune Island, on the west coast of Kangaroo Island, I took occasion to satisfy myself of the correctness or otherwise of the assertion.

Thinking it right that all unnecessary alarm should be removed, I can affirm, with perfect confidence, as the result of a most diligent search, that the statement is erroneous, and the warning uncalled for.

On my return passage to Port Adelaide, I had reason to observe grounds for caution on the part of masters of vessels when rounding Cape Willoughby, to keep at a distance of at least two miles from the shore on account of the currents to be met with in that neighbourhood. These are sufficiently strong to carry a vessel, when only acted upon by light winds, on a ledge of rocks projecting two miles S.E. from the easternmost horn of Antichamber Bay, and which point I have distinguished on the chart under the name of St. Alban's Cape.

The necessity for this caution will be apparent when I mention the fact of two vessels having recently come in contact with the ledge.

Whilst in Back Stairs Passage I renewed a search (in which, on previous occasions, I had been unsuccessful) for a sand-bank, which was reported to me as existing there; but which most coasting masters have, all along, been unwilling to credit.

After repeated trials, I succeeded in establishing the correctness of the information. I found a bank, from the east end of which Cape Willoughby bears S. by W., Cape Jarvis N.W. by N., and the southern passage E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., a quarter of a mile in breadth, and three miles in length, in a N.W. and S.E. direction, having upon it, at low tide, a depth of water varying from three to eight fathoms; and, as soon as the margin is passed, a sudden increase to fourteen fathoms is found.

As the upheaving of this considerable body of sand has no doubt been caused by the counteraction of tide, which in this passage operates with great violence, it appears to me likely that each successive year will reduce the depth of water to be found on the bank; it should, therefore, be guarded against by those commanding vessels of heavy tonnage.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

THOMAS LIPSON.
Naval Officer, Harbour Master, &c.

Encl. 7 in No. 18.

Enclosure 7 in No. 18.

REPORT ON LIGHTHOUSE at CAPE WILLOUGHBY, KANGAROO ISLAND.

SIR,

Port Adelaide, June 22nd, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 12th instant. I proceeded on Friday last, in the "Yatala," with the Acting Surveyor-General, the Colonial Architect, and Captain Duff, towards the eastern coast of Kangaroo Island, with a view to decide on the eligibility of Cape Willoughby as the site for a lighthouse.

On the following morning we arrived off that point, and, availing ourselves of the favourable weather, stood to the westward for the purpose of examining the outline of the coast, and ascertaining the various points seaward to which the benefit of a light fixed on the spot mentioned might extend; after which a close inspection of the immediate locality was made on shore.

I beg to report, as the result of the investigation, my opinion that Cape Willoughby is most desirably placed for the object in view. The ground is of considerable elevation, and with the additional height usually allowed to lighthouses, would render the light conspicuous from a great distance; whilst its position with regard to the remaining line of coast, on either side, would render a light placed there of extreme utility to navigators sailing either from the southward or from the eastward. Even on the north side, though the projections of the main land coast would prevent the light being seen from a distance, yet the warning would be given as soon as Cape Jarvis would be rounded, and in sufficient time to remove any possibility of danger.

My ideas on this subject coincide with those entertained by Captain Duff, and are further supported by the opinion of Captain Walsh, of the brig "Dorset," whose vessel I met by appointment, under the Cape, on her voyage to Hobart Town. The latter shipmaster, from his many years' experience in the coasting trade, may, I think, be considered a judge of some competency on this head.

I would take the present opportunity of calling the attention of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to the existence of several dangerous rocks on the south side of Kangaroo Island, which do not appear on the charts of Flinders.

I regret that time would not allow of my making as minute an examination as I should have wished; but, knowing that the danger lies in the track of many vessels bound from or to the neighbouring colonies, I took such bearings as may, by being made public, enable seamen to avoid the perils; viz.—A large rock bearing from Cape Willoughby S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 37 miles; and from a point named in Flinders' chart, "Rocky Point," N. by E. eight miles. Further south is another rock, having a most dangerous sunk ledge on each side, and extending N.E. by N. six miles; the southernmost end bears S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 53 miles from Cape Willoughby, and S.S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 28 miles from Rocky Point.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

THOS LIPSON, Harbour Master.

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NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 9.)

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEO. GREY, K.C.B., to Earl GREY.

Taranaki, February 6, 1850.

(Received 20th June, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to state that I have received privately from Wellington two copies of the enclosed statistics of the province of New Munster; and although the Lieutenant-Governor has not yet transmitted these documents to me with the accompanying report, which I should have liked at the same time to forward to your Lordship, still the documents are in themselves so highly interesting that I think it better to forward them without delay.

I think your Lordship will feel that the Lieutenant-Governor has conferred a great advantage on the colony by having such a valuable body of statistics compiled; and that the Colonial Secretary of New Munster has, both in the compilation of the returns and in drawing up the Memorandum which accompanies them, executed with great ability and care the task which was confided to him.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

Enclosure in No. 19.

Encl. in No. 19.

STATISTICS OF NEW MUNSTER, NEW ZEALAND, FROM 1841 TO 1848.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Province of New Munster is considered in the following Returns as divided into four districts. The first, that of Wellington, includes Wanganui or Petre, and as much of the Northern Island as is comprised in the province. The North end of the Middle Island, half way down to Bank's Peninsula, forms the district of Nelson. The districts of Akaroa and Otago comprehend all the remaining portions of the Middle Island which are nearer those settlements respectively.

The names Wanganui and Petre are applied indiscriminately to the settlement on the northern shore of Cook's Strait.

The Returns are compiled from materials furnished by a general census taken in August 1848; and from those supplied for the ordinary Colonial Blue Book at the end of each year. This will account for some discrepancies in the totals of different returns respecting the same subjects. On the face of all those derived from the census is a notification to that effect.

POPULATION.—*General Increase.*—In the years 1845 and 1846 the population of New Munster had decreased 5·68 per cent. on its amount in 1844; but in 1847 and 1848 it increased 20·62 per cent. on its amount at the end of 1846. In Wellington during the latter two years the increase was 17·06 per cent., in Nelson 9·00 per cent., on their respective populations in 1846.

Increase by Births.—The number of registered births is no guide to the actual number that took

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place in the province in 1848, as it is certain that very many occurred which were never registered. But even those that were, amounted to 3·55 per cent. on the population at the end of 1847. An approximation may, however be made to the real rate of increase by births, by comparing the number of children in the province under two years of age (Return No. 3) with the numbers of the population at the end of the years 1845, 1846, and 1847. As the Returns for those years were taken in December of each year, and the return of children in August 1848, the amounts of population at the periods mentioned may be considered the correct numbers of those of whom the children were the produce. The average population of these three years was 7,645 souls. The number of children under two years (deducting those belonging to Otago, the inhabitants of which settlement arrived in 1848), that is, the number born between August 1846 and August 1848, was 760, which gives an average of 380 for each year. The increase, consequently, on the population in 1846 and 1847 was at the rate of 4·95, or nearly 5 per cent. per annum by births alone. The deaths in 1848 were only ·81 per cent. (Returns No. 1 and 5) on the population of that year (the number who died being added to its amount). This would give 4·14 for the actual rate of annual increase of the population, exclusive of immigration. In Great Britain the increase of population for ten years, from 1831 to 1841, (allowing for emigration) was 15·02 per cent., or 1·50 per annum. The per centage is, however, too low for New Munster, as the births of those who died under two years of age are omitted in the above calculation.

The large proportion of deaths in Nelson, as compared with Wellington, in 1848, was occasioned by the number of infants dying that year of hooping cough. In the same year, throughout the province, the deaths were 1 in 123 of the whole population. In England, in 1842, 1 in 46·08; in the United States (no date given) 1 in 37.

Original Extraction of the Population.—The centesimal proportions the inhabitants of different origin in the province bear to the whole population respectively are as follows: (Return, No. 2.)

51·86	. . .	per cent. born in England.
12·16	. . .	„ „ Scotland.
·55	. . .	„ „ Wales.
3·21	. . .	„ „ Ireland.
2·39	. . .	„ „ British Colonies.
3·17	. . .	„ „ Foreign Countries.
26·51	. . .	„ „ New Zealand.
<hr/>		
99·85		

Thus it appears that there are, exclusive of the military, more than four times as many English as Scotch in the province, and nearly four times as many Scotch as Irish. The foreigners are principally Germans, and the French at Akaroa.

Proportion of Sexes.—In August 1848, there were about 1,000 more males than females in New Munster; an excess equal to about one-ninth of the whole population. This excess is greatest among adults between 21 and 45 years of age. At Wellington the actual excess of males of this age is about four times as large as in Nelson, though the population is only half as large again. The proportion of females born is considerably greater than of males, judging from the number alive under two years old in 1848; but the proportions are reversed with respect to all the other septennial periods given. The number of females considerably exceeds that of males in England and Ireland.

Immigration and Emigration.—The Returns of Immigrants and Emigrants are mere lists of arrivals and departures. The only result apparently that can be arrived at upon this subject is an approximation to the excess of re-emigration over the immigration that has taken place independently of that set on foot by the New Zealand Company in the first colonization of the country. Deducting from the total population of August 1848, which amounted to 8,543, the number then existing of persons born in the colony, which by Return No. 2 is shown to have been 2,264, we have 6,279 immigrants still in the province. Taking the whole number introduced by the New Zealand Company as 8,504 souls, and allowing 1,200 for New Plymouth, we have 7,704 for New Munster. If the number of immigrants at present in the colony be subtracted from this, the remainder is 1,423, which represents the excess of loss by death and re-emigration, over gain by immigration other than that caused by the New Zealand Company in founding the settlements of the province. As the deaths in question, by a calculation from the loose returns we have of them, amount to between 400 and 500, the excess of loss by re-emigration would be about 1,000. The actual number of them that belonged to the body sent out by the Company, the returns do not enable us to ascertain.

Medical Statistics.—The hospital returns chiefly relate to the natives, and show conclusively that the diseases most frequent among them are those arising from want of good food, good shelter, and cleanliness; perhaps, also, from the absence of habits of industry. The centesimal proportions of diseases treated at the Wellington Hospital were these:—

Fever		14·6	
<hr/>			
Rheumatic diseases . . .	11·1	Abscess . . .	8·9
Inflammation of lungs . .	8·8	Ulcers . . .	3·0
Consumption	4·7	Hakihaki . . .	8·6
Cough and Catarrh . . .	3·8	Scrofulous diseases	5·4
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	28·4		25·9
<hr/>			
Contusions, burns, &c. . .	5·4		
Ophthalmia	4·1		
Syphilis and gonorrhœa . .	4·7		
16 other complaints . . .	15·9		
	<hr/>		
	30·1	Total . . .	99·0
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Thus 71 per cent. of the cases of disease may be attributed to the causes above stated; for the 4·1 per cent. of cases of ophthalmia most probably arose from the habit of living in huts filled with wood-smoke.

Return No. 7 also shows the habitual residences and the parent tribes of the patients received into the hospital. The greater part came from the neighbourhood of Wellington, and the West Coast as far as Wanganui, and belonged to the Ngatiawa. Such Returns, continued for a series of years, would be interesting, as marking the gradual extension of the beneficial effects of European science and skill among the natives.

OCCUPATION.—Of the 1,501 persons in the Wellington Settlement following specific callings (exclusive of female domestic servants) it appears that 34·8 per cent. were engaged in agriculture and pastoral pursuits in 1848; and of the 699 at Nelson, 45·3 per cent. But at Nelson there were 36·8 per cent. employed in husbandry, and in Wellington only 22·3 per cent.; the proportion being restored in the latter place by the much greater number employed in stock-keeping there than at Nelson.

Of the whole number of mechanics and craftsmen in the province, no less than 54 per cent. were carpenters, joiners, splitters of wood, or sawyers.

Of the 2,548 persons in the province following specific pursuits, there were 37·5 per cent. belonging to the labouring class engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits; 30·5 per cent. of mechanics and craftsmen, and about 5·3 per cent. of mariners and fishermen. In Great Britain the proportion engaged in maritime occupations in 1841, including the national and mercantile navy and fishermen, was 3·8 per cent. of all male persons 20 years of age and upwards.

The return of persons holding special licences for the sale of spirits affords a standard of the gradual spread of the settlers over the interior of the country since the year 1845. One of the first symptoms of traffic commencing in a new direction is the licensed house for the accommodation of travellers.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Land in Cultivation, &c.—In Wellington the cultivation of land appears by the Returns (No. 10) to have been neglected for the breeding of stock, which the high rate of wages for labour, the ready market for cattle, and other circumstances, render much more lucrative. The only noticeable increase, though a slight one, in the number of acres of any grain cropped in 1848, was of oats; but a considerable quantity of land seems to have been laid down in pasture. In Nelson the quantity of acres cropped was about four times as large as in Wellington, and, on the whole, greater than in the previous year; but a slight decrease is observable in the number of acres of wheat, barley, and potatoes, the increase being in oats. The amount of land laid down in pasture had also increased.

In the whole province a steady increase in cultivation has been maintained since 1843, the greatest being in 1845 and 1846. In Nelson the number of acres cropped in 1844, 1845, and 1846, increased at the rate of 1,000 a-year, though the population in the same years was decreasing.

Stock.—In the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, horned cattle increased in the settlement of Wellington at the rate of 400 a-year; in 1846 and 1847, of 200 a-year; and the increase in 1848 was 2,014. The greatest proportional increase in sheep was in 1846, the consequence probably of the suppression of native disturbances.

In Nelson the amount of horned cattle in 1848 was 1,500 greater than in 1847, the highest increase in any previous year having been 503. Sheep having increased at the rate of 3,000 a-year during 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846, increased by 10,000 in 1847, and by 17,000 in 1848. This was the consequence of the opening of the Wairau districts to flock-owners.

There were seven coasting vessels belonging to natives in New Munster in 1848.

Mortgages on Land in Wellington.—It is not to be inferred from Return No. 17 that the amount of property mortgaged in 1847 was for money then advanced. The fact is, that the landed securities were not given till that year, but the debts were incurred in the earlier and less prosperous years of the colony's existence.

INTERCHANGE.—Imports and Exports.—Wellington.—(Returns Nos. 18 to 24.) The articles imported into the colony in greatest quantities are the following:—Flour, tea and sugar, live stock, beer, wines, spirits, and tobacco.

The great increase in imports to Wellington in 1847 as compared with 1846, and the considerable decrease in 1848, seem to show that the improving circumstances of the colony in 1846, and the commencement of the large commissariat expenditure, and of that upon roads, caused a sudden rise in demand, the extent of which could not be sufficiently ascertained to enable the importers to provide only the requisite supply, which accordingly produced the falling off in imports in 1848.

It is satisfactory to observe that the importation of flour into Wellington from beyond seas has been declining since 1846, while the quantity imported coastwise has been proportionably increasing. From the Return (No. 23) of coastwise imports for one quarter it appears that above 100 tons must have been so imported in 1848.

The decrease in imports in 1848 also affects the return of exports for that year, as the totals given in the latter include imports re-exported. The other causes of the decrease in exports from the province in 1847 and 1848 are, 1st, the increased proportion the exports to New South Wales have borne to those to Great Britain in those years as compared with former ones, which tends to lower the *declared* value of goods at the Custom House, as a duty of 10 per cent. is paid upon them in Sydney; 2ndly, the low price of wool in England in 1848; and, 3rdly, the consequent retention by sheep-owners of the produce of their flocks in the expectation of getting better prices at a future period.

Nelson.—The sudden increase of imports into Nelson (Return No. 18) from 10,706*l.* in value in 1847, to 21,879 in 1848, is shown in No. 19 to have been caused by the introduction of sheep, cattle, and horses, the number imported in that year amounting in value to 13,454*l.* These productive imports being deducted, the total from beyond seas would amount only to 8,425*l.*; while the total exports, beyond seas and coastwise, amounted to 6,796*l.* The greater part of the wool was retained, as the value of that exported was only 140*l.* in 1848; and in 1847, 1,878*l.* Some was sent through Wellington; but the sheep having increased from 20,000 in 1847 to 37,000 in 1848, the value of exports produced may be presumed to have equalled the imports from abroad, even though such of the latter as were received through Wellington were included in the estimate. This is satisfactory proof of the sound condition of the settlement.

The rapidly increasing production of flour for home consumption is also shown by Returns Nos. 19, 23, and 24. In 1846, 155 tons (value 1,478*l.*) were imported into Nelson from beyond seas; in 1847, only 54 tons (value 484*l.*); and in 1841, none at all; while 86 tons (value 1,032*l.*) were exported

NEW ZEALAND. coastwise. In 1848, 2,594 bushels of barley, 800 bushels of wheat, 38 tons of potatoes, besides other field produce, were exported beyond seas.

New Munster.—The Return of exports of New Zealand produce (No. 21) gives a favourable view of the resources of the country. Though the amounts exported are small, the variety of valuable articles enumerated, several of which, especially flax and timber, appear only to need a greater supply of capital and labour to render them considerable exports, is such as to warrant sanguine anticipations of the future importance of the colony.

Native Trade.—Return No. 22 gives an approximation to the amount of trade in New Zealand produce coastwise to Wellington. No return of the exact quantities of particular articles was kept till the last quarter of 1848; but the return given shows the amount of tonnage employed in the aggregate of trips in bringing the articles enumerated in it. The produce imported from the East Coast of the Northern Island is entirely grown by the native population, and much of that from the West Coast. So with respect to Queen Charlotte's Sound. The number of tons employed in this trade amounted in 1848 to 6,044, the tonnage of each vessel being multiplied by its number of trips. When, in addition to the Maori produce thus imported, the quantity brought by land into Wellington is taken into consideration, as well as the money spent, chiefly among the natives, in the construction of roads (about 17,000*l.* in 1848, according to Return No. 18), it will be apparent what a powerful agency for imparting the most effective kind of civilization is brought to bear upon them by the existence of the settlement of Wellington, with its government expenditure. The work on the roads gives them the regular habits, and a knowledge of the implements of industry; while they are encouraged and stimulated to persevere in it by the tempting market and ready remuneration the settlement offers for its fruits. The resources of the colony are at the same time developed, and the best guarantee provided for the preservation of peace. The system of road-making is, in fact, a native school of industry, and the effects of attendance at it are seen, not only in the personal benefits, physical and moral, which *work* must unquestionably confer on the aboriginal people, but in the spread of their cultivations, the increase of their property and trade, and, as a necessary consequence, their more willing submission to European law.

The returns of *shipping inwards and outwards*, for 1846, 1847, and 1848, show a gradually increasing amount of vessels and tonnage trading with the colony. The number of men belonging to British and British colonial ships in the trade amounted in 1848 to 1,054.

Provisions.—From Return No. 26 it appears that the price of the necessaries of life has diminished considerably since 1844.

MORAL CONDITION.—*Education.*—The conclusions to be drawn from the Educational Returns are much less definite and decisive than would have been the case had the numbers of those acquainted with, or ignorant of, the elementary arts of reading and writing, given in Return No. 30, been classified according to their ages, so far at least as to distinguish between children of the age at which instruction is generally given, and adults who had passed it. We learn, however, from the tables as they stand, that, of the proportions of persons unable to read and write in the different settlements to their population respectively, the greatest was in Akaroa, being 35·4 per cent.; and, as perhaps might have been expected from the state of education in Scotland, considerably the lowest in Otago, being only 20·4 per cent. In Wellington it amounted to 29·4, and in Nelson to 32·4 per cent. The fact of a greater proportional number being unable to read and write in Nelson than in Wellington may possibly be accounted for in some degree by the greater proportion of children in Nelson, where the number under seven years of age is 31 per cent., while in Wellington it is only 28 per cent. But it is more probable that the excess is owing to the difference of the classes from which the adult population in the two settlements was derived. As this is so much more exclusively agricultural at Nelson than at Wellington, where so many comparatively are engaged in commercial pursuits, an equal amount of elementary knowledge was hardly to be looked for among them. This supposition is confirmed by a comparison, as far as can be made, of the proportions of the numbers above seven years old unable to write to the population above the same age in the settlements respectively. At Wellington this proportion amounts to 26·6 per cent., while at Nelson it is as high as 34·9 or nearly 35 per cent.; a considerable increase in the difference of the proportions against Nelson, as compared with those given above. If the returns had furnished the means of arriving at the number of adults in the settlements unable to write, it would probably have been found that the difference in the proportions had still increased; that is, that a still greater proportion of ignorance in reading and writing would be found in the *adult* population in Nelson. At Otago the ratio of persons above seven unable to write, to the whole population above seven, is much lower than that given above, being no more than 16·0 per cent., while at Akaroa it is up to 40·8 per cent.

The results of a comparison of the proportion of the population unable to write, with the corresponding proportion in England and Wales, appear to be greatly in favour of New Zealand. The proportion throughout England and Wales in 1844 of those signing the marriage registers with marks was 40·8 per cent. of the whole number signing. Though this may be too high a per centage for the whole population at the present time (as most of the males under 20, and females under 15, may be considered as excluded, and the education of the young had advanced since the portion of the population included in the marriage register was of an age to receive it, so that a return comprising the former would *lower* the per centage),* yet the proportion, it may be presumed, would even then be much greater than in New Munster, where those above seven years old unable to write are only 29·3 per cent. of the population above seven. This comparison is on too limited a scale perhaps to warrant general conclusions, but it seems to suggest, what more extended observation will probably prove to be the case, that emigration is most frequent among the better educated of the labouring classes at home—that education, in short, is a great promoter of emigration.

The proportionate numbers receiving education compared with those at home seem also very creditable to New Munster. Of those between the ages of 2 and 14 (the only periods up to 15 specified in the returns) the centesimal proportion in New Munster receiving *daily* education was 58·66, a per centage which would be increased if we could deduct the number under five years of age from both sides of the proportion. Even in Scotland the per centage of those receiving education in 1837 was only 31·41. And to the New Munster per centage should be added those attending Sunday schools alone, an amount not ascertainable from the returns as made. In England and Wales, in 1833, the proportion receiving daily education in schools of all kinds was 30·7 per cent. The fact, however, still remains, that there

* *Vide* "Porter's Progress of the Nation." London, 1847.

are about 26·8 per cent. of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 (deducting three-fifths from the number between 2 and 7 to get an approximation to that between 5 and 7) who are receiving no *daily education* in schools in New Munster. It is indisputable, then, that even allowing for private instruction at home, a great deal is left to be done in the way of education in the province.

The proportion of those receiving daily education to the whole number between 2 and 14 years of age is 61·78 per cent. at Wellington, 56·89 at Nelson, and 35·55 at Otago. It is highly creditable to the founder and promoters of the Nelson schools that the Nelson per centage is so high as it is; for the centesimal proportion of the inhabitants of the town and suburbs is in Nelson 42·4 to the whole population, while at Wellington (including Wade's Town, but not Karori or Porirua Road, in the suburbs) it is 56·4. This much greater dispersion of the population over rural districts makes provision for the education of the children by many degrees more difficult.

But though we may, perhaps, congratulate ourselves, on the whole, that the state of education is no worse than it is, still, considering the circumstances of the great body of the inhabitants of the province, the proportion above stated of children between 5 and 14 years of age, without daily education, is much greater than should be allowed to continue. It will be a disgrace, indeed, if there ever be found a single adult, of British origin, born in New Zealand since its regular colonization, unable to read and write. And a peculiar degradation will attach to a person of European extraction, deficient in these simple accomplishments, in a country, the aboriginal and uncivilized inhabitants of which almost universally possess them.

Religious Persuasions.—It will be seen by Return No. 32 that at Otago, in 1848, there were 276 persons of five different persuasions, including that of the Free Church of Scotland, and 206 of the Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The fact is interesting as connected with the experiment of founding settlements exclusively of persons of one religious denomination.

Criminal Statistics and Administration of Justice.—The criminal statistics of the province have at first sight an unfavourable aspect in some particulars, the cause of which is, however, very apparent from the Returns (Nos. 35 and 36).

The average centesimal proportions of convictions to committals were in 1848, in Wellington 60·30, in Nelson only 37·50; or about twice as many convictions per cent. on committals in the former place as in the latter. But the average for the five years throughout New Munster is considerably below the per centage in England, where 72·14 per cent. of committals end in convictions, or in Scotland where 74·91 per cent. have this result. This may in some degree be accounted for by the necessary imperfection of the means for securing the punishment of offenders in a young colony, and especially in one where the settlements are dispersed along so extensive a sea-coast as that of New Zealand, where the class most given to breaches of the law can pass so easily out of the reach of justice, and the expense of bringing witnesses to the place of trial is unavoidably great. But another cause will presently be mentioned.

The convictions for all offences, excluding those of natives, before the Supreme Court in the district of Wellington, taken at an average of the five years ending December 31, 1848, bore to its population the proportion of 1 conviction to every 556 souls; the committals 1 to every 338 souls. In Nelson the corresponding proportions were, of convictions 1 to every 1,641, and committals 1 to every 753 souls. Thus convictions in Wellington were three times as many as in Nelson, in proportion to their respective populations, and committals something more than twice as many.

But committals afford, perhaps, a better test of the state of a country in respect to crime than convictions. And the committals throughout New Munster in these five years were in the ratio of 1 to every 400 souls. In England and Wales in 1841 they were only 1 to every 573, and in Scotland only 1 to every 738. This unfavourable, and at first sight very surprising result, may easily, and as far as the settlers are concerned, very satisfactorily, be accounted for.

Return No. 35 proves indisputably from what source this large amount of crime proceeds. If from the 88 committals during the five years be deducted those of prisoners from New South Wales and Hobart Town, and the few from Parkhurst, it will be found that the amount of committals is reduced by nearly one-third ($88 - 31 = 57$), which gives a proportion of 1 committal to every 464 of the population, when the per centage (2·39) from the British colonies in 1848, which may be taken as the proportion in the other years, has been deducted from the average population with which the committals are compared. Again, deducting, in addition to these, the committals of soldiers from one side of the proportion, and the number of military from the other—we have the committals diminished by nearly two-thirds ($88 - 56 = 32$), or 1 to every 697 souls, a much smaller proportion than in England. Lastly, if the committals of sailors and persons whose previous country was not known be omitted from the calculation, there will be left for committals among original settlers only one-fifth of the whole ($88 - 70 = 18$). The exact proportion to the corresponding population cannot be determined in this last case, because the number to be subtracted from the population is not ascertainable; but it is clear that it would be such as to make the comparison with either Scotland or England a very favourable one for Wellington. In Nelson the proportion, including all classes, is less than in either of those countries.

The evils of the neighbourhood of penal colonies are shown by the fact just proved, that one-third of all the crime of the province for the last five years has been supplied thence. And this may in some degree account for the small proportion of convictions to committals noticed above—so large a number of the prisoners committed having been old offenders, most probably long practised in all the arts of eluding justice.

Resident Magistrates' Courts.—Return No. 37 of Classified Prisoners Summarily Convicted, shows in a minor degree the same facts as to the sources of crime. Rather more than one-half the cases of convictions in Wellington during the five years were of original settlers. The proportions in 1848 (Return No. 38) for the different settlements show that small offences were least frequent in Nelson and most in Akaroa. But the numbers are too small in the latter case for any sound conclusions to be drawn. Cases of drunkenness brought before the resident magistrate were three times as numerous (soldiers not included) in Wellington as in Nelson. The more maritime and commercial pursuits of the inhabitants and the greater amount of money in circulation may perhaps account for this.

Civil Cases.—Return No. 40 clearly demonstrates that the Resident Magistrates' Courts have satisfactorily superseded the Courts of Requests in the province. The very considerable increase in the number of civil cases in 1848, and of the proportion of cases settled out of Court, prove that the extended powers given to the magistrates have operated beneficially for the public, and that a greater amount of business in both the civil and criminal departments of summary jurisdiction can be

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The English and Scotch statistics, alluded to in the foregoing Memorandum, are taken from Mr. Porter's "Progress of the Nation, 1847," whose general arrangement has also been as nearly as possible observed in the classification of the Returns.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

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No. 1.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the European Population in the various Settlements in the Province of New Munster, for the Years from 1843 to 1848 inclusive.

Settlements.	1843.*				1844.				1845.				1846.			
	Males.	Females.	Strangers or Aliens.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Strangers or Aliens.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Strangers or Aliens.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Strangers or Aliens.	Total.
Wellington .	2,106	1,702	150	3,958	2,212	1,835	300	4,347	2,208	1,866	119	4,193	2,134	1,843	89	4,066
Petre . .	132	77	..	209	128	69	..	197	115	75	..	190	129	86	..	215
Nelson . .	1,588	1,354	..	2,942	1,560	1,355	121	3,036	1,546	1,364	21	2,931	1,524	1,329	..	2,853
Akaroa . .	..	..	..	..	129	37	79	245	139	62	66	267	157	90	..	247
Otago . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .	3,826	3,133	150	7,109	4,029	3,296	500	7,825	4,008	3,367	206	7,581	3,944	3,348	89	7,381

Settlements.	1847.				1848.								Total, with Military.
	Males.	Females.	Strangers or Aliens.	Total.	Civil.				Military.				
					Males.	Females.	Strangers or Aliens.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Wellington .	2,487	1,993	174	4,654	2,672	2,086	..	4,758	1,265	315	1,580	6,338	
Petre . .	109	57	..	166	104	66	..	170	..	..	..	170
Nelson . .	1,504	1,363	..	2,867	1,657	1,433	..	3,090	..	..	..	3,090
Akaroa . .	173	113	..	286	152	113	..	265	..	..	..	265
Otago . .	..	..	..	..	350	270	..	620	..	..	..	620
Totals .	4,273	3,556	174	7,973	4,935	3,968	..	8,903	1,265	315	1,580	10,483	

* The total number of emigrants introduced by the New Zealand Company into Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth, was 8,904 souls, at a cost of 233,543*l.*, or 26*l.* a-head, including cabin passengers.

This Return can only be considered as an approximation in many of its items. In 1843, the boundaries of the Wellington Return are defined, as including Wellington and the adjacent villages. In 1845, as those of the tract given by Mr. Spain's award, excluding Wairarapa therefore and the Coast. In 1847, they include Wairarapa and the Coast to Manawatu. In 1848, all the Province of New Munster in the Northern Island, except Wanganui. The figures in the columns headed "Strangers and Aliens" are evidently often conjectural. In the Nelson Return for 1844, 101 German settlers are included in this class. In the Returns for 1848 the column is left blank.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Native Country or Birth-place of the Population in the various Districts of the Province of New Munster, ascertained by a General Census taken in August 1848.

Districts.	Locality.	Born in the Colony.		In England.		In Wales.		In Ireland.		In Scotland.		In other British Colonies.		In Foreign Countries.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.
Wellington .	Town and Suburbs	374	372	774	655	5	6	58	40	145	116	42	21	29	12
	Rural Districts:—														
	Karori and Karori Road . .	31	25	87	80	..	..	15	11	10	10	2	1	..	..
	Wade's Town	10	15	27	18	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	..	..
	Hutt, including Wai-nui-O-Mate.	154	136	310	187	..	2	10	6	61	46	11	..	4	..
	Wairarapa and Coast, from East Cape to Lowry Bay.	13	21	65	19	1	..	6	2	38	13	3	..	1	..
	Porirua Road, Bay and Coast to Wanganui.	66	68	204	102	..	2	15	6	60	32	10	..	8	..
	Total	648	637	1,467	1,061	6	10	104	65	323	223	68	22	42	12
	Wanganui:—														
	Petre and Suburbs. . . .	20	23	48	18	1	2	1	3	22	12	4	..	2	..
	Total in the District .	668	660	1,515	1,079	7	12	105	68	345	235	72	22	44	12
Nelson . .	Town and Suburbs	179	178	360	359	3	4	10	7	27	33	22	12	31	25
	Rural Districts:—														
	Wakapuaka	14	19	56	45	1	..	4	1	8	6	..	..	1	..
	Waimea, East	73	76	158	117	2	2	11	5	22	18	8	3	48	34
	„ South.	53	42	129	107	3	2	8	7	5	5	7	4	1	1
	„ West	25	23	58	52	1	2	..	..	25	11	2	4	3	1
	Motueka, Motuere, Riwaka, Massacre Bay.	45	54	87	69	..	..	4	5	12	9	2	2	1	1
	Wairau, Cloudy Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound.	8	8	31	5	1	..	..	..	5	1	21	14	..	..
	Total in the District .	397	400	879	754	11	10	37	25	104	83	62	39	85	62
	Akaroa	40	41	41	19	..	1	10	6	24	19	8	2	36	18
Otago . .	. . . . .	26	32	87	57	4	2	18	6	124	105	8	2	9	5
	Total in the Province .	1,131	1,133	2,522	1,909	22	25	170	105	597	442	150	65	174	97

This Return does not include the Military and Families.

From the General Census Returns, August 1848.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

RETURN of the Population in the various Districts of the Province of New Munster, classed under the heads of Age, Sex, Married and Single, as ascertained by a General Census taken in August 1848.

Districts.	Locality.	Number of each Age.										Totals.			Married and Single.							
		Males.					Females.					Males.	Females.	General Total.	Males.		Females.					
		Under 2 Years of Age.	2 and under 7.	7 and under 14.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 45.	45 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Under 2 Years of Age.	2 and under 7.	7 and under 14.				14 and under 21.	21 and under 45.	45 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
Wellington .	Town and suburbs	125	279	200	149	580	79	15	131	254	180	165	420	60	8	1,427	1,222	2,649	444	983	452	770
	Rural Districts:—																					
	Karori and Karori Road	11	21	33	23	41	15	1	9	20	30	19	36	13	..	145	127	272	48	97	47	80
	Wade's Town	3	6	15	6	8	6	2	9	10	2	6	10	2	..	46	39	85	16	30	12	27
	Hutt, including Wai-nui-O-Mate .	48	93	91	55	226	36	1	44	94	55	34	126	23	1	550	377	927	143	407	143	234
	Wairarapa and Coast, from East Cape to Lowry Bay.	6	7	10	30	63	8	3	5	10	11	4	22	3	..	127	55	182	22	105	21	34
	Porirua Road, Bay, and Coast to Wanganui.	23	43	47	36	187	26	1	19	48	37	21	74	11	..	363	210	573	92	271	83	127
	Total	216	449	396	299	1,105	170	23	217	436	315	249	688	112	..	2,658	2,030	4,688	765	1,893	758	1,272
	Wanganui:—																					
	Petre and Suburbs	6	16	15	8	47	6	..	8	12	7	8	22	1	..	98	58	156	29	69	25	33
Nelson .	Total in the District	222	465	411	307	1,152	176	23	225	448	322	257	710	113	..	2,756	2,088	4,844	794	1,962	783	1,305
	Town and Suburbs	54	152	110	51	228	37	..	73	136	115	70	207	17	..	632	618	1,250	212	420	217	401
	Rural Districts:—																					
	Wakapuaka	4	15	14	17	33	1	..	8	14	15	8	26	..	..	84	71	155	25	59	25	46
	Wainaea, East	28	55	60	64	101	14	..	29	64	46	20	85	11	..	322	255	577	92	230	92	163
	Wainaea, South	14	46	36	29	65	16	..	21	27	29	20	56	15	..	206	168	374	62	144	60	108
	Wainaea, West	11	20	15	16	46	6	..	9	17	15	12	36	4	..	114	93	207	36	75	39	54
	Motueka, Mouere, Riwaka, Massacre Bay.	20	31	18	19	59	5	..	20	39	26	6	46	3	..	152	140	292	55	97	53	87
	Wairau, Cloudy Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound.	..	9	4	3	38	12	..	1	2	2	4	15	4	..	66	28	94	18	48	17	11
	Total in the District	131	328	257	199	570	91	..	161	299	248	140	471	54	..	1,576	1,373	2,949	503	1,073	503	870
Akaroa .	. . . . .	7	27	16	10	85	6	1	14	38	12	9	37	3	..	152	113	265	42	110	87	76
	. . . . .	21	38	24	23	141	28	1	23	36	37	27	76	9	1	276	209	485	84	192	78	131
Otago .	. . . . .	381	858	708	539	1,948	301	25	423	821	619	433	1,298	179	10	4,760	3,783	8,543	1,423	3,337	1,401	2,382
	General Total in the Province of New Munster.																					
Military and their Families . . . .	. . . . .	49	45	14	142	1,013	2	..	57	69	23	11	154	1	..	1,265	315	1,580	111	1,154	113	209
	Military and their Families																					

From the General Census Returns, taken in August 1848.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 339

No. 4.

NEW ZEALAND.

RETURN of Immigration and Emigration to and from the Settlements of New Munster during the Year ended the 5th January 1849.

	Immigration.				Emigration.			
	Adults.		No. of Children.	Total.	Adults.		No. of Children.	Total.
	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		
To and from WELLINGTON.								
Great Britain	21	12	11	44	9	7	4	20
British Colonies	204	36	27	267	128	28	35	191
New Ulster	50	13	14	77	22	7	5	34
Foreign States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5
Totals	275	61	52	388	163	43	44	250
To and from NELSON.								
Great Britain	30	20	33	83	..	..	..	..
British Colonies	14	4	..	18	25	4	..	29
New Ulster	33	14	14	61	51	18	9	78
Foreign States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	77	38	47	162	76	22	9	107
General Totals	352	99	99	550	239	65	53	357
To and from OTAGO.								
Great Britain	195	136	188	519	..	..	..	..
British Colonies	23	..	..	23	8	..	..	8
New Ulster . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	218	136	188	542	8	..	..	8
General Totals	570	235	287	1092	247	..	..	365

TOTALS OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION TO AND FROM NEW MUNSTER FOR THE THREE YEARS 1846, 1847, AND 1848.

Years.	Wellington.			Nelson.			Otago.			New Munster.
	Immi-grants.	Emi-grants.	Excess of Immi-grants.	Immi-grants.	Emi-gration.	Excess of Immi-gration.	Immi-gration.	Emi-gration.	Excess of Immi-gration.	
1846	220	217	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1847	274	195	79	50	32	18	..	..	..	97
1848	388	250	138	162	107	55	542	8	534	627
In three years	882	662	220	212	139	73	542	8	534	727

The Returns for 1846, from which this abstract is made, are certainly erroneous; the total population at the end of 1846 having been 200 less than at the end of 1845, though the births must greatly have exceeded the deaths in 1846 as in other years.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 5.

RETURN of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in the settlements of New Munster, in 1848.

Districts.	Births.			Deaths.																		Marriages.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	7 Years and under.		14 Years and under.		21		30		40		50		60		70		Above 70								Total.		Gen. Total.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Wellington	80	90	170	6	6	.	2	1	.	3	2	2	6	3	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	17	18	35	Church of England	30	
Nelson	46	56	102	5	13	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	4	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	11	23	34	Church of Scotland . . . . .	..
Akaroa . . . . .	..	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Free Church, Scotland	14
Otago	3	7	10	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	Reformed Presbyterian	7
Totals	129	154	283	12	20	.	3	2	.	3	4	2	9	7	3	4	2	1	1	.	.	31	42	73	Roman Catholic	3	
																								Wesleyan Methodist	10		
																								Deputy Registrar	2		
																								Total	66		

No Maori births or deaths were registered in 1848. Of half castes, the birth of 1 male and deaths of 2 males are recorded. The number of unregistered births is not ascertained. The registrars were not appointed before the end of March 1848.

Compiled from Returns furnished by R. R. Strang, Esq., Registrar-General.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

RETURN of the Number of Patients treated at the Colonial Hospital, Wellington, from September 1847, to March 1849.

	Race.	From 15th September 1847, to 31st March 1848.				From 31st March 1848, to 31st March 1849.				Total treated from September 1847, to March 1849.
		Treated.	Cured.	Died.	Discharged Incurable.	Treated.	Cured.	Died.	Discharged Incurable.	
In-door Patients .	European	16	37	3	1	40	95	2	..	56
	Native .	29	..	4	..	60	..	..	3	89
Total In-door Patients .		45	37	7	1	100	25	9	3	145
Out-door Patients .	European	8	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Native .	105	..	8	..	97	90	7	..	202
Total Out-door Patients .		113	105	8	..	97	90	7	..	210
Total Patients		158	142	15	1	197	185	9	3	355

No. 7.

RETURN of the Number and Kind of Native Cases treated at the Colonial Hospital from 1st January to 31st December 1848, with the Names of the Tribes and habitual residences of the In-door Patients.

Disease.	In-door Patients.					Out-door Patients.	Total In and Out.	Tribe and Residence of In-door Patients.				
	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Left in Hospital.			Name of Tribe.	Habitual Residence.	Distance from Hospital.	Number admitted.	Cured.
										Miles.		
Abscess	2	..	..	..	2	13	15	Ngatiawa .	Wellington:—			
Amaurosis	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	„	Pipitea Pa . .	..	6	6
Catarrh and Cough . .	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	„	Te Aro Pa . .	1½	9	7
Colic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	„	Hutt Valley:—			
Croup . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	„	Petoni	6	2	1
Consumption	3	..	2	..	1	6	9	„	Waiwetu . . .	9	2	..
Contusions, Wounds, and Burns.	1	..	..	..	1	8	9	„	Queen Charlotte's Sound:—			
Deafness . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	„	Teawaite . . .	35	1	1
Dysentery . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	„	West Coast:—			
Dyspepsia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	„	Wareroa . . .	33	1	1
Erysipelas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	„	Waikanae . . .	33	2	..
Fever	6	6	..	..	..	20	26	„	Taranaki . . .	238	1	1
Fractures	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	„	Ngatikuhunu			
Gastric Affections . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	„	Wellington:—			
Gonorrhœa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	„	Kumutoto Pa .	½	2	2
Haki-haki	5	5	..	..	..	11	16	Ngaitama . .	Kai-warra . .	1	2	1
Hooping Cough . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Ngatitao . .	West Coast:—			
Hypertrophy and Diseases of the Heart.	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	„	Porirua	14	3	1
Inflammation of Lungs	2	2	..	..	..	13	15	„	Manawatu . . .	68	1	1
Ditto other local	4	4	..	..	..	1	5	Ngaitau . . .	Porirua	14	1	..
Impetigo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	Ngatiraukawa	Otaki	48	6	4
Lumbago . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	Ngatiruaka	Whanganui . .	110	2	2
Ophthalmia	1	..	..	..	1	6	7					
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Fever.	7	7	..	..	..	14	21					
Scrofulous Diseases . .	1	1	..	..	..	8	9					
Spine (disease of) . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1					
Syphilis	1	1	..	..	..	4	5					
Tooth-ache . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2					
Ulcers	2	..	..	..	2	5	7					
Total	41	28	2	..	11	137	178	Total . . . .		..	41	28

The result of the treatment of out-door patients cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, owing to the irregularity of their attendance at the Hospital.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 8.

RETURN showing the Distribution of Occupations among the Population of the various Districts of the Province of New Munster in August 1848.

Districts.	Members of Pro- fessions.	Capitalists and Employers of Labour.				In Permanent Employ of Individuals, but not Manual Labourers.	Manual Labourers.																
		Lawyers, Clergymen, Surgeons, Military Officers, and Surveyors.	Land Proprietors, Farmers, & Merchants.	Manufacturers, Brewers, and Millers.	Shopkeepers and Retail Dealers.		Total.	Clerks and Overseers.	Mechanics and Craftsmen.														
									Printers.	Sawyers and Splitters.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Brickmakers.	Bricklayers.	Masons and Plasterers.	Smiths.	Tanners.	Saddle and Har- ness Makers.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Butchers.	Bakers.	Of Crafts not specified.	Total.
Wellington	45	147	6	71	269	83	13	88	108	10	17	7	25	2	2	61	20	16	20	84	473		
Petre . .	2	6	..	8	16	4	..	9	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	22
Nelson . .	20	69	9	16	114	11	3	30	48	3	7	10	15	2	1	31	6	6	7	40	209		
Akaroa . .	..	18	..	2	20	4	..	5	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	22
Otago . .	17	13	..	8	38	4	..	15	23	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	2	5	53
Totals .	84	253	15	105	457	106	16	147	192	16	25	18	47	4	3	99	26	23	30	133	779		

Districts.	Manual Labourers—continued.									Persons following no specified Trade or Calling.					Totals.
	Pastoral and Agricultural Labourers.					Miscellaneous.				Naval and Military Pensioners.	Males—principally Children.	Females—Adults and Children.	Paupers or receiving Alms.	Strangers and Visitors.	
	Husbandmen.	Shepherds.	Keepers of Horned Cattle.	Farm Servants (including Gardeners).	Total.	Carters.	Mariners and Fishermen.	Domestic Servants.							
								Male.	Female.						
Wellington.	335	46	103	38	522	39	74	41	117	7	1,133	1,900	*	10	4,668
Petre . .	4	..	6	..	10	..	3	1	3	..	42	55	..	..	156
Nelson . .	259	12	17	29	317	5	24	19	41	..	887	1,327	..	..	2,954
Akaroa . .	18	7	12	5	42	..	13	3	9	..	50	101	..	1	265
Otago . .	38	12	8	6	64	..	21	8	22	..	86	107	..	2	405
Totals .	654	77	146	78	955	44	135	72	192	7	2,198	3,490	..	13	8,448

* The returns of persons receiving aid are erroneous in the originals. In August 1848, there were 3 lunatics, 2 children of lunatics, and 1 orphan child, in Wellington, receiving aid, at the rate in the aggregate of 6*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* a month; and in Nelson 4 widows (1 being a widow of a constable killed at Wairau, and 2 being invalids) and 2 children, receiving such aid to the amount of 4*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* a month altogether.

The above Return includes, of the Military, only the Non-Commissioned Officers.

Compiled from the General Census Returns taken in August 1848.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 9.

RETURN of Houses Specially Licensed for Sale of Spirits, &c., in the Settlements of New Munster, in the Years from 1845 to 1848, inclusive.

WELLINGTON.					
Date of Issue of Licence.	Locality of Licensed House.		Distance from Principal Town.	Name of Publican.	Fee per Annum.
1845.			Miles.		£. s. d.
Mar. 24	Hutt Valley .	Taita . . .	14 from Wellington	Thos. J. Hughes	5 0 0
Mar. 25	Porirua Road .	Halfway House	6 " " "	Antony Wall .	5 0 0
July 11	Petre . . .	" " "	112 " " "	Alvah Smith .	15 0 0
1846.					
June 26	Hutt Valley .	Aglionby . .	8 from Wellington	W. Burcham .	20 0 0
Oct. 1	Port Nicholson	Okiwi . . .	15 " " "	W. Brown . .	5 0 0
"	Porirua Road .	Halfway House	6 " " "	Antony Wall .	10 0 0
"	Petre . . .	" " "	112 " " "	W. Holder . .	5 13 5
1847.					
"	Hutt Valley .	Taita . . .	14 from Wellington	Thos. J. Hughes	10 0 0
"	Port Nicholson	Okiwi . . .	15 " " "	W. Brown . .	5 0 0
"	Wairarapa Valley	" " "	" " "	Jas. Walter .	5 0 0
"	Porirua Road .	Halfway House	6 from Wellington	Antony Wall .	15 0 0
May 19	Porirua . . .	Jackson's Ferry	12 " " "	Chas. Radford .	10 0 0
Mar. 4	" " " "	Paramatta Point	16 from Wellington	Andrew Green .	10 0 0
Feb. 4	West Coast . .	Pukaroa . .	23 " " "	John Nicoll . .	5 0 0
"	" " " "	Urui . . .	38 " " "	W. Jenkins . .	5 0 0
May 17	Port Underwood	Ocean Bay . .	" " "	J. Deblois . .	5 0 0
1848.					
"	Hutt Valley .	Taita . . .	14 from Wellington	Thos. J. Hughes	5 0 0
Mar. 22	" " " "	Upper Hutt .	20 " " "	Jas. Brown . .	5 0 0
"	Port Nicholson	Okiwi . . .	15 " " "	W. Brown . .	5 0 0
"	Wairarapa Valley	" " "	" " "	Jas. Walker .	5 0 0
"	Porirua Road .	Halfway House	6 from Wellington	A. Wall . . .	10 0 0
"	Porirua . . .	Jackson's Ferry	12 " " "	Ch. Radford .	5 6 0
"	" " " "	Parramatta Point	16 " " "	Andrew Green .	10 10 0
"	" " " "	Pauatahunui	20 " " "	Edw. Boulton .	Free.
"	West Coast . .	Urui . . .	38 " " "	W. Jenkins . .	5 0 0
"	" " " "	Waikanae . .	40 " " "	John Nicoll .	5 0 0

NELSON.					
1845.			Miles		£. s. d.
"	Waimea East .	Richmond .	8 South of Nelson	Thomas Kite .	5 0 0
Dec. 1	Waimea West .	" " "	12 South West . .	John Palmer .	4 0 0
1846.					
Dec. 1	Waimea East .	Richmond .	8 South of Nelson .	Thomas Kite .	5 0 0
"	Waimea West .	" " "	12 " " "	John Palmer .	4 0 0
1847.					
"	Waimea East .	Richmond .	8 South of Nelson	Thomas Kite .	10 0 0
June 19	" " " "	" " "	8 " " "	W. Harkness .	5 0 0
"	Waimea West .	" " "	12 " " "	John Palmer .	4 0 0
Feb. 15	Motueka . . .	" " "	20 by sea; 40 by land E.N.E.	G. Harwood, afterwards to T. Atkins.	Free
"	" " " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	4 0 0
June 18	Waimea South .	" " "	20 South	W. Palmer . .	Free
Mar. 6	Suburban North	Wakapuaka .	8 North	J. S. Graham .	4 0 0
Sept. 13	Riwaka . . .	" " "	20 by sea; 45 by land	Robert Macnab	4 0 0
1848.					
"	Waimea East .	Richmond .	8 South of Nelson	Thomas Kite .	7 10 0
"	" " " "	" " "	8 " " "	W. Harkness .	7 10 0
"	Waimea West .	" " "	12 " " "	John Palmer .	4 0 0
"	Motueka . . .	" " "	20 by sea; 40 by land N.E.	Thomas Atkins	5 0 0
"	Suburban North	Wakapuaka .	8 South	J. S. Graham .	4 0 0
"	Waimea South	Wairoa . . .	13 " " "	W. Palmer . .	Free
July 18	Port Underwood	Ocean Bay . .	120 East	Jas. Deblois .	5 0 0

AKAROA AND OTAGO.					
1846-7-8.					£. s. d.
"	Akaroa . . .	Pigeon Bay .	" " "	W. Heaphy . .	5 0 0
1848.					
"	Otago harbour .	Port Chalmers .	" " "	Jas. Anderson .	10 0 0
"	" " " "	" " "	" " "	Alex. Mackey .	10 0 0
"	Otago . . .	Dunedin . .	" " "	J. Watson . .	" "

Total Number of Licensed Houses in New Munster.

	Wellington.	Nelson.	Akaroa.	Otago.	Total.
1845	3	2	"	"	5
1846	4	2	1	"	7
1847	9	7	1	"	17
1848	10	7	1	3	21

No complete records of the conditions (if any) of Bush Licences for Wellington District previous to 1848 have been preserved in Wellington. The Nelson return is from one supplied by his Honour the Superintendent.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DONETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 10.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Quantity of Land (in Acres) in Cultivation in the various Settlements of the Province of New Munster, for the Years from 1843 to 1848, inclusive.

Districts.	1843							1844							1845						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pasture.	Total.		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pasture.	Total.		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pasture.	Total.	
						In Crop.	In Cultiva- tion.						In Crop.	In Cultiva- tion.						In Crop.	In Cultiva- tion.
Wellington .	..	..	..	..	132	450	582	599	78	82	136	205	695	1,100	591	80	67	142	277	880	1,157
Petre . .	43	8	12	14	..	77	77	50	7	18	6	..	81	81	51	5	19	12	..	87	87
Nelson . .	..	..	..	..	..	673	723	327	93	182	288 *120	5	690 *120	895 *120	892 *25	207	468	332 *120	..	1,899 *145	1,899 *145
Akaroa . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	3	4	80	..	137	137	51	5	15	50 *39	14	127 *39	141 *39
Otago . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	43	8	12	14	132	1,200	1,382	1,026	181	266	510 *120	210	2,003 *120	2,213 *120	1,585 *25	297	569	536 *159	291	2,993 *184	3,284 *184

Districts.	1846							1847							1848						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pasture.	Total.		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pasture.	Total.		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pasture.	Total.	
						In Crop.	In Cultiva- tion.						In Crop.	In Cultiva- tion.						In Crop.	In Cultiva- tion.
Wellington .	494	115	98	21	406	728	1,134	330 *338	154 *4	91	193 *495	719	768 *837	1,487	350 *54	241	69	200 255*	1,318	860 309*	2,178 309*
Petre . .	48	2	12	10	..	72	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	24	..	104	104
Nelson . .	1,371	162	910	241	82	2,766	2,848	1,551	156	1,083	230	106	3,026	3,132	1,435 *1,137	332 *290	1,079	223 290*	263	3,069 1,717*	3,332 1,717*
Akaroa . .	70	6	12	60	..	148	148	109	17	13	190	..	329	329	171	7	9	142	..	329	329
Otago . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	50	..	534	534
Total .	1,983	289	1,032	332	488	3,714	4,202	1,990 *338	327 *4	1,192	613 *495	825	4,123 *837	4,948 *837	1,957 *1,191	582 *290	1,165	6174 245*	1,581	4,322 2,026*	5,903 2,026*

The figures distinguished by asterisks refer to Land in Cultivation by the Aboriginal Inhabitants.

The returns for Wellington relate to the Districts of Porirua and the Hutt, and the country round Port Nicholson; consequently the most extensive Aboriginal cultivations, as at Manawatu, Wanganui, &c., are not included in the amounts given above.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 11.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Amount of Stock in the various Settlements in the Province of New Munster, for the Years from 1843 to 1848, inclusive.

Districts.	1843					1844					1845				
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
Wellington .	136	1,464	5,223	158	..	190	1,800	8,000	450	..	260	2,298	12,002	665	..
Petre . .	5	184	147	69	..	7	205	129	120	..	10	316	174	152	..
Nelson . .	42	560	1,130	117	1,152	76	918	4,782	250	..	82 *4	1,233	7,473	453	2,409
Akaroa . .	..	..	..	..	..	12	293	948	62	..	15 *1	424	1,949	101	..
Otago . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	183	2,208	6,500	344	1,152	285	3,216	13,859	682	..	367 *5	4,271	21,598	1,371	2,409

Comparative Return of the Amount of Stock in the various Settlements, &c.

Districts.	1846					1847					1848				
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.*	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.*	Pigs.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
Wellington .	265	3,483	20,530	650	..	546	4,772	24,447	941	..	672	6,786	35,507	1,111	2,008
Petre . .	16	414	458	298	..	14	302	148	93	..	67	886	582	178	15
Nelson . .	99	1,591	10,022	1,029	2,866	130	2,094	20,450	2,180	3,236	234	3,540	37,699	5,353	3,239
											*8	*5		*200	*5,500
Akaroa . .	22	483	2,519	300	..	26	708	3,710	280	..	16	679	4,396	310	627
Otago . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	781	7,731	206	1,035
Total .	402	5,971	33,529	2,277	2,866	716	7,876	48,755	3,494	3,236	1,092	12,672	85,915	7,158	6,924
											*8	*5		*200	*5,500

The figures distinguished by asterisks refer to Stock the property of the Aboriginal Inhabitants. The only return of it received is for Nelson. In the other Settlements they possess a considerable number of Horses and some Cattle.

The Otago Return was made in August 1848, and is therefore below the true amount at the time the Returns for the other Settlements were made, viz., in December 1848.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 12.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Number, Strength, and Produce of Whaling Establishments connected with the Port of Wellington; and of the Amount and Value of Produce actually Exported for the Years from 1841 to 1848, inclusive.

Years.	Establishments.				Amount of Produce in Tuns.				Value of Produce per Tun in Pounds Sterling.				Total Value of Produce.	Amount actually Exported from the Ports of New Munster.				Value of Oil, &c., Exported from New Munster.
	Stations.	Ships.	Boats.	Men.	Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Humpback Oil.	Whalebone.	Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Humpback Oil.	Whalebone.		Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Humpback Oil.	Whalebone.	
1841	Tuns	Tuns.	Tuns	Tuns	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Tuns	Tuns.	Tuns	Tuns	£.
1842	4½	424	..	49	12,062
1843	..	4	91	768	10	1,279	..	65	60	20	..	100	32,680	16	657	9½	51½	20,177
1844	23	..	68	650	..	1,215	..	49	..	18	..	137	26,240	59	933	1½	39½	24,235*
1845	91	850	103	935	2	36½	60	18	18	130	27,823	40	381	..	2½	8,256
1846	69	618	13½	756	32	27½	60	18	20	140	19,074	60	781	..	53½	23,652
1847	51	408	7	460	..	15½	50	14	..	120	8,644	48½	548	..	14½	13,121
1848	..	2	28	..	175	302	..	16	50	14	..	120	14,898	61½	195½	7	26½	10,087

* In this sum is included 25*l.* given in the Nelson returns as value of "7 casks of Whale Oil" shipped thence.

The Stations above enumerated extend from the Bay of Plenty to Foveaux Straits, and are therefore not all comprised within the Province of New Munster; but the excess of the amount of the Produce of the Establishments in some years over the amount exported arises also partly from the fact that Oil and Bone are frequently bartered at the Stations for goods supplied by coasters not employed by the owners of the Stations, and often shipped directly from the Stations without the cognizance of the Customs. The excess of Oil, &c., exported over that produced by shore-parties consists of the quantity left by Whalers visiting the port.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 13.

RETURN showing the respective Numbers of Buildings of different Materials in the various Settlements in the Province of New Munster in August 1848.

Districts.	Locality.	Buildings.									Out-buildings.
		Of what Materials.				Description of Roofing.					
		Stone or Brick.	Wood (weather board).	Other Materials (Clay & Wood, &c.)	Totals.	Slated.	Shingled.	Thatched.	Boarded (weather).	Total.	
Wellington .	Town and Suburbs	45	303	177	525	28	435	36	26	525	281
	Rural Districts—										
	Karori and Karori Road.	1	41	12	54	..	35	2	17	54	62
	Wade's Town . . . . .	..	4	12	16	..	10	5	1	16	11
	Hutt, including Wai-nui-O-Mate . . . . .	..	158	11	169	..	86	63	20	169	124
	Wairarapa and Coast, from East Cape to Lowry Bay.	1	12	19	32	..	7	25	..	32	56
	Porirua Road, Bay and Coast to Wanganui.	..	56	70	126	..	51	60	15	126	160
	■										
	Total	47	574	301	922	28	624	191	79	922	694
	Wanganui—										
	Petre and Suburbs . . . . .	..	13	27	40	..	21	19	..	40	38
	Total in the District .	47	587	328	962	28	645	210	79	962	732
Nelson . .	Town and Suburbs	35	140	88	263	2	161	74	26	263	162
	Rural Districts—										
	Wakapuaka . . . . .	..	17	11	28	..	13	12	3	28	32
	Waimea, East.	6	58	46	110	1	41	63	5	110	131
	„ South	3	35	33	71	..	27	26	18	71	100
	„ West	4	28	10	42	..	9	14	19	42	48
	Motueka, Moutere, Riwaka, Masacre Bay.	..	36	20	56	..	12	29	15	56	79
	Wairau, Cloudy Bay, Queen Charlotte's Sound.	..	14	21	35	..	2	25	8	35	26
	Total in the District .	48	328	229	605	3	265	243	94	605	578
Akaroa . .	. . . . .	1	35	34	70	..	30	38	2	70	86
Otago . .	. . . . .	..	58	42	100	..	37	58	5	100	69
	Total in the Province .	96	1,008	633	1,737	31	977	549	180	1,737	1,465

NOTE.—This Return was made before the occurrence of the earthquakes in October 1848, since which period the brick buildings then injured have been replaced by others of wood, or of weather-boarded brick or brick-nogging.

From the General Census Returns, August 1848.
ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

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NEW ZEALAND.

No. 14.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Manufactories, Mines, and Works in Wellington and Nelson, for the years from 1842 to 1848 inclusive.

Description of Mine, Manufactory, &c.	Wellington.							Nelson.						Total in 1848.
	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	
Breweries	3	2	2	2	3	..	1	1	2	3	3	6
Brick Kilns	4	4	4	4	2	..	4	2	1	3	..	2
Candle Manufactories	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cloth or Stocking Looms	2	2	1	2	2
Cooperages	2	3	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Flax Mills	2	2	1	1	1	1
,, Rope Walks	1	2	2	..	2	2*	..	1	1	2	3	2	4
,, Sacking Looms	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	2
Flour Mills, Wind	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,, Water	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	2	3	4
,, Steam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lime Kilns	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	2
Mines, Coal	1	1	1	1	1	1
,, Lime Quarries	2	2	2	2	2	2
Salt Pits	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ship Yards	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	4
,, Boat Yards	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tanneries	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	4
Timber Saw-mills, Water	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	3	3	4	4	4	5

* The Wellington Returns apply only to the district of Wellington proper. In the neighbourhood of Manawatu there are four rope-making establishments, which at present turn out from 40 to 50 tons per annum of rope and wool lashing, and small cordage; and one flour and saw-mill.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office, and from private information.
ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 15.

RETURN of all Vessels belonging to the Ports of New Munster on the 31st December 1848.

Port.	Names of Vessels.	Description.	Where Built.	How Owned.			
				By Europeans.		By Natives.	
				No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Wellington	Fisherman	Cutter . .	Wellington	1	11	..	..
	Queen	Schooner .	,,	1	45	..	..
	Perseverance	,, . .	,,	1	82	..	..
	James	,, . .	,,	1	11	..	..
	Richmond	,, . .	,,	1	23	..	..
	Paul Jones	Cutter . .	,,	1	25	..	..
	Isabella	Schooner .	,,	1	11	..	..
	Catherine Ann	Cutter . .	,,	1	12	..	..
	Edward Stanley	Schooner .	,,	1	18	..	..
	Mana	,, . .	Mana	1	21	..	..
	Rover's Bride	,, . .	Paterson's River	1	36	..	..
	Sisters	,, . .	Pigeon Bay . . . . .	..	..	1	10
	Eliza	,, . .	Port Levy	1	33	..	..
	Katherine	,, . .	Manawatu	1	21	..	..
	Ocean	,, . .	Cloudy Bay	1	24	..	..
	Perseverance	,, . .	Jacob's River . . . . .	..	..	1	19
	Gipsy	,, . .	Wanganui	1	15	..	..
	Governor Grey	,, . .	,,	1	26	..	..
	Amazon	,, . .	Jacob's River	1	120	..	..
	Fly	Cutter . .	Bay of Plenty	1	23	..	..
	Hoturangi	Schooner .	Tolaga Bay	1	13	..	..
	Eleanor	,, . .	Queen Charlotte's Sound . . . . .	..	..	1	12
	Rose	,, . .	Auckland . . . . .	..	..	1	35
	Harlequin	,, . .	Sydney	1	62	..	..
	Scotia	,, . .	,,	1	68	..	..
	Total of vessels belonging to Wellington			21	700	4	76
Nelson	Ann and Sarah	Cutter . .	Nelson	1	16	..	..
	Carbon	Schooner .	,,	1	12	..	..
	Hydrus	Lugger . .	,,	1	11	..	..
	Mary Ann	Schooner .	,,	1	27	..	..
	Catherine	,, . .	,,	1	10	..	..
	Supply	Ketch . .	,,	1	15	..	..
	Emergency	Schooner .	,,	1	26	..	..
	Triumph	,, . .	,,	1	11	..	..
	William and Horina . . . . .	,, . .	,, . . . . .	..	..	1	12
	Erina	,, . .	Massacre Bay . . . . .	..	..	1	12
	Lucinda . . . . .	,, . .	,, . . . . .	..	..	1	21
	Old Man	,, . .	Queen Charlotte's Sound	1	8	..	..
	Old Jack	,, . .	Port Underwood	1	8	..	..
	Total of vessels belonging to Nelson			10	144	3	45
	Total of vessels belonging to New Munster			31	844	7	121

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.
ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 16.

RETURN showing the Annual Rent drawn by the Aboriginal Inhabitants from Europeans in the Province of New Munster.

Districts.	Particular Localities.	Quantity of Land occupied or Rented in Acres.	Amount of Rent paid.
Wellington .	Porirua, comprehending both sides of the Bay and the coast of Terawiti, including Mana	Indefinite	£ s. d. 21 0 0
	Waikanae, including Kapiti and the line of coast from Porirua to Rangitiki	„	72 15 0
	Wanganui.	„	12 0 0
	Wairarapa, and the coast from East Cape to Lowrie Bay.	100,011	609 0 0
			714 15 0
Nelson . .	Motueka and Rewaka	63	21 0 0
Akaroa . .	. . . . .	106,200	32 0 0
Otago . .	. . . . .	10,015	76 15 0
	Total		844 10 0

From the General Census Returns, August 1848.
ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 17.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Amount of Mortgages on Land in the District of Wellington, Registered during the Years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848.

Mortgages.	Amounts Registered in				Total.
	1845	1846	1847	1848	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Town Lands	50 0 0	890 0 0	5,347 12 7	400 0 0	6,687 12 7
Town and Country Lands . .	2,280 0 0	1,330 0 0	15,476 0 2	..	19,086 0 2
Country Lands	290 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	..	450 0 0
Totals	2,620 0 0	2,300 0 0	20,903 12 9	400 0 0	26,223 12 9
Amount paid off . . . . .	..	..	934 17 0	4,456 17 4	5,391 14 4
Amount outstanding . . . .	..	..	..	..	20,831 18 5

NOTE.—A considerable amount of the mortgage debt is believed to have been discharged, but the releases are not registered.

Compiled from the Records in the Registrar of Deeds' Office.
ROBERT R. STRANG, Registrar of Deeds.

Registrar of Deeds' Office, Wellington,
13th December 1849.

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NEW ZEALAND.

No. 18.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Value of Imports and Exports at the Ports of the Province of New Munster, for the Years from 1841 to 1848, inclusive.

Port.	Country.	IMPORTS FROM							
		1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
Wellington .	Great Britain . . .	£. 30,433	£. 38,849	£. 42,552	£. 9,792	£. 6,640*	£. 7,140	£. 27,448	£. 23,348
	British Colonies . . .	..	..	31,183	4,979*	4,011	50,920	64,796	51,300
	United States . . .	23,192	73,743	37	7,566*	14,690	1,200	167	1,116
	Foreign States . . .	..	..	7,072	3	1,622	154	2,098	..
	Total . . .	53,625	112,592	80,844	48,618	37,755	59,414	94,509	75,764
Nelson . .	Great Britain . . .	..	..	3,761	8,564†	1,783†	4,680	4,341	4,033
	British Colonies . . .	..	..	15,742	16,049	4,528	5,209	6,225	17,761
	United States . . .	..	..	769	..	..	..	139	85
	Foreign States . . .	..	..	4,320	1,060	..	30	..	..
	Total . . .	..	..	24,592	25,673	6,311‡	9,919	10,706	§21,879
Otago . .	Great Britain . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,615
	British Colonies . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,143
	United States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Foreign States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,767
Grand Total . £		53,625	112,592	105,436	74,381	44,066	69,333	105,216	107,412

EXPORTS TO

Wellington .	Great Britain [£. . .	3,637	..	20,373	23,090	7,421*	21,050	6,004	12,377
	British Colonies . . .	..	..	7,946	5,565*	1,991*	9,434	14,048	8,373
	United States . . .	10,810	12,156	..	1,319*	12,032	200	..	..
	Foreign States [£. . .	..	..	740	8	1,281	596	3,134	152
	Total . . .	14,447	12,156	29,059	37,155||	22,725	31,280	23,186	20,902
Nelson . .	Great Britain . . .	..	..	..	41†	..†	690	200	..
	British Colonies . . .	..	..	249	1,402	1,499	2,339	3,376	1,973
	United States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign States . . .	..	..	3	46	150	41	..	..
	Total . . .	..	..	252	1,489	1,649‡	3,070	3,576	1,973
Otago . .	Great Britain . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	British Colonies . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	United States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total . £		14,447	12,156	29,311	38,64	24,374	34,350	26,762	22,875

* Custom Duties were abolished on the 31st September 1844, re-established 10th May 1845. The only return of Imports and Exports for this period is one which gives their total values for the whole seven months. Three-sevenths of these totals have been added to the values of Exports and Imports for 1844—four-sevenths to those for 1845. Such fractional amounts are marked with an asterisk.

† No return of Imports or Exports at Nelson during suspension of Customs has been preserved.

‡ Decrease chiefly owing to stoppage of New Zealand Company's expenditure, and partly only apparent from omission of return during suspension of Customs.

§ Increase caused by the great importation of sheep and cattle consequent on the acquisition of the Wairau. See Return No. 19.

|| In published returns in the Auckland Government Gazette, given at £30,273.

The great excess in value of Imports over Exports is owing in a great measure to Commissariat expenditure, amounting, Parliamentary Grant included, to £93,072.

The decrease in value of Exports exhibited by this return for the years 1847 and 1848 is to be attributed to the following causes:—1st. The somewhat increased proportion the Exports to New South Wales have borne to those to Great Britain, in 1847 and 1848, as compared with previous years; a duty of 10 per cent. being paid for them in the former country, its effect is to lower the declared values at the Custom House, which values are given in the returns. 2nd. The fall in the price of wool in England. 3rd. The consequent retention by sheep owners of the produce of their flocks in the expectation of obtaining better prices at a future period. 5th. The diminution in the Imports not required for home consumption, and consequently in the amount re-exported. The Nelson amount for 1848 is further reduced by the value of wool shipped at Wellington, but grown at Wairau.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 19.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Imports to Wellington and Nelson for the Years 1846, 1847, 1848.

ARTICLES.	WELLINGTON.						NELSON.					
	1846		1847		1848		1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Apparel, Clothing, &c.:</i> —		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
Apparel and Slops . . .	198 pkgs.	2,455	329 pkgs.	5,088	379 pkgs.	3,113	185 pkgs.	1,586	69 pkgs.	356	61 pkgs.	669
Blankets	1,304 pairs	1,424	2,933 pairs	3,584	2,830 pairs	1,635						
Boots and Shoes . . .	1,104 „	519	55 cases	675	59 pkgs.	662						
Cottons and Calicoes . .	116,180 yds.	1,986	76,721 yds.	1,486								
Drapery and Haberdashery	264 pkgs.	4,166	607 pkgs.	7,490	387 „	5,270	6 „	1,915	68 „	2,283	90 „	1,746
Hats and Caps	4 cases	26	13 „	139	22 cases	233						
Woolens and Flannels . .	4,631 yds.	398	1,804 yds.	165								
<i>Arms, Ammunition, &c.:</i> —												
Guns, Shot, &c. . . .	„	„	„	„	1 case	25	„	„	„	„	3 „	20
Percussion Caps . . .	„	„	„	„	40,000	2						
Powder	1,898 lbs.	25	„	„	490 lbs.	17	8½ brls.	30	„	„	8 brls.	28
<i>Building Materials:</i> —												
Bricks	„	„	„	„	40,000	54						
Cement	„	„	40 casks	39	180 casks	93						
Gravestones, Hearthstones, &c.	„	„	„	„	1	1						
Shingles	4,000	1	17,900	6	250,000	70						
Slates	„	„	„	„	8,000	36						
<i>Bullion and Coin.</i> . . .	„	„	2 boxes	580	2 boxes	1,000						
<i>Carriages:</i> —												
Axles for Carts . . .	18	1										
Carts	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	28
Gigs	„	„	1	16	4 gigs	70						
<i>Cooperage:</i> —												
Casks	170	135										
Shooks	„	„	28½ tons	57	206 tons	184						
<i>Drugs, Dyes, &c.:</i> —												
Blue	18 lbs.	1										
Drugs	14 pkgs.	85	49 pkgs.	253	51 pkgs.	282	32 pkgs.	90	10 pkgs.	67	2 pkgs.	11
Saltpetre	112 lbs.	1	„	„	5 cwt.	2						
Soda	2,464 „	23	12,880 lbs.	46	22 tons	15						
Spirits of Tar	30 galls.	4	„	„	28 galls.	6						
Turpentine	40 „	4	147 galls.	35	10 „	2	6 „	9	2 „	3	7 „	17
Vinegar	2,240 „	115	1,252 „	41	1,295 „	54	„	„	„	„		
White Lead	„	„	15,411 lbs.	183								
<i>Flax, Hemp, &c.:</i> —												
Bags	7 pkgs.	42	3 bales	21	7 pkgs.	51						
Canvass	400 yds.	29	12 pkgs.	20								
Oakum	2½ cwt.	2										
Rope and Cordage . . .	26 pkgs.	69	38,640 lbs.	607	64 cwt.	129	14 coils	84	„	„	17 „	47
Woolpacks	2 bales	5	9 pkgs.	21	8 bales	126						
Sail Cloth	„	„	„	„	2 „	48						
<i>Fruits, Preserves, &c.:</i> —												
Apples	300 dozen	26	„	„	300 bush.	62						
„ dried	3,000 lbs.	25	156 pkgs.	282	263 cwt.	544						
Cocoa Nuts	500	3										
Lime Juice	15 galls.	2										
Nuts and Almonds . . .	320 lbs.	4										
Oranges	100 dozen	15	3,750 doz.	155	2,050 doz.	55						
Fruits, dried	31,198 lbs.	446	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	144 „	217
Preserved ditto . . .	30 cases	38	„	„	„	„						
Rennets, preserved . .	1 jar	1										
Walnuts	10 bush.	10										
<i>Glass and Earthenware:</i> —												
Earthenware	60 pkgs.	329	175 pkgs.	714	77 pkgs.	445	40 pkgs.	135	94 pkgs.	100	33 „	235
Glassware	51 casks	179	„	„	156 „	361	„	„	„	„	1 „	2
Glass for Lamps . . .	5 cases	30										
„ Window	91 boxes	100	607 pkgs.	667	460 boxes	383						
<i>Grain:</i> —												
Barley	410 bush.	65	1,090 bush.	241	382 bush.	53						
Bran	180 „	4	„	„	78 „	2						
Flour	644½ tons	7,570	480 tons	4,646	503 tons	4,496	155 tons	1,478	54 tons	484		
Maize	27 bush.	5	5,498 bush.	643	4,110 bush.	286	„	„	„	„	578 bush.	78
Oats	60 „	9										
Oatmeal	23½ cwt.	30	30 cwt.	37	41 cwt.	62						
Peas, split and whole . .	„	„	40 bush.	22	32 bush.	10						
Wheat	27 bush.	6										
<i>Household and other Furniture:</i> —												
Household Furniture . .	55 pkgs.	71	45 cases	391	98 pkgs.	249	„	„	„	„	5 pkgs.	23
Billiard Tables	„	„	1	100								
Brooms, hair	5 doz.	8										
Carpeting	250 yds.	17	„	„	200 yds.	5						
Matting	6 bales	15										
Oil Cloth	12 yds.	3										

REPORTS EXHIBITING THE PAST AND PRESENT

Comparative Return of Imports to Wellington and Nelson, &c.—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	WELLINGTON.						NELSON.					
	1846		1847		1848		1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Husbandry, Agriculture, and Gardening:—</i>		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
Implements of Husbandry	19	10	22	47	34	193	4 pkgs.	28	7 pkgs.	36	3 cases	14
Hay	6½ tons	29	15 tons	91	25 tons	101	..	..	..	..	1 ton	4
Hops	600 lbs.	33	8,298 lbs.	308	5,320 lbs.	177	..	..	..	..	10 pkts.	90
Seeds and Plants	13 cases	12	36 pkgs.	204	31 pkgs.	99	8 pkgs.	15	2 pkgs.	12s.		
<i>Iron, Steel, Tin, Plated Goods:—</i>												
Anchor	..	..	40	200	9	15						
Boilers	1	5										
Camp Ovens	2 tons	22										
Chains (cable)	2	50	20	160								
Grindery and Cutlery	34 pkgs.	156	27 pkgs.	129	1,387 pkgs.	3,934						
Hardware and Ironmongery	286	1,649	1,062	3,721	16 casks	169	382 pkgs.	625	254	285	329 pkgs.	553
Iron Hoop	..	..	27½ tons	349	1 ton	10						
,, Pots	6½ tons	69	..	..	739	77						
Lamps	2 cases	50										
Nails	4 tons	90	..	..	6½ tons	126						
Plated-ware	..	..	..	..	1 case	35						
Spades	103	89										
Tin-ware	18 pkgs.	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	58
Trays	3 sets	3										
Sieves	2 doz.	3										
<i>Leather, Skins Saddlery:—</i>												
Leather	19,742 lbs.	732	18,770 lbs.	596	19,268 lbs.	523	..	..	..	..	25	137
Saddlery and Harness	6 cases	62	18 pkgs.	250	70 pkgs.	702	45 pkgs.	216	26 pkgs.	203	13	161
Skins, Seal	2 doz.	3										
<i>Live Stock:—</i>												
Cattle, Oxen	798	6,119	1,795	13,558	2,702	15,488	171	287	99	550	672	3,325
Horses	29	1,180	157	3,155	277	5,835	..	..	28	730	82	2,115
Sheep	5,857	4,945	8,608	7,407	5,916	4,035	..	..	1,437	1,090	9,187	8,014
<i>Machinery:—</i>												
Machinery for Mills	19 pkgs.	51										
Grindstones	36	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	20
Mills, Flour	2	7	5	66								
Weighing Machinery	1	4										
Wool Presses	..	..	..	..	1	5						
<i>Metals, Minerals, &c.:—</i>												
Coals	117 tons	96	602 tons	392	232 tons	253	9 tons	14	2½ tons	7	14 tons	24
Chalk	2	10s.										
Copper, old	100 lbs.	2										
Lead	..	..	27 cwt.	38	1½ tons	29	..	..	..	..	3 pkgs.	5
Iron, Bar	25½ tons	269	5½ tons	59	9½	112	..	..	2 bls. 8½ tons	101	237 bars	102
<i>Oil:—</i>												
Castor	15 galls.	10										
Linseed	564	116	1,231 galls.	248	596 galls.	112						
,, Boiled (Painters')	108	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	58 cases	57		
Salad	53	18	..	..	24 galls.	6	..	..	..	..
Whale, Black	..	..	276 galls.	49	..	..	..	..	22 brls.	46		
,, Sperm	375 galls.	50	56	..	9½ tons	379	..	..	18	67		
<i>Oilmen's Stores</i>	263 pkgs.	484	888 pkgs.	1,380	582 pkgs.	812	..	..	..	..	56 pkgs.	128
Paints	2,004 lbs.	55	5½ tons	223	4 tons	97	19 pkgs.	54				
<i>Perfumery, Soap, &c.:—</i>												
Perfumery	..	..	..	..	1 case	20						
Soap	53,584 lbs.	718	49 tons	891	592 cwt.	601						
<i>Philosophical Instruments, &c.:—</i>												
Musical Instruments	1 case	15										
Surveying ditto	5	50										
Mathematical ditto	..	..	..	..	5 cases	300						
<i>Provisions:—</i>												
Ale and Beer	12,561 galls.	1,103	28,239 galls.	5,544	27,088 galls.	3,017	91 casks	134	31 pkgs.	73	2 casks	2
Bread and Biscuit	23 tons	300	34 tons	391	13 tons	147						
Barley, Pearl	224 lbs.	3										
Beef, Salted	4,030	185	44,428 lbs.	465	..	..	12	22	6	24	4	8
Butter	..	..	1,180	63	2,468 lbs.	42						
Cheese	3,204 lbs.	59	10,131	175	7 tons	211						
Coffee	33,528	671	53,536	897	195 cwt.	259						
Fish, Salted	600	11	27 pkgs.	46								
Hams, and Bacon	280	3	650 lbs.	19								
Hams, Mutton	..	..	756	28								
Rice	55,900 lbs.	335	34,944	150	45	44						
Malt	40 bush.	8										
Meat, Preserved	..	..	15 pkgs.	40	13 cases	16						
Pickles, &c.	..	..	..	..	78	99						
Pork, Salted	1,600 lbs.	12										
Potatoes	2 tons	9										
,, Preserved	40 lbs.	2										
Salt	252½ tons	490	182½ tons	474	75 tons	116	219 bags	51

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

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Comparative Return of Imports to Wellington and Nelson, &c.—*continued*.

ARTICLES.	WELLINGTON.						NELSON.					
	1846		1847		1848		1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Provisions—continued:—</i>		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
Sugar, Moist	323,454 lbs.	2,888	598,416 lbs.	4,687	185 tons	2,783						
„ Refined	33,990 „	683	43,658 „	883	224 cwt.	382						
„ Crushed					65 „	77						
Tea	28,652 lbs.	1,737	39,186 lbs.	1,913	35,319 lbs.	1,314						
<i>Ship, Boat Building Materials, &c.:—</i>												
Boats, Whale	1	33										
Blocks	1 pkg.	3										
Oars	164	46	130	50	74	9						
Tar and Pitch	60 bar.	40			42 brls.	40	36 brls.	30			11 brls.	14
„ Coal			102 brls.	65								
<i>Spices and Confectionery:—</i>												
Confectionery	7 cases	10	12 pkgs.	27	25 cases	87						
Pepper	930 lbs.	10										
Spices	354 „	4	116 „	184	41½ cwt.	66						
<i>Spirits, Liqueurs:—</i>												
Alcohol	27½ galls.	1										
Brandy	8,951½ „	2,255	10,658 galls.	2,869	11,322 galls.	2,979	19 hhds.	256	16 hhds.	366	25 hhds.	590
Cider	100 „	15										
Cordials			47½ „	13								
Gin	2,718 galls.	550	7,530½ „	1,293	3,407½ „	800	108 cases	74	15 cases	175	6 hhds.	177
Liqueurs	5½ „	10			116 „	32						
Rum	16,783 „	4,225	27,442 galls.	5,112	16,466 „	3,010	2 punch.	35	28 hhds.	460	7 hhds.	92
Syrup	2 „	1			75 cases	30						
Whisky			266 galls.	96	341 galls.	140						
<i>Stationery, Printing, &c.:—</i>												
Books, Printed					65 pkgs.	576					17 cases	81
„ not Account Books.			58 cases	519								
Books and Stationery .	55 pkgs.	214	105 „	850	76 „	631	7 pkgs.	55	4 pkgs.	11	7 pkgs.	52
Paper, Printing	16 reams	20										
Parchment	2 cases	5										
Printing Types	13 „	151			4 cases	40						
<i>Timber:—</i>												
Boards	500 feet	2										
Laths	3,000	2										
Planks					40,800 feet	224					1,600	2
Timber	400 feet	1										
<i>Tobacco:—</i>												
Tobacco, Unmanufactured			10,182 lbs.	245								
„ Manufactured	87,255 lbs.	3,043	34,810 „	1,310	40,458 lbs.	1,167	28 pkgs.	240	39 pkgs.	224	57 pkgs.	516
Cigars	860 „	254	5,348½ „	429	434½ „	389	2 „	2	6 cases	55	78 lbs.	57
Pipes	1,021 gross	109	810 gross	65	1,627 gross	97						
Snuff									1 pkg.	10		
<i>Toys and Turnery:—</i>												
Toys	2 cases	6			11 cases	50						
Turnery			12 pkgs.	110								
<i>Watches and Jewellery:—</i>												
Jewellery			1 pkg.	37	2 boxes	38						
Silver Plate			35 oz.	9								
<i>Whalebone</i>	1½ tons	150	22½ cwt.	115	8 cwt.	8						
<i>Wine</i>	8,226 galls.	1,299	12,535 galls.	2,451	13,728 galls.	1,743	9 casks	82	88 pkgs.	295	155 pkgs.	247
<i>Sundries</i>							118 „	146	325 „	663		
Blacking	145 doz.	17			4 pkgs.	11						
Candles, Tallow					23,205 lbs.	426						
„ Spermaceti	19,879 lbs.	407	30,267 lbs.	719	600 „	40						
Corks	24 gross	5										
Groceries	79 pkgs.	134	111 pkgs.	272			1,288 pkgs.	2,172	1,058 „	1,859	1,385 „	2,126
Honey	250 lbs.	10										
Totals		49,415		94,510		75,764		9,819		10,703		21,879

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.
1848.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Exports from Wellington and Nelson for the Years 1846, 1847, and 1848.

ARTICLES.	WELLINGTON.						NELSON.					
	1846		1847		1848		1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Apparel, Clothing, &c. :—</i>		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
Apparel.	18 pkgs.	70	2 cases 1 bale	40	3 pkgs.	22	5 cases	46	1 box	2		
Blankets . . . . .	..	..	10 pair	10	100 pair	53						
Cottons and Calicoes	4 cases	159	..	..	7 bales	45						
Haberdashery	5 ,,	33	49 pkgs.	1,146	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 pkg.	2
Hats and Caps . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1 case	10						
Slops	4 cases	126	..	..	7 ,,	115						
<i>Arms, Ammunition, &c. :—</i>	..	..	2 pkgs.	43	..	..	5 pkgs.	56				
<i>Building Materials :—</i>												
Cement	20,000	80	..	..	..	..	6 casks	3				
Slates . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Carriages . . . . .</i>	..	..	1	50								
<i>Cooperage :—</i>												
Casks	20 tons	10	..	..	87 tons	69						
Shooks . . . . .	..	..	180 tons	310								
<i>Curiosities :—</i>												
Specimens of Natural History.	28 pkgs.	181	2 pkgs.	26	26 cases	250	..	..	1 case	5		
<i>Drugs, Dyes, &c. :—</i>												
Bark, Hinau	30 tons	60	40 tons	80	..	..	2 tons	5				
Drugs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 pkgs.	70		
Gum, Kaurie	7 tons	70	..	..	..	..		
Ink . . . . .	..	..	1 box	2								
Vinegar	100 galls.	16	..	..	25 galls.	4						
Varnish . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 pkgs.	5		
<i>Flax and Hemp :—</i>												
Cordage, Rope	15,250 lbs.	200	..	..	2 cwt.	5	66 coils	54	87 coils	123		
,, Cables . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2 ,,	30						
,, Whale Lines	6 coils	15	16 tons	62	29 coils	66						
,, Wool Lashing . . . . .	..	..	10 ,,	407	225 cwt.	278						
Flax	170,678 lbs.	994	24 ,,	305	45 ,,	22	5trs.266lbs.	783	14 tons	24	21 cwt.	27
Hemp . . . . .	..	..	..	..	40 lbs.	2					10 ,,	10
<i>Fruits :—</i>												
Almonds	100 lbs.	6	..	..	2 cases	5						
Olives . . . . .	..	..	..	..				
<i>Glass and Earthenware :—</i>												
Crockery	2 cases	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 pkgs.	15		
Glassware	1 cask	20	..	..	..	..		
Glass, Window . . . . .	..	..	164 boxes	211	6,800 feet	68						
<i>Grain . . . . .</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,107 bhs.	322				
Bran and Pollard . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 bush.	4
Flour . . . . .	..	..	15 tons.	267	400 lbs.	3						
Barley . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,594 ,,	525
Peas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 ,,	6
Wheat . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800 ,,	180
<i>Groceries :—</i>												
Blacking . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 pkgs.	12
Corks . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 bale	10
<i>Household and other Furniture :—</i>												
Furniture	13 pkgs.	112	..	..	..	..	3 pkgs.	7				
Billiard Tables	1	120	..	..	1	100						
Glasses, Looking . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1 case	5						
<i>Husbandry, Agriculture, and Gardening :—</i>												
Agricultural Implements . . . . .	..	..	6 pkgs.	20	..	..	1 pkg.	10				
Hops . . . . .	..	..	4 pockets	17	..	..	..	..	3 pkts.	24		
Plants . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 cases	4
Seeds	2 cases	25	..	..	..	..		
<i>Iron and Steel, manufactured and wrought :—</i>												
Anchors	1	16	7	30	2	60	2	30				
Chains	3	56	..	..	..	..		
Hardware, Ironmongery	15 pkgs.	258	13 cks. 3 cwt.	125	16 pkgs.	121	1 cask	9	..	..	1 pkg.	30
Hoops	8 cwt.	5	..	..	..	..		
Iron, Wrought	15 tons	200	..	..	..	..		
Nails	11 cwt.	17	..	..	..	..		
<i>Leather, Skins, &c. :—</i>												
Hides, dry and raw	335	86	237	97	3,774 cks.	174						
Skins, Sheep	423	30	300	15	1,255	150	..	..	200	20		
,, Opossum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1 case	10						
,, Seals	9	7	1 cask	40	56	42	1 cask	2	40	40		
Saddlery . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 cases	49				

Comparative Return of Exports from Wellington and Nelson for the Years 1846, 1847, and 1848—continued.

ARTICLES.	WELLINGTON.						NELSON.					
	1846		1847		1848		1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Machinery</i>	14 pkgs.	£. 46	2 pkgs.	£. 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 pkg.	£. 100
,, Weighing . . . . .	..	..	2 ,,	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millstones . . . . .	..	..	2 ,,	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Metals and Minerals:—</i>												
Metal Bolts. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,191 lbs.	43	..	..
Coals . . . . .	..	..	1 ton	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper, Coolers	1	8	2 ,,	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, old	3,712 lbs.	90	234 lbs.	15	849 lbs.	39	5 pkgs.	62	..	..	560 lbs.	10
,, bolts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 tons	48
Iron, bar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	40 bund.	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead, sheet	1½ cwt.	20	..	..	..	..	21 casks	19	..	..	..	..
<i>Oil:—</i>	tuns galls.		tuns galls.		tuns galls.							
Whale, black	781 236	13,624	548 0	7,933	192 0	3,088	1 cask	2	2 casks	14	3½ tuns	56
,, Humpback . . . . .	..	..	..	..	7 0	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Sperm	60 209	3,534	48 89	3,305	0 15,469	3,833	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anise	1 case	5	..	..	..	..	1 cask	15	1 case	20	..	..
<i>Oilmen's Stores</i>	12 pkgs.	29	9 cases	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Perfumery, Soap, &c.:—</i>												
Ambergris . . . . .	..	..	49 lbs.	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soap . . . . .	..	..	20 boxes	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Philosophical Instruments, &c.:—</i>												
Mathematical Instruments	..	..	..	..	6 cases.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surveying ,,	3 cases	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Provisions:—</i>												
Ale and Beer	6 hhds.	2	2,452 galls.	160	..	..	6 casks	18	..	..	..	..
Bacon and Hams	19,756 lbs.	295	6½ tons.	238	..	..	2 cases	40	45 pkgs.	26	2,356 lbs.	46
Beef . . . . .	..	..	45,472 lbs.	407	7 tierces	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread and Biscuit . . . . .	..	..	10½ tons.	168	2,000 lbs.	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter	480 lbs.	23	..	..	..	..	11 casks	24	34 casks	80	..	..
Cheese . . . . .	..	..	40 lbs.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee . . . . .	..	..	4½ cwt.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lard	8½ cwt.	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malt . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 bush.	30
Preserved Meats . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 pkgs.	10
Pickles . . . . .	..	..	..	..	69 cases	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pork	50,990 lbs.	567	102,144 lbs.	1,267	21,952 lbs.	336	15 cases	39	..	..	38 tons	100
Potatoes	12 tons.	40	2 tons.	10	4 tons	16	7 tons	21	..	..	..	..
Rice . . . . .	..	..	..	..	80 lbs.	10s.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt . . . . .	..	..	12 tons	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar . . . . .	..	..	1½ ,,	140	116 ,,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	20 chests.	90	2,600 lbs.	122	1,323 ,,	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Ship, Boat Building Materials, &c.:—</i>												
Oars . . . . .	..	..	200 feet	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sails . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4 (a suit)	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Spices</i>	3 bags	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Spirits:—</i>												
Arrack . . . . .	..	..	65 galls.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brandy	94 galls.	19	259 ,,	92	374 galls.	124	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eau de Cologne . . . . .	..	..	8 cases	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gin	118 galls.	12	20 ,,	6	203 ,,	50	5 cases	3	3 cases	5	16 cases	13
Liqueurs . . . . .	..	..	5½ ,,	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rum	52 galls.	14	415 galls.	130	57 ,,	14	..	..	1 p. 3hds.	71	..	..
<i>Stationery, Printing, &c.:—</i>												
Books	6 cases.	35	1 case	5	..	..	..	..	1 case	14	..	..
Cards, playing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, writing	3 cases.	21	..	..	2 bales	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, wrapping . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1 box	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maps . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Types	5 cases.	50	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..
Printing Presses . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tallow</i> . . . . .	..	..	7 cwt.	14	2 tons	100	2 casks	4	..	..	..	..
Slush . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2 brls.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Timber:</i>												
Furniture woods	33 pieces	69	12 pkgs.	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Logs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	76	130	..	..	12	12	90	100
Spars . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	120	119	37	13	13
Staves . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,705	11	..	..	..	..
Sawn, planks, &c.	73,779 feet	285	64,365 feet	237	..	..	168,120 ft.	497	332,850 ft.	976	160,000 ft.	544
<i>Tobacco:—</i>												
Tobacco, manufactured	2,308 lbs.	157	2,190 lbs.	102	10,471 lbs.	250	..	..	3 pkgs.	13	216 lbs.	11
Cigars . . . . .	..	..	1,291 ,,	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipes . . . . .	..	..	6 cases	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snuff	440 lbs.	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Comparative Return of Exports from Wellington and Nelson for the Years 1846, 1847, and 1848—continued.

ARTICLES.	WELLINGTON.						NELSON.					
	1846		1847		1848		1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Whalebone	119,516 lbs.	£. 6,679	33,152 lbs.	£. 1,686	59,472 lbs.	£. 3,000	1 pkg.	£. 5		£.		£.
Whaling Gear . . . . .	..	..	..	110	2 cases	10						
Wines:—												
Champagne . . . . .	..	..	3 doz.	..	20 doz.	40						
Claret . . . . .	..	..	10 cases	126								
Hock . . . . .	..	..	1 case									
Port . . . . .	..	..	3 q. cks.									
Sherry . . . . .	..	..	11 ,,	..	5 qr. casks	30						
Wool	42,373 lbs.	2,447	46,781 lbs.	2,710	112,912 lbs.	7,674	76 pks.	730	196 pkgs.	1,878	12bl. 15bg.	140
Totals . . . . .	..	31,281	..	23,186	..	20,903		3,083	..	3,576	..	1,973

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.
ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 21.

RETURN of New Zealand Produce, in Quantity and Value, Exported from the Ports of New Munster during the Years 1846, 1847, and 1848.

	WELLINGTON.					
	1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cooperage:—		£.		£.		£.
Casks	20 number . .	10	..	..	87 tons . . .	69
Curiosities:—						
Specimens of Natural History	28 cases . .	181	2 packages .	26	26 cases . .	250
Drugs, Dyes, &c.:—						
Bark, Hinan	30 tons . . .	60	40 tons . . .	80	..	..
Gum, Kaurie	7 tons . . .	70	..	..	..	..
Ink . . . . .	..	..	1 box . . .	2	..	..
Varnish . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain, &c.:—						
Bran and Pollard . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour . . . . .	..	..	15 tons . . .	267	400 lbs. . . .	3
Barley . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax and Hemp:—						
Cordage, Rope	3 7-20 tons .	104	..	..	2 cwt. . . .	5
,, Wool Lashing	60 bundles . .	96	10 tons . . .	407	225 cwt. . . .	278
,, Whale Line	6 coils . . .	15	10 tons . . .	62	26 coils . . .	66
Flax, dressed	76 tons 3 cwt.	994	24 tons . . .	305	45 cwt. . . .	22
Hemp . . . . .	..	..	..	..	40 lbs. . . .	2
Household and other Furniture:—						
Household	2 packages .	12	..	..	..	..
Husbandry, Agriculture, and Gardening:—						
Hops . . . . .	..	..	4 pockets . .	17	..	..
Plants . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds	2 cases . . .	25	..	..	..	..
Leather, Skins, &c.:—						
Hide, Ox, dry	335 number . .	86	237 number . .	97	{ 4 casks and 377 loose . . . }	174
,, raw			300 number . .	15		
Skins, Sheep			1 cask . . .	40		
,, Seal	9 number . .	7			56 number . .	42
Metals and Minerals:—						
Coals . . . . .	..	..	1 ton . . .	3	..	..
Oils:—						
Whale, Black	781 tons 236 gals.	13,624	584 tons . . .	7,933	192 tons . . .	3,188
,, Sperra	60 tons 209 gals.	3,534	48 tons 89 gals.	3,305	15,469 gallons .	3,833
,, Humpback . . . . .	..	..	..	..	7 tons . . .	110
Anise	1 case . . .	5	..	..	..	..
Provisions:—						
Ale and Beer	2 hhds. . . .	2	..	..	..	..
Bacon and Hams	19,756 lbs. . .	295	6½ tons . . .	238	..	..
Butter	480 lbs. . . .	23	..	..	..	..
Cheese . . . . .	..	..	40 lbs. . . .	2	..	..

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 355

Return of New Zealand Produce, in Quantity and Value, &c.—continued.

NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON—continued.

	1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Provisions—continued.</i>		£.		£.		£.
Lard	8½ cwt. . . .	29	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..
Malt . . . . .	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..
Pork	50.990 lbs. . .	567	45 tons 12 cwt.	1,267	9 tons 16 cwt. .	336
Potatoes	12 tons	40	2 tons	10	4 tons	16
<i>Perfumery :—</i>						
Ambergris . . . . .	. . . . .	..	49 lbs.	113	. . . . .	..
<i>Timber :—</i>						
Furniture Woods	33 pieces . . .	69	12 packages . . .	91	. . . . .	..
Logs . . . . .	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..	76 logs	130
Spars . . . . .	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..
Staves . . . . .	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..
Sawn Plank, &c.	73,779 feet . .	285	64,365 feet. . .	237	. . . . .	..
<i>Tallow . . . . .</i>	. . . . .	..	7 cwt.	14	2 tons	100
Slush . . . . .	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..	2 barrels	2
<i>Whalebone</i>	53 tons 7 cwt. .	6,679	14 tons 16 cwt..	1,886	26 tons 11 cwt..	3,000
<i>Wool</i>	42,373 lbs. . .	2,447	48,781 lbs. . . .	2,710	112,912 lbs. . .	7,674
Totals . . . . .	. . . . .	39,281	. . . . .	19,128	. . . . .	19,550

NELSON.

Cooperage:—						
Casks . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curiosities:—						
Specimens of Natural History . . . . .	..	..	1 case	6	..	..
Drugs, Dyes, &c:—						
Bark, Hinau	2 tons	5	..	..	..	..
Gum, Kaurie . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ink . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varnish . . . . .	..	..	2 packages	5	..	..
Grain, &c:—						
Bran and Pollard . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4 bushels	4
Flour . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley	1,107 bushels	322	..	..	2,594 bushels	525
Peas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	20 bushels	6
Wheat . . . . .	..	..	..	..	800 bushels	180
Flax and Hemp:—						
Cordage, Rope	66 coils	54	87 coils	123	..	..
" Wool Lashing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	21 cwt.	27
" Whale Line . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax, dressed	7 tons 266 bundls.	783	1½ ton	24	10 bales	10
Hemp . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household and other Furniture:—						
Household . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Husbandry, Agriculture, and Gardening:—						
Hops . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plants . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4 cases	4
Seeds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather, Skins, &c:—						
Hides, Ox, dry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
" raw . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, Sheep . . . . .	..	..	200 number	20	..	..
" Seal	1 cask	2	40 number	40	..	..
Metals and Minerals:—						
Coals . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils:—						
Whale, Black	1 cask	2	2 casks	14	3½ tons	56
" Sperm . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Humpback . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anise	1 cask	15	1 case	20	..	..
Provisions:—						
Ale and Beer	6 casks	18	..	..	..	..
Bacon and Hams	2 casks	25	45 packages	26	2,356 lbs.	46
Butter	11 casks	24	34 packages	80	..	..
Cheese . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lard . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malt . . . . .	..	..	..	..	90 bushels	30
Pork	15 cases	39	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	7 tons	21	..	..	38 tons	100
Perfumery:—						
Ambergis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

356 REPORTS EXHIBITING THE PAST AND PRESENT

NEW ZEALAND.

Return of New Zealand Produce, in Quantity and Value, &c.—*continued.*

NELSON— <i>continued.</i>						
	1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Timber:—</i>		£.		£.		£.
Furniture Woods . . . . .	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..	90 number	100
Logs . . . . .	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..
Spars	257 number	120	111 number	37	. . . . .	..
Staves	2,075 number	11	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..
Sawn Plank, &c.	163,120 feet	497	. . . . .	..	160,000 feet	544
<i>Tallow</i>	2 casks	4	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..
<i>Slush</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..
<i>Whalebone</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..
<i>Wool</i>	19,000 lbs.	730	48,900 lbs.	1,878	12 bales 15 bags	140
Totals . . . . .	. . . . .	£2,672	. . . . .	2,272	. . . . .	1,772

TOTAL EXPORTS of New Zealand Produce from New Munster.

Years.	Wellington.	Nelson.	New Munster.
	£.	£.	£.
1846	39,281	2,672	41,953
1847	19,128	2,272	21,400
1848	19,550	1,772	21,320
Total	£77,959	6,716	84,673

The values above given, being those declared at the Custom-House, afford very imperfect data for determining the actual values of exports from the respective settlements. The difference in the estimated value of wool at the two ports in 1847 gives a striking example of this.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.
ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 22.

RETURN of Articles, the produce of New Zealand, Imported Coastwise to Wellington, in the Year 1848.

Place whence Imported.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Tonnage.	Description of Imports.	Place whence Imported.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Tonnage.	Description of Imports.
WELLINGTON District:	13	183	Bacon, Pork, and Pigs.	NELSON District: Tasman Bay .	18	12	Ale.
		655	Colonial produce and sundries.			13	Bacon.
		87	Flax and Rope.			16	Butter.
West Coast:—		114	Flour, Wheat, and Maize.			397	Colonial produce and sundries.
Porirua		172	Lime, Limestone, and Shells.			344	Flour, Wheat, Oats, and Barley.
Kapiti		68	Oil and Bone (Whale).			15	Potatoes.
Waikanae		11	Potatoes.			98	Sheep and Cattle.
Manawatu		100	Timber.			15	Sheepskins.
Wanganui		89	Wool.			137	Timber, sawn.
		89	Ballast.			20	Ballast.
		52	Bacon, Hams, and Pork.	Queen Charlotte's Sound, Port Underwood, and Kaikoras . .	10	46	Colonial produce and sundries.
East Coast		110	Colonial produce and sundries.			25	Limestone.
		8	Flax.			170	Oil (whale).
AKAROA District:	3	375	Wheat and Maize.			18	Oysters.
Akaroa		30	Butter, &c.			27	Pigs.
Port Cooper, & Banks' Peninsula		62	Cattle—fat.			48	Potatoes.
		30	Oil and Bone (Whale).			55	Sheep and Cattle.
		62	Pork.			70	Wheat and Maize.
		13	Timber.			42	Wool.
		26	Colonial produce and sundries.	New Ulster: New Plymouth .	9	113	Ballast.
OTAGO District	11	486	Oil and Bone (Whale).			105	Colonial produce and sundries.
		62	Sheep and Cattle.			125	Flour, Wheat, and Maize.
		30	Wool.			19	Pigs and Pork.
				Auckland	10	297	Colonial produce and sundries.
						46	Flour, Wheat, and Barley.
						433	Oil and Bone (whale).
						113	Ballast.

Many of the articles specified must have been also comprised under the head of "Sundries" in the Returns from which the above was compiled.

RECAPITULATION, showing the Total Amounts of Tonnage employed in Importing Articles of each kind, and arriving from each Place, above specified.

Imports.	Amount of Tonnage.	Imports.	Amount of Tonnage.	Place whence arriving.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
Ale	12	Oil and Bone . .	1,187	Wellington District:			
Bacon, Pork, &c. . .	356	Oysters	18	West Coast	13	1,495	2,040
Butter	46	Potatoes	74	East Coast	6	545	
Colonial produce and sundries . . . }	1,610	Sheep, Cattle, and Skins . .	277	Nelson District:			
Flax and Rope . . .	95	Timber	250	Tasman Bay	18	1,067	1,681
Flour and Grain . . .	1,074	Wool	88	Port Underwood . .	10	614	
Limestone and Shells	197			Akaroa	3	197	197
				Otago	11	988	988
				New Ulster:			
				New Plymouth . . .	9	249	1,138
				Auckland	10	889	
				Total . . . . .	..	..	6,044

The figures in the columns headed "No. of Vessels" indicate the number of different vessels arriving from each place. As the same vessels, in several cases, run between Wellington and different places, the true total of vessels in the coasting trade is not given above. This may be seen in Return No. 15. The tonnage of each vessel is multiplied by the number of trips, in the amounts of tonnage given.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 23.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Imports, the produce of New Zealand, coastwise to Wellington, during one Quarter of 1848. (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.)

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
Ale and Beer . . .	2,400 gallons	240 0 0	Provisions—miscellaneous:—		
Flax, &c.:—			Bacon and Hams . .	10½ tons .	686 0 0
Flax	32 cwts. .	16 0 0	Butter	4,300 lbs. .	215 0 0
Rope and Cordage .	16½ tons .	670 0 0	Lard (hogs)	1,360 „ .	25 10 0
Grain:—			Malt	6 bushels	1 16 0
Barley	45 bushels	11 5 0	Oysters	3,600 dozen	90 0 0
Bran or Pollard . .	283 „ .	21 1 0	Pork (salt)	12 tons .	392 0 0
Flour	27½ tons .	330 0 0	Potatoes	62 „ .	248 0 0
Maize	4,888 bushels	855 8 0	Timber—Logs	29 . . .	1 13 0
Oats	165 „ .	41 5 0	Sawn	82,400 feet .	494 8 0
Wheat	2,440 „ .	488 0 0	Whale Oil, &c.:—		
Lime and Shells . .	5 tons .	5 10 0	Black Oil	123 tons	3,874 10 0
Live Stock and Skins:—			Sperm Oil	38 „ .	3,830 8 0
Cattle	8 head .	80 0 0	Bone	5½ tons	660 0 0
Pigs	15 „ .	22 10 0	Wool	5,700 lbs. .	237 0 0
Sheep	112 „ .	100 16 0	Total Value		£ 13,714 0 0
Skins and Hides . .	5½ tons .	55 0 0			

No account of Imports coastwise was kept previously to this quarter.
The values above given are the wholesale prices of the articles at Wellington in 1848.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

RETURN of Imports and Exports Coastwise, the produce of New Zealand, at the Port of Nelson, for the Years 1847 and 1848.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.			
	1847	1848	1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Ale and Beer</i>	920 gallons	360 gallons	7,436 gallons	£. s. d. 743 12 0	7,560 gallons†	£. s. d. 756 0 0
Bottled . . . . .	..	..	57 dozen	22 16 0	..	..
<i>Building Materials:—</i>						
Bricks . . . . .	..	..	8 tons	10 6 0	2,000	3 0 0
Slabstones . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1½ tons (12) . .	4 4 0
<i>Coals</i>	68 tons	..	82 tons	143 10 0	..	..
<i>Curiosities</i> . . . . .	..	2 packages	1 bundle (mats) .	5 0 0?	..	..
<i>Flax, and Manufactures of:—</i>						
Cordage . . . . .	..	2 coils . . . .	..	..	23 coils (16½ cwt.)	32 16 0
Dressed Flax	2 tons 10 bls.	1 ton . . . .	..	..	..	..
Mats . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5 packages . . .	15 0 0
Twine	1 bale . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Grain and Meal:—</i>						
Barley	132 bushels	..	308 bushels . .	77 0 0	914 bushels . . .	228 10 0
Bran . . . . .	..	..	..	..	22 bags (77 bush.)	3 4 2
Flour . . . . .	..	..	..	..	86 tons	1,032 0 0
Maize	100 bushels	..	40 bushels . . .	6 0 0	17 bushels . . .	2 19 6
Malt . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2 bags (6 bushels)	1 16 0
Oats . . . . .	..	..	60 bushels . . .	12 0 0	..	..
Oatmeal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5 barrels (900 lbs.)	13 0 3
Wheat	9 bushels . .	..	..	..	88 bags (264 bush.)	52 16 0
Bread . . . . .	..	..	37 cwt.	51 16 0	..	..
<i>Live Stock, &c.:—</i>						
Cattle	16	..	..	..	19	190 0 0
Horses	1	..	..	..	..	..
Goats	25	23	..	..	..	..
Pigs	85	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep . . . . .	..	..	100	90 0 0	130	32 10 0
Hides	20	..	3 packages . . .	7 10 0?	..	..
<i>Oil:—</i>						
Black . . . . .	..	5½ tuns 9 cks.	..	..	8 tuns	440 0 0
Sperm . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Provisions:—</i>						
Bacon	3,620 lbs. . .	..	1,120 lbs. 1 package	47 0 0?	2,128 lbs. . . .	62 1 4
Butter	1 cask	11 kegs	61 kgs. 1 case 3 cwt.	202 16 0	121 kegs	363 0 0
Cheese	1 case	13 & 2 cases	5 casks	40 0 0?	19 and 1 case . .	19 0 0?
Eggs . . . . .	..	..	7 boxes 400 dozen	27 0 0	18 boxes (360 doz.)	18 0 0
Hams . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	25 0 0
Oysters* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	14,400 dozen . .	360 0 0
Peas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3 bags	6 15 0
Potatoes . . . . .	..	..	19½ tuns	58 10 0	103 tons	412 0 0
<i>Timber, &c.:—</i>						
Logs or Spars	20	..	643 (logs) . . .	321 10 0	..	..
Palings	150	..	..	..	..	..
Sawn	4,000 feet . .	..	82,000 feet . . .	492 0 0	94,402 feet . . .	566 8 0
Shingles . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3,000	1 10 0
<i>Wool</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	46 bls. (11,500 lbs.)	383 6 8
Total Values . . . .	..	..	..	£ 2,358 0 0	..	£ 5,024 16 11

* The Oysters are from Queen Charlotte's Sound, and were not included in the Returns from Nelson. The average importation to Wellington was 30 bushels, or 1,050 dozen a-month.

† The quantity in the Returns is given in "casks," which are estimated as containing 30 gallons on an average. The values are Wellington prices at the time.

TOTAL VALUE of New Zealand Produce Exported from Nelson in 1847 and 1848.

	1847	1848
	£.	£.
Coastwise	2,358	5,024
Beyond Seas	2,272	1,772
Total Exports . . .	£4,630	£6,796

From official Returns and private information.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 25.

NEW ZEALAND.

RETURN of Shipping Inwards and Outwards to and from the Ports of New Munster
for the Years 1846, 1847, and 1848.

	Vessels Inwards.							Vessels Outwards.						
	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			No. of Men.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			No. of Men.
	1846	1847	1848	1846	1847	1848		1846	1847	1848	1846	1847	1848	
WELLINGTON —														
Great Britain . . .	1	3	3	314	728	1,296	53	3	1	1	845	360	300	14
British Colonies . . .	40	50	46	6,279	8,806	9,971	521	27	35	45	2,710	6,519	10,802	546
New Ulster . . .	..	..	15	..	..	1,832	127	..	..	12	..	..	2,109	118
South Sea Islands and Fisheries } . . .	3	6	..	1,024	1,897	..	..	7	10	..	1,749	2,420	..	..
United States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	6	2,083	1,736	1,285	97
Totals . . .	44	59	64	7,617	11,431	13,099	701	44	52	64	7,337	11,035	14,496	775
NEISON:—														
Great Britain . . .	4	3	1	1,407	1,023	212	11	1	..	..	196	..	..	..
British Colonies . . .	12	5	19	852	735	3,456	209	9	13	24	864	1,481	3,878	225
New Ulster . . .	..	..	60	..	..	3,420	247	..	..	59	..	..	2,907	199
South Sea Islands and Fisheries } . . .	..	3	..	..	820	..	..	2	3	..	140	820	..	..
United States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . .	18	11	80	2,259	2,578	7,088	467	12	16	83	1,200	2,301	6,785	424
OTAGO:—														
Great Britain . . .	..	..	4	..	..	2,362	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Colonies . . .	..	..	9	..	..	1,980	106	..	..	5	..	..	1,188	63
New Ulster . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Sea Islands and Fisheries } . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States . . .	..	..	2	..	..	568	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	819	48
Totals . . .	..	..	15	..	..	4,901	260	..	..	7	..	..	1,957	111
Total New Munster	60	70	159	9,876	14,009	25,097	1,428	56	68	154	8,537	13,336	23,278	1,310
Deduct for New Ulster vessels . . .	..	..	75	..	..	5,252	374	..	..	71	..	..	5,016	317
Total beyond Seas . . .	60	70	84	9,876	14,009	19,845	1,054	56	68	83	8,537	13,336	18,262	993

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 26.

RETURN of the Average Prices of Provisions and Labour in the Settlements of New Munster
in the Years 1844, 1846, and 1848.

	Quantity, &c., Valued.	Wellington.						Wanganui.					
		1844			1846			1844			1846		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Beer	1 hhd.	5 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	..	6 10 0	6 15 0	..	..	..	..
Brandy, duty paid (d) . . .	1 gall.	0 11 0	0 14 6	0 12 6	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	..	..	..	..
Bread, wheaten	1 lb.	0 0 4½	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 4½	0 0 3½	0 0 4½	0 0 3½	0 0 2½	..	..	..	..
Butter, fresh . . . . .	..	0 1 2	0 1 4	0 1 3	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	..	..	..	..
„ salt . . . . .	..	0 0 8	0 1 2	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 8	0 1 0	0 1 8	0 1 6	..	..	..	..
Cheese . . . . .	..	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 1 3	0 0 9	0 1 3	0 1 0	..	..	..	..
Coffee . . . . .	..	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 8	..	..	..	..
Flour	1 ton	17 10 0	18 13 0	14 0 0	19 10 0	20 13 0	19 10 0	20 13 0	16 10 0	..	..	..	..
Live Stock:—													
Horned Cattle	1 head	8 10 0	10 0 0	10 5 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	8 10 0	..	..	..	..
Horses . . . . .	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	..	..
Sheep . . . . .	..	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	..	..	..	..
Goats . . . . .	..	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 17 0	..	..	..	..
Swine . . . . .	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	(b)	(c)	(b)	(c)	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
Meat:—													
Beef	1 lb.	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 6½	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 9	..	..	..	..
Mutton . . . . .	..	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 6½	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 9	..	..	..	..
Pork . . . . .	..	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 3	..	..	..	..
Milk	1 quart.	0 0 4	0 0 4½	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	..	..	..	..
Rice	1 lb.	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 3	..	..	..	..
Salt . . . . .	..	0 0 1	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 1	..	..	..	..
Sugar, raw . . . . .	..	0 0 3½	0 0 2½	0 0 3	0 0 5	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 4	0 0 4	..	..	..	..
Tea . . . . .	..	0 2 0	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	..	..	..	..
Tobacco, duty paid (d) . . .	..	0 1 10	0 1 8	0 1 9	0 1 0	0 2 3	0 1 0	0 2 3	0 2 6	..	..	..	..
Wine, duty paid (d) . . .	1 gall.	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
Labour:—													
Domestic (e)	1 year	15 0 0	17 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	11 0 0	15 0 0	11 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	..	..
Prædial (e) . . . . .	..	37 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	..	..
Trades	1 day	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 6 3	0 4 6	0 6 3	0 4 6	0 7 0	..	..	..	..

3 B 2

NEW ZEALAND.

Return of the Average Prices of Provisions and Labour, &c.—*continued*.

	Quantity, &c. Valued.	Nelson.			Akaroa.			Otago.
		1844	1846	1848	1844	1846	1848	1848
Beer.	1 hhd.	£. s. d. 5 5 0	£. s. d. 4 10 0	£. s. d. 4 10 0	£. s. d. 6 0 0	£. s. d. 4 0 0	£. s. d. 8 0 0 ^(a)	£. s. d. 4 0 0
Brandy, duty paid (d)	1 gall.	0 8 9	0 14 0	0 17 6	0 8 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 18 0
Bread, wheaten	1 lb.	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 3½	0 0 3	0 0 2½
Butter, fresh	"	0 1 6	0 0 10½	0 0 9½	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 9
" salt	"	0 0 10½	0 0 10½	0 0 9½	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cheese	"	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	..	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 2 0
Coffee	"	0 0 5½	0 0 9	0 0 11	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6
Flour	1 ton.	14 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	..	15 10 0
<i>Live Stock:—</i>								
Horned Cattle	1 head	11 15 0	11 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	12 10 0
Horses	"	27 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0
Sheep	"	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 1 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Goats	"	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 5 0	0 10 0
Swine	"	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	2 0 0
<i>Meat:—</i>								
Beef	1 lb.	0 0 8½	0 0 7½	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 5	0 0 8
Mutton	"	0 0 8½	0 0 6½	0 0 6	..	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 8
Pork	"	0 0 5	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 5	0 0 4	0 0 4½	0 0 6
Milk	1 quart	0 0 5	0 0 3	0 0 3½	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 4
Rice	1 lb.	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 3
Salt	"	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 2
Sugar, raw	"	0 0 3	0 0 4½	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 6
Tea	"	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	2 6
Tobacco, duty paid (d)	"	0 1 9	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 2 6	2 0
Wine, duty paid (d)	1 gall.	0 7 9	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
<i>Labour:—</i>								
Domestic (e)	1 year	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	12 10 0
Predial (e)	"	30 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0
Trades	1 day	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 7 6

(a) Must refer to English beer.

(b) Given at 2d. per lb. live weight.

(c) At 1½d. live weight.

(d) At the end of 1844, and beginning of 1845, Customs duties did not exist.

(e) With board and lodging.

Derived from Official Returns and other sources.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 27.

RETURN of the Total Revenue and Expenditure in the Settlements of New Munster in each Year, from 1840 to 1848 inclusive; together with the Total Cost of Government House and Domain.

REVENUE.

	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Wellington	822 10 5	4,390 9 4	10,906 18 11	8,581 18 6	5,704 8 9	5,028 2 4	7,628 0 0	13,676 1 2	13,213 14 8
Petre	6 10 6	30 3 6	24 10 11	106 1 5	64 0 6	27 9 11	6 8 11	..	..
Nelson . . . . .	..	..	2,207 10 5	3,552 10 5	2,457 13 9	1,188 14 9	1,317 19 10	1,744 4 1	2,157 7 8
Akaroa	7 4 10	4 16 4	15 0 6	352 6 10	376 9 11	96 19 0	146 0 0	195 0 0	95 9 5
Otago . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	909 10 7
Total	£ 836 5 9	4,425 9 2	13,154 0 9	12,592 17 2	8,602 12 11	6,341 6 0	9,098 8 9	15,515 5 3	16,376 2 4

EXPENDITURE.

Wellington	1,246 2 1	2,297 16 9	3,476 13 8	5,678 7 8	5,053 18 4	7,714 3 7	22,713 3 6	43,683 8 7	37,523 9 1
Petre . . . . .	..	294 13 11	628 18 6	592 7 1	288 7 3	188 5 1	..	..	..
Nelson . . . . .	..	..	1,449 3 1	1,509 1 7	2,069 0 2	1,627 14 0	2,179 7 10	2,046 14 7	3,331 2 9
Akaroa	304 17 10	825 9 8	810 11 3	577 2 1	507 16 5	373 2 0	269 16 9	1,420 0 0	361 4 7
Otago . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	695 4 9
General charges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	*1,311 0 0	..	..	..
Total	£ 1,550 19 11	3,418 0 4	6,365 6 6	8,356 18 5	7,919 2 2	11,214 8 0	25,162 7 4	46,150 3 2	42,111 1 2
Receipts in aid . . . . .	..	..	No returns for these years.			..	21,671 0 1	33,850 0 0	27,750 0 0

* This item is apparently erroneous

† Given in the returns as expenses on account of the New Zealand Company's Settlements.

‡ A conjectural estimate, no records having been preserved in New Munster. § 2,434l. 19s. 8d. became due in 1847, for drawbacks on spirits supplied to Her Majesty's troops, and 2,615l. 8s. 3d. in 1848. Both sums were paid in 1848. The amount due each year has therefore been deducted from the gross revenue for that year, and the gross amount due for the two years deducted from the gross expenditure for 1848.

The revenue from land titles for the Southern Division, and the expenditure on account of the Superintendent's Department down to 1847; of the general Provincial Government since, and of the Supreme Court throughout, are included in the revenue and expenditure for Wellington respectively. The returns of expenditure up to the year 1845 were supplied from New Ulster; the totals for these years are different from those published in the "Government Gazette" at Auckland, in 1846, in which the aggregate total of each head of expenditure for all the settlements is given for each year. The difference probably arises from the omission in the returns from which the above was compiled of the share of the expense of the Supreme Court and Land Claims Commission, which was charged to the Southern Province in the Auckland returns.

Compiled from Records in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

TOTAL COST of Government House and Domain, Wellington, from October 1847, to June 1849.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Government House . . . {	Original purchase from Colonel Wakefield	1,179	2	6	2,641	4	5
	Repairs, alterations, &c., and building guardhouse. . . .	1,462	1	11			
Government Domain . . . {	Ring-fence, and other fencing	150	17	7	382	3	3
	Dams and Drains	78	3	5			
	Military and other labour, in levelling for fencing, prepar- ing foundations for guard-house, and for additions to Government House	97	17	9			
	Purchase and repair of spades and tools.	26	15	0			
	Gravel for walks, &c.	28	9	6			
	Flagstaff	94	16	6			
Expenditure caused by earthquakes. {	Repairing and securing damaged works against future shocks	164	10	4	164	10	0
	Architect's commission . . . . .	..			115	11	0
	Total . . . . .	..			£ 3,398	5	6

GODFREY THOMAS, Auditor-General.

No. 28.

RETURN of Revenue and Expenditure in the Settlements of the Province of New Munster, for the Financial Year ending the 31st March 1849.

REVENUE.

	Wellington.	Wanganui.	Nelson.	Akaroa.	Otago.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs:—					
Spirits	7,554 0 2	..	436 12 11	..	559 18 9
Cigars and Snuffs	156 13 6	..	5 2 0	..	1 7 0
Tobacco, manufactured	2,010 4 3	..	304 2 0	..	65 19 0
„ unmanufactured	59 7 3	..	..	..	..
Ad valorem duty	5,984 11 7	..	858 2 5	..	531 16 3
Totals . . £	15,764 16 9	..	1,603 19 4	..	1,159 1 0
Post-office	598 12 7	..	128 12 7	10 8 11	15 18 3
Fines	42 4 3	20 19 6	10 18 0	3 15 0	10 7 0
Fees	365 7 5	12 1 6	60 0 4	10 13 2	13 11 6
Licenses	742 18 6	30 0 0	265 3 9	60 0 0	59 7 5
Total Fixed Revenue £	17,513 19 6	63 1 0	2,068 14 0	84 17 1	1,258 5 2
Incidental	233 5 7	..	19 4 7	..	..
Receipts in aid out of Parliamen- tary Grant	21,450 0 0	..	1,100 0 0	350 0 0	..
General Totals . £	39,197 5 1	63 1 0	3,187 18 7	434 17 1	1,258 5 2

EXPENDITURE.

Civil:—					
Lieut.-Governor and Establish- ment	1,468 18 10	..	..	..	..
Council	25 2 2	..	..	..	..
Colonial Secretary's Depart- ment	835 9 5	..	..	..	..
The Superintendent's do. . . . .	..	..	531 10 3	..	..
Treasury	574 15 6	..	32 15 0	..	..
Audit	446 7 6	..	..	..	..
Survey	547 2 4	..	..	..	..
Registrar's	425 0 0	..	200 0 0	..	..
Customs	1,112 18 10	..	328 12 6	..	225 12 3
Harbour	727 12 0	..	359 16 7	..	47 14 2
Police	3,692 2 1	..	535 5 4	139 15 0	583 16 10
Medical	1,078 3 9	..	91 19 11	..	..
Post-office	293 5 6	..	161 19 6	0 19 1	..
Special Land Commission	5 8 9	..	..	..	..
Totals . . £	11,232 6 8	..	2,241 19 1	140 14 1	857 3 3

NEW ZEALAND.

Return of Revenue and Expenditure, &c.—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE— <i>continued.</i>					
	Wellington.	Wanganui.	Nelson.	Akaroa.	Otago.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Judicial:—					
Supreme Court	890 12 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Resident Magistrates	550 1 7	203 6 9	112 10 6	233 6 8	.. ..
Law Officers	299 8 7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Sheriffs and Gaols	556 11 7	.. ..	218 10 3	1 8 7	119 14 9
Coroners	23 5 0	.. ..	5 5 6	.. ..	.. ..
Court of Requests (arrear)	51 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Totals . . . £	2,371 4 6	203 6 9	336 6 3	234 15 3	119 14 9
Miscellaneous:—					
Government House and Domain	1,158 9 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Roads	16,908 1 6	.. ..	258 17 11	.. ..	.. ..
Charitable Aid	109 12 0	.. ..	83 17 6	48 1 2	.. ..
Aborigines	186 7 9	28 13 7	46 7 9	.. ..	.. ..
Printing and Stationery	704 10 6	4 10 0	156 2 0	.. ..	18 1 1
Debentures	1,078 19 11	.. ..	48 9 8	.. ..	.. ..
* Refund of Revenue	5,057 17 11	.. ..	17 13 4	.. ..	.. ..
Land Purchases	1,699 11 9	.. ..	.. ..	10 16 8	.. ..
Advances on account of New Ulster	446 15 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Incidental	408 11 2	162 11 9	111 13 6	4 11 3	96 18 9
Totals . . .	27,758 17 2	194 15 4	723 1 8	63 9 1	114 19 10
General Totals . . £	41,362 8 4	399 2 1	3,301 7 0	438 18 5	1,091 17 10

* This item comprises the following payments:—

Drawback on spirits supplied to Her Majesty's troops from 1st Feb. 1847, to 30th Sept. 1848	£. s. d.
Other drawbacks during the year ending 31st March 1849	4,980 8 2
	77 9 9
	<u>£5,057 17 11</u>

GODFREY THOMAS, Auditor-General.

No. 29.

RETURN showing the Amount of Customs' Revenue collected at the Ports of New Munster, in the Years from 1841 (Establishment of Customs) to 1848, inclusive.

Port.	Description of Articles.	1841	1842	1843	1844*	1845*	1846	1847	1848	Total amount since 1841.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Wellington	Spirits	2,149 9 9	6,040 19 4	3,868 15 9	2,584 18 3	1,171 19 10	2,925 3 1	4,559 5 9	4,318 11 11	27,619 3 10
	Tobacco & Cigars . . . . .	.. ..	132 12 0	1,306 6 0	1,099 16 9	1,153 10 6	1,443 10 9	2,081 5 6	2,333 19 0	9,551 0 6
	'Ad valorem'	765 4 5	2,193 12 0	1,363 0 1	846 6 2	923 13 8	2,000 1 0	6,477 17 6	4,367 14 7	18,937 9 5
	Totals . . . £	2,914 14	8,367 3 4	6,538 1 10	4,531 1 2	3,249 4 0	6,368 14 10	23,138 8 9	11,020 5 6	56,107 13 9
Nelson	Spirits . . . . .	.. ..	798 14 0	1,848 5 3	1,099 12 1	364 0 0	235 1 3	356 14 5	386 12 9	5,088 19 9
	Tobacco . . . . .	.. ..	165 11 0	493 17 6	314 7 0	145 18 0	292 10 0	197 12 0	327 4 0	1,941 19 6
	Cigars and Snuffs . . . . .	.. ..	21 17 6	103 11 0	66 2 11	7 12 9	2 3 6	16 8 0	4 15 0	222 10 8
	'Ad valorem' . . . . .	.. ..	364 3 2	654 18 6	453 13 3	222 0 9	540 6 10	790 7 0	852 18 9	3,878 8 3
	Totals . . .	.. ..	1,350 5 8	3,105 12 3	1,933 15 3	739 11 6	1,070 1 7	1,361 1 5	1,571 10 6	11,131 18 2
Otago	Spirits . . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	385 3 9	385 3 9
	Tobacco . . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	54 18 0	54 18 0
	Cigars and Snuffs . . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 7 0	1 7 0
	'Ad valorem' . . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	383 0 2	383 0 2
	Totals . . .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	824 8 11	824 8 11
General Totals £		2,914 14	29,717 9 0	9,643 14 1	6,464 16 5	3,988 15 6	7,438 16 5	14,499 10 2	13,416 4 11	68,065 0 10

* Customs' duties abolished in October 1844, and re-established in May 1845.

† The amount of drawback on spirits supplied to H. M. troops has been deducted from the totals for these years. The Otago return is from the 1st May 1848, when Customs' duties were first levied at that port, to the end of the year.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOWETT, Colonial Secretary.

RETURN showing the respective Numbers of Persons in the Settlements of the Province of New Munster able or not able to read and write.

Districts.	Locality.	Cannot Read.		Can Read only.		Can Read and Write.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Wellington.	Town and Suburbs	368	379	188	245	676	598
	Rural Districts:—						
	Karori and Karori Road	40	37	27	31	78	59
	Wade's Town	17	20	10	6	19	13
	Hutt and Wai-nui-O-mate	168	183	154	103	228	141
	Wairarapa and Coast from East Cape } to Lowry Bay	15	13	21	11	91	31
	Porirua Road, Porirua Bay, and Coast } to Wanganui	82	69	62	49	219	72
	Wanganui (Petre)	685	651	462	445	1,511	914
		18	16	8	9	72	33
	Total in District	703	667	470	454	1,583	947
Nelson . .	Town and Suburbs	205	207	114	128	313	283
	Rural Districts:—						
	Wakapuaka	17	21	23	16	44	34
	Waima, East	92	89	87	82	143	84
	„ South	64	46	47	55	95	67
	„ West	35	27	22	32	57	34
	Motueka, Moutere, Rewaka, Massacre } Bay	41	59	30	25	81	56
	Wairau, Cloudy Bay, Queen Charlotte's } Sound	33	21	7	2	26	5
	Total in District	487	470	330	340	759	563
		47	47	37	28	71	35
Akaroa . .		47	47	37	28	71	35
Otago . .		49	50	38	40	189	119
	Total in the Province	1,286	1,234	875	862	2,602	1,664

This Return does not include the military and their families. The number of population in Wellington and Petre, comprised in the above Return, is 20 less than that given as the whole population of these settlements in Return No. 3.

RECAPITULATION, and Approximation to the State of Elementary Education in the different Settlements of New Munster in 1848

	Wellington and Petre.	Nelson.	Akaroa.	Otago.	New Munster.
Number able both to read and write	2,530	1,322	166	308	4,266
„ to read only	924	670	65	78	1,737
„ neither to read nor write	1,370	957	94	99	2,520
Number unable to write	2,294	1,627	159	177	4,257
Total population under 7 years old (to be deducted)	1,360	919	86	118	2,483
Number above 7 years unable to write*	934	708	73	59	1,774
Total population (included in the above return)	4,824	2,949	265	485	8,523
Total population above 2 years and under 14 years old	1,646	1,132	93	135	3,006
Total number receiving daily education	1,017	644	No Return.	48	1,709
Centesimal proportion of those who can neither read nor write, to whole population	Per Cent. 28.4	Per Cent. 32.4	Per Cent. 35.4	Per Cent. 20.4	Per Cent. 29.5
Centesimal proportion of those above 7† who cannot write, to whole population	19.3	24.0	27.5	12.5	30.8
Centesimal proportion of those receiving daily education, to whole population between 2 and 14 years of age	61.78	56.89	..	35.55	58.66
Actual number of those between 2 and 14 years of age without daily education (at schools)	629	488	..	87	1,204
Centesimal proportion of those unable to write ‡ in England and Wales (1844) to whole population	Males 32.4, Females 49.2—Average 40.8				
Centesimal proportion of those receiving education to whole population between 5 and 15 years of age in Scotland in 1837					

* This will be below the real amount by the number under 7 who can both read and write, which the Returns give no means of ascertaining.

† Proportion somewhat too small, from the cause above stated.

‡ From "Porter's Progress of the Nation," 1847. The proportions are of those who signed the Marriage Registers with a mark, to all signing; the average of their ages being 27 years. Taken as a standard of the per centage of the whole population unable to write, it is probably somewhat too high, at least for the year 1844; elementary education having been on the advance since the period when the persons signing were of an age to receive it.

The number of scholars receiving daily education is alone taken into account in the above calculation, because the School Returns do not give the additional number receiving education at Sunday Schools.

Deduced from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 31.
RETURN of Week-day and Sunday Schools in the various Districts of the Province of New Munster, for the Year 1848.

Districts.	Private Schools.										Church of England, (L)										Scotch Presbyterian.										Wesleyan.										Roman Catholic.										Independent, Primitive Methodist, German Lutheran, &c.										Non-Sectarian.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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(a) The Returns from which the foregoing Table is compiled are deficient in an essential particular. They omit to state the numbers attending both Day and Sunday Schools, which renders it impossible to give the total number of different individuals actually receiving education. (b) Supported by the Bishop of New Zealand, Church fund, fees from scholars. The system of education followed is that of Bell and Lancaster. Up to 30th June 1848, the number of scholars in the Church schools at Nelson was in all 164, although they were so far non-sectarian that the only religious education required was, "that the children shall read the word of God and have it explained to them; and the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Decalogue, be learnt and said by heart."—Letter from the Rev. H. F. Butt to Colonial Secretary, September 14, 1848. (c) The Presbyterians and most Dissenting Protestants support the "Non-sectarian" schools. (d) The Roman Catholic school is supported by the priest officiating, from private funds, and scholars fees. (e) The German Lutherans in Nelson support the Non-sectarian schools. The officiating priest teaches a Sunday school. (f) The Roman Catholic school is supported by the priest officiating, from private funds, and scholars fees. (g) The system followed is that of the "British and Foreign School Society," and their establishment is chiefly owing to the exertions of Mr. Matthew Campbell, of Nelson. (h) No returns received. (i) Otago—The system of instruction followed is that of the "Free Church Normal School." (j) A college is to be commenced on a large scale by the Bishop of New Zealand at the latter end of 1849, on the principle of that at Auckland. (m) The numbers attending these Sunday schools are not given in the returns. This Return does not include the Regimental nor Native schools. Of the latter there are at Wellington one, Week-day and Sunday, connected with the Church of England, attended by 40 males and 35 females; one ditto under the Wesleyan Missionaries, attended by 27 males and 16 females; both conducted by native teachers; at Otago one, attended by about 300 natives; at Wanganui a boarding-school; and several others at different places. Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office. ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 32.

RETURN showing the different Religious Persuasions, and the Number of Persons holding them respectively, in the Settlements of the Province of New Munster.

Districts.	Locality.	Religious Persuasions.					
		Church of England.	Wesleyans.	Other Dissenting Protestants.(a)	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Non-Sectarian.(b)
Wellington .	Town and Suburbs	1,525	329	584	165	28	18
	Rural Districts—						
	Karori and Karori Road	131	64	45	21	..	11
	Wade's Town	61	..	21	..	..	3
	Hutt and Wai-nui-O-Mate	470	238	183	25	..	11
	Wairarapa and Coast from East Cape to Lowry Bay.	98	2	66	10	..	5
	Porirua Road, Bay, and Coast to Wanganui.	311	76	128	36	..	22
	Wanganui—	72	17	61	5	..	1
	Petre and Suburbs						
	Total	2,668	726	1,088	262	28	71
Nelson . .	Town and Suburbs	664	228	261	69	..	28
	Rural Districts—						
	Wakapuaka	73	13	46	11	..	12
	Waimea, East	216	143	188	25	..	5
	,, South	198	62	102	32	..	41
	,, West	97	7	57	35	..	11
	Motueka, Moutere, Riwaka, Massacre Bay.	195	12	41	7	..	37
	Wairau, Cloudy Bay, Queen Charlotte's Sound.	37	3	14	8	..	32
	Total	1,480	468	769	187	..	166
Akaroa . .	. . . . .	92	12	87	69	..	5
Otago . .	. . . . .	168	19	275	19	..	4
	General Total	4,408	1,225	2,219	537	28	246

No distinct census has been taken of the members attached to the Established Church of Scotland. They have been consequently included under the heading of "Other Dissenting Protestants." This Return does not include the military.

(a) This heading includes the following religious sects:—1. Established Church of Scotland; 2. Free Church of Scotland; 3. Cameronian; 4. Primitive Methodists; 5. German Lutheran; 6. Independent (English and Scotch).

(b) Professing to belong to no particular religious sect.

From the General Census Returns, August 1848.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 33.

RETURN showing the Number of Churches and Chapels, Accommodation provided, and Average Congregation attending each, in the Settlements of the Province of New Munster.

Districts.	Locality.	Religious Persuasions.														
		Church of England.			Church of Scotland.			Wesleyan.			Other Dissenting Protestants. (a)			Roman Catholic.		
		Number of Places of Worship.	Sittings.	Average Number of Congregation.	Number of Places of Worship.	Sittings.	Average Number of Congregation.	Number of Places of Worship.	Sittings.	Average Number of Congregation.	Number of Places of Worship.	Sittings.	Average Number of Congregation.	Number of Places of Worship.	Sittings.	Average Number of Congregation.
Wellington .	Wellington—Town	2	500	500	1	250	b150	1	300	300	2	140	c290	1	180	150
	Hutt District . .	1	80	60	..	..	..	1	50	50	1	100	40	..	..	..
	Karori District . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Porirua Road . .	1	80	60	..	..	..	1	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wanganui . . .	1	200	40	..	..	..	1	20	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . . .	5	860	660	1	250	150	5	430	422	3	240	330	1	180	150
Nelson . .	Nelson—Town . .	1	200	175	..	..	..	1	300	250	d1 e1	150 75	150 20	1	50	50
	Waimea, East . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	85	30	e1	40	40	..	..	..
	„ West . .	1	118	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ South . .	1	150	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Motueka . . .	1	150	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . . .	4	618	305	..	..	..	2	385	f280	3	265	210	1	50	50
Akaroa . .	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	200	100	
Otago . .	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	g1	150	100	..	..	..
General Total.		9	1,478	965	1	250	150	7	815	f702	7	655	640	3	430	300

(a) This includes the following sects, viz.—1. Independent—English and Scotch; 2. Primitive Methodist; 3. Free Church of Scotland; 4. Cameronian—Scotch; 5. German Lutheran.

(b) This is merely an approximation to the number of members attached to the Established Church of Scotland. That given is the average number of the congregation at the period (1844) when the officiating clergyman left the colony.

(c) Of this number (290) 100 are Reformed Presbyterians or Cameronians—and assemble in the Established Church of Scotland, where many belonging to that Church also attend.

(d) Free Church of Scotland.

(e) German Lutheran congregations.

(f) This is considerably below the true number of the average congregations of the Wesleyan persuasion. Service is performed at Stoke, Richmond, Waimea Village, and Spring Grove, every Sunday, and at Richmond and Spring Grove on Tuesdays.

(g) Free Church of Scotland. A living of 300*l.* a-year endowed by the Free Church has been founded at Otago.

This Return does not include the military.

Compiled from Records in the Colonial Secretary's Office.
ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 367

No. 34.

NEW ZEALAND.

COMPARATIVE RETURN showing the Number of Trials (Committals and Convictions) before the Supreme Court in New Munster, from 1844 to 1848.

WELLINGTON.

Offences.	1844		1845		1846		1847		1848		Total in 5 Years.	
	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>												
Assault—common	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	3
„ of a Magistrate in discharge of his duty . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
„ of an Officer in discharge of his duty	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
„ with intent to commit a Rape . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
„ with intent to commit an Unnatural Offence . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ with intent to Wound	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Manslaughter . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murder . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Piracy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	4	2
Robbery from the Person . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	6	4	9	7
Wounding with intent, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	4	..	..	9	7	3	1	8	5	25	17
<i>Offences against Property.</i>												
Burglary	4	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	12	7
Breaking into a Dwelling-house and stealing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
Breaking into a Warehouse and stealing . . . . .	..	..	5	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	8	5
Embezzlement . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Forgery . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
Larceny	13	10	11	4	3	2	1	1	4	1	32	18
Receiving Stolen Goods . . . . .	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	5	2
Stealing, killing, or wounding Horses, Cattle, and Sheep	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Total	20	11	23	11	12	5	6	5	6	3	67	35
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Escape	4	4	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	7	7
Keeping Disorderly House . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Libel . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Permitting a Prisoner to escape	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Riot and Assault . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Subornation of Perjury . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	5	4	5	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	13	8
General Totals	30	19	28	12	24	15	9	6	14	8	105	60

NELSON.

<i>Offences against the Person.</i>												
Assault—common . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
„ of a Magistrate in discharge of his duty . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ of an Officer in discharge of his duty . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ with intent to commit a Rape . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ with intent to commit an Unnatural Offence . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ with intent to Wound . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Manslaughter . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Murder . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piracy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rape . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery from the Person . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wounding with intent, &c. . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total . . . . .	..	..	2	2	1	..	4	1	..	..	7	2
<i>Offences against Property.</i>												
Burglary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Breaking into a Dwelling-house and stealing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breaking into a Warehouse and stealing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Embezzlement . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forgery . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny . . . . .	..	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	3	2	11	2
Receiving Stolen Goods . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stealing, killing, or wounding Horses, Cattle, and Sheep	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	3
Total	3	2	5	..	2	..	4	2	3	2	17	6
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Escape . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keeping Disorderly House . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Permitting a Prisoner to escape . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riot and Assault . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subornation of Perjury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Totals	3	2	7	2	3	..	8	3	3	2	24	8

Compiled from Returns furnished by R. R. Strang, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court.
ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 35.

RETURN of Persons Convicted before the Supreme Court at Wellington, during the Five Years, from 1844 to 1848; showing the Classes of the Population they belonged to.

Years.	From New South Wales, Hobart Town, or Parkhurst.		Soldiers.		Sailors and Unknown.		Original Settlers.		Natives.		Totals.	
	Tried.	Con-victed.	Tried.	Con-victed.	Tried.	Con-victed.	Tried.	Con-victed.	Tried.	Con-victed.	Tried.	Con-victed.
1844 . .	*16	13	1	..	2.	2	12	7	..	..	31	†22
1845 . .	4	2	8	5	4	2	4	1	1	1	21	11
1846 . .	*7	3	7	7	2	1	2	2	2	1	20	14
1847 . .	..	..	1	1	6	5	..	..	1	..	8	6
1848 . .	4	2	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8
Total .	31	20	25	19	14	10	18	10	4	2	92	61

* These numbers each include one who escaped before trial.

† 1844 was a year of distress.

During the above period not one woman has been charged with any crime; and one boy only, with a trifling larceny. The slight discrepancies between the total convictions in this Return and No. 34, arise from the number of cases resulting in conviction having been given in the latter, and the number of persons convicted in the above.

ROBERT R. STRANG,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

No. 36.

COMPARATIVE RETURN showing the Average Number of Committals and Convictions, the Proportions of the latter to the former, and of both to Population, in the Settlements of New Munster, during the Five Years from 1844 to 1848.

		1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Average of 5 Years.
Wellington	Committals	30	27	22	8	14	20.2
	Convictions	22	10	13	6	8	11.8
Nelson	Committals	3	7	3	8	3	4.8
	Convictions	2	2	..	3	2	1.8
New Munster	Committals	33	34	25	16	17	25.0
	Convictions	24	12	13	9	10	13.6
Centesimal proportion of Con- victions to Committals in	Wellington	73.33	37.03	59.09	75.00	57.14	60.31
	Nelson	66.66	29.57	..	37.50	66.66	37.50
	New Munster	72.72	35.29	52.00	56.25	58.23	54.99
Ditto in . . . { England and Wales } Average from 1836 to 1845 . . . {							72.14
							74.91

		1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Average of 5 Years.
Proportion of Convictions to Population in	Wellington	209	454	389	918	813	556
	Nelson	1,518	1,460	..	956	1,545	*1,641
	New Munster	328	645	628	1,061	1,048	742
Proportion of Committals to Population in	Wellington	153	168	230	688	452	338
	Nelson	1,012	418	951	358	1,030	753
	New Munster	238	227	326	597	616	400
Ditto in 1841 in . . . {	England and Wales	One Committal to every					573
	Scotland . . . . .	.. ..					738

The committals and convictions of natives are of course omitted in the above Return. The population with which the Wellington convictions, &c., are compared comprises the military in every year, and the inhabitants of Petre. The numbers of military are taken at 55, 160, 782, for 1844, 1845, and 1846 respectively, and for 1847 at their amount in 1848.

* The whole population of Nelson in 1846 (2,853 souls), is taken into account in computing this average.

Deduced from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 37.

RETURN of Criminal Convictions before the Police and Resident Magistrate's Court at Wellington, for the Five Years ending 31st December 1848; showing the Classes of the Population to which the Offenders belonged.

Offence.	From New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.	Soldiers.	Sailors and Unknown	Original Settlers.	Natives.	Total.	Annual Average of Cases.
Assault	2	12	27	83	2	126	25.2
Attempt at Rescue . . . . .	..	..	..	3	..	3	1.6
Breach of Peace . . . . .	..	1	1	9	..	11	2.2
Cutting Timber on Town Belt . . . . .	..	..	5	4	..	9	1.8
Deserting Ship . . . . .	..	..	9	..	..	9	1.8
Drunkenness	16	*2	118	127	1	264	52.8
Hired Servants' Act (breach of) . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	2	.4
Housebreaking	1	..	..	..	..	1	.2
Larcenies, small	8	8	10	12	6	44	8.8
Licensing Ordinance (breach of) . . . . .	..	..	..	4	..	4	.8
Malicious Injury to Property . . . . .	..	..	3	2	..	5	1.0
Obstructing a Constable	2	3	7	1	..	13	2.6
Refusal to do duty in Ship . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	2	.4
Vagrancy	1	..	..	..	..	1	.2
Total in 5 Years	30	26	182	247	9	494	98.8

* Cases of drunkenness among the soldiers are usually disposed of by the Commanding Officer. The native population is remarkably free from drunkenness; indeed from any use of ardent spirits.
HENRY ST. HILL, Resident Magistrate.

No. 38.

RETURN of Criminal Cases and Convictions before the Resident Magistrates' Courts in the Settlements of New Munster in the Year 1848; with the Proportion of Convictions to the Adult Population of each Settlement.

Offence.	Wellington.		Petre.		Nelson.		Akaroa.	
	Cases.	Convictions	Cases.	Convictions	Cases.	Convictions	Cases.	Convictions.
Assault	50	26	4	3	18	8	2	1
Drunkenness	65	60	6	6	12	12	4	4
Larcenies	24	10	..	..	8	3	..	..
Other Offences *	109	52	11	7	25	16	11	2
Totals	248	148	21	16	63	39	17	7

Proportion of Convictions to Number of Population above 14 Years Old. †				
	Wellington and Petre.		Nelson.	Akaroa.
	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.
One Conviction for Assault in every . .	140	190	151	146.6
„ „ Drunkenness . .	41	127	37	51.8
„ „ Larcenies . .	407	508	..	428.5
„ „ other Offences . .	69	95	75	72.3
Total all Offences . .	24.8†	39.1	21.5	†26.5

* By far the greater part of these were breaches of the merchant seamen's, apprentice and servants, cattle trespassing, and sale of spirits licensing, Acts and Ordinances.
Native cases are not included in the above Returns, nor cases ending in committals for trial, as these last are comprised in the Supreme Court Returns. The population the offences are compared with, consists in each case of all individuals of both sexes above 14 years old. The military are included in the amount for Wellington, except with regard to the item drunkenness, in which case the number of military (the adult males) is subtracted, because military offences of this kind are brought before the Commanding Officer. In the calculation for New Munster, the population of Otago is of course not included in the amount with which the comparison is made.
The number of adults is throughout taken from Return No. 3.
† These numbers are too large, as the cases of drunkenness among the military are omitted from the convictions, and the comparison is made with the whole adult population, including military.

Deduced from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.
ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 39.

COMPARATIVE RETURN showing the Number of Civil Cases in the Courts of Requests and Resident Magistrates' Courts, respectively, in Wellington and Nelson, in 1847 and 1848.

Number of Cases.	Wellington.				Nelson.			
	Court of Requests.		Resident Magistrate's Court.		Court of Requests.		Resident Magistrate's Court.	
	1847.		1848.		1847.		1848.	
Under 5 <i>l</i>	111	(No classified return of cases settled out of Court).	109	87	15	(No classified return of cases settled out of Court.)	(No classified return of cases.)	
5 <i>l</i> . to 10 <i>l</i>	28		20	29	4			
Exceeding 10 <i>l</i>	14		33	18	1			
Total cases in Court	153	..	162	..	20	..	26	..
Total cases settled out of Court . . . . .	..	103	..	134	..	20	..	41
Total cases settled	256		296		40		67	
Total amount sued for	£1,294 14 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> .		£1,474 19 <i>s</i> . 7 <i>d</i> .		No Return.		£231 15 <i>s</i> . 7 <i>d</i> .	
Increase in number of cases in Resident Magistrate's Court in 10½ months*					In 9 months		27	
Add for 1 month and ¾ at 28·6 cases per month					Add for 3 months at 7·4 per month		22	
Probable increase in whole year . . . . .					. . . . .		49	

* The Resident Magistrate's Court came into operation in Wellington about the 20th February 1848, and at Nelson on the 1st April 1848.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.
ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 40.

RETURN of all Civil Cases disposed of in the Resident Magistrates' Courts in the province of New Munster, during the year 1848.

Districts.	Between Maories and Europeans.								Total cases between Maories and Europeans.	In which Maories only were concerned.				In which Europeans only were concerned.				Total Civil Cases.	
	In which Maories were Complainants.				In which Europeans were Complainants.														
	Verdicts for Complainants.	Verdicts for Defendants.	Settled out of Court.	Total.	Verdicts for Complainants.	Verdicts for Defendants.	Settled out of Court.	Total.		Verdicts for Complainants.	Verdicts for Defendants.	Settled out of Court.	Total.	Verdicts for Complainants.	Verdicts for Defendants.	Settled out of Court.	Summonses could not be executed.		Total.
Wellington	6	2	..	8	1	..	4	5	13	16	..	12	28	113	18	122	2	255	296
Petre . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	2	5
Nelson	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	14	1	41	8	64	67
Akaroa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	7	..	6	..	13	17
Totals for 1848	9	2	..	11	1	..	4	5	16	20	..	15	35	135	20	169	10	334	385

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.
ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

A RETURN showing the Number of Letters and Newspapers received at, and despatched from the Wellington Post-Office, for the Years 1847 and 1848.

Ports.	1847.					1848.				
	Received.		Despatched.		Total Letters and Newspapers received from and sent to each Port.	Received.		Despatched.		Total Letters and Newspapers received from and sent to each Port.
	Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.		Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	
Akaroa	112	..	89	67	268	117	..	71	158	346
Auckland	3,197	3,451	1,597	1,128	9,373	3,905	5,562	2,266	2,081	13,814
Albion . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	8	20
Bombay . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	6	8	8	4	26
Batavia . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Cape of Good Hope	..	..	12	71	83	12	4	4	49	69
Calcutta . . . .	..	..	39	105	144	30	..	35	85	150
Hobart Town	124	50	250	168	592	328	138	300	286	1,052
Hong Kong . . . .	..	..	6	6	12	..	..	14	1	15
London	2,667	5,784	4,063	5,954	18,468	2,661	4,337	5,828	5,666	18,492
Launceston . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	28	41	7	4	80
Madras . . . .	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	8	3	11
Manila . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Nelson	2,028	2,038	1,225	2,419	7,710	1,865	2,299	1,549	2,353	8,066
New Plymouth	381	16	420	1,711	2,528	741	780	650	1,682	3,853
Otago . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	653	124	305	618	1,700
Petre	1,263	65	1,261	1,776	4,365	1,368	42	1,276	1,893	4,579
Singapore . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	3
Sydney	2,892	3,009	1,988	1,195	9,084	1,584	3,111	1,611	1,072	7,378
South Australia	1	..	81	134	216	49	60	87	179	375
Tahiti . . . .	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	1
Valparaiso . . . .	..	..	4	14	18	..	..	3	..	3
Western Australia . . . .	..	..	3	16	19	..	..	7	44	51
Totals	12,665	14,413	11,049	14,764	52,891	13,358	16,506	14,039	16,186	60,089

JOHN HOGGARD, Acting Postmaster,
Wellington.

No. 42.

RETURN of Natives who have been appointed Assessors in New Munster under the Resident Magistrates' Ordinance.

Districts.	Particular Locality.	Names of Assessors.	Tribe.	Date of Appointment.
Wellington	Te Aro	Parai	Ngatihauua	Sept. 1, 1847.
"	"	Arame Karaka	Ngatikahukura	" "
"	Kumu Toto	E Tako	Ngatihini	" "
"	Pipitea	Porutu	Hamo	" "
"	"	Muturoa	"	" "
"	Kai Warra	Teira Whitu	Ngatitama	" "
"	Ngauranga	Te Ngatoro	Ngatitawhirikura	" "
"	Petoni	E Puni	"	" "
"	"	Ngapaki	"	" "
"	Waiwetū	Ngahenga	Hamo	" "
Wanganui	Putiki	Hori Kingi	Ngatehau	July 31, 1848.
"	Orono, near Taupo	Wiremu Eruera Tauri	Ngataterangiiti	" "
"	Manganuiateo	Tahana Hiko	Patutokotoko	" "
"	Waitotara	Aperahama Parea	Waitotara	" "
Nelson	Motueka	Te Iti	Ngatitao and Ngatiraua	March 8, 1847
"	"	Te Tana	Ngatiraua	" "
"	"	Ngapiko	Ngatitama	" "
"	"	Te Poa	Ngatiraua and Ngatiawa	" "
"	"	Paora Taukina	Ngatirahiri	" "
"	"	Tare te Ahi Manawa	Ngatiraua	" "
"	Wakapuaka	Te Manu	Ngatitama	" "
"	Takaka and Motupipi	Te Aupouri	Ngatiraua	" "
"	Aorere	Tamati Piriniona	Ngatiawa	" "
"	"	Inia	"	" "
"	Pakawao	Hemi Kuku	Ngatunatuhi	" "

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 43.

RETURN of the Number of Depositors (European and Native) in the Wellington Savings' Bank, during the year 1848.

Deposits.	European.	Native.
Number of Depositors of sums of 1 <i>l.</i> and under . . .	8	..
„ „ „ above 1 <i>l.</i> and under 5 <i>l.</i> . . .	14	..
„ „ „ 5 <i>l.</i> and under 10 <i>l.</i> . . .	11	1
„ „ „ 10 <i>l.</i>	19	5
Total Depositors	52	6
Total sums deposited by Friendly, Religious, and Benevolent Societies	196 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	..
Total sums deposited during the year . . .	562 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>	86 <i>l.</i>

J. WOODWARD, Secretary W. S. Bank.

ST. HELENA.

ST. HELENA.

No. 20.

(No. 16.)

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir PATRICK ROSS, G.C.M.G.,
to Earl GREY.

St. Helena, June 6, 1850.
(Received August 7, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1849, with reference to which I have to make the following observations:—

Revenue.

The gross receipts of the year amount to 14,660*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* This includes 635*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* received on account of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and 35*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* special receipts; deducting which the nett revenue is 13,989*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease as compared with 1848 of 1,026*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, and is to be principally accounted for by a falling off of the Customs of 758*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, and 117*l.* 12*s.* in the Licenses.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure for the past year is 22,445*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*, being an increase over 1848 of 769*l.* 8*s.* 8½*d.*, which is readily accounted for by an additional sum of 1,485*l.* 5*s.* 5½*d.* having been expended in the public works as compared with the previous year.

I must likewise observe that of the 22,445*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.* expended during the past year is included a sum of 1,973*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* pensions paid to the late Company's servants. This amount (hereafter to be paid by the Commissary), added to the sum of 3,619*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, which has been expended on the public works by authority of Parliament, and making together a total of 5,593*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, must be considered as part of the extraordinary expenses of the colony for 1849, and will not form an item in future years.

Civil Establishment.

The deductions made in the Harbour Master's establishment at the latter end of the year, and the general economy which I have caused to be observed in the civil departments, has lessened the expenditure 584*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, as compared with 1848; and I anticipate a much greater saving will be effected during the present year, as shown in the estimate for 1850, which I had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 34, of the 4th October last.

The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, R.A., commanding the troops, has taken his seat in Council, vice Colonel John Ross, returned to England.

Pensions.

Those payable by the colony amount to 148*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* The disbursements, however, made by the Treasurer under this head amount to the sum of

2,122*l.* 1*s.*, including, as I before stated, pensions paid to the late East India Company's servants, and which are provided for by a Parliamentary grant, to be paid hereafter by the Commissary.

Parish and Population.

A census taken by order of the Secretary of State, shows the population of St. Helena to be nearly 7,000 souls, being an increase of about 1,500 during the last ten years. There are between 500 and 600 liberated Africans located in the colony.

Schools.

No alteration has yet taken place in this department. Arrangements have, however, been entered into by which the services of a clergyman of the Church of England have been secured as master of the head school, and he is shortly expected to arrive from England.

An additional day and Sunday school has been established in town, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Bertram, a Dissenting minister, at which about 30 to 40 children attend, and it is in contemplation to establish one in Sandy Bay, where a Sunday school is already opened.

Mortality on the island continues much as heretofore.

Trade.

The number of vessels touching at the island average 1,000 a-year; but from the falling off in the Customs already noticed, it would appear that during the past year the trade has not been so brisk, and may be accounted for by Her Majesty's cruisers from the west coast of Africa not having much frequented the island.

Liberated Africans.

A considerable number of liberated Africans have been brought to the island. I have the honour to enclose an abstract, giving the total number landed here since June 1840, to have been 15,076, and showing the manner in which they have been disposed of.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) PATRICK ROSS.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Encl. in No. 20.

LIBERATED AFRICANS.

ABSTRACT showing the Total Number brought to St. Helena, and the manner of their disposal.

Received from 9th June 1840 to 30th June 1843 . . .	6,638
„ on 27th January 1844	70
„ from 26th December 1845 to 31st March 1846 . . .	2,110
„ from 5th April 1847 to 1st December 1849 . . .	6,258
	<hr/> 15,076
Born from 9th June 1840 to 30th June 1843	14
„ 26th December 1845 to 31st March 1846	5
„ 5th April 1847 to 1st December 1849	12
	<hr/> 31
Emigrated to Jamaica from 9th June 1840—	
to 27th January 1844	625
to 31st March 1846	468
to 1st December 1849	1,682
	<hr/> 2,775
Emigrated to British Guiana from 9th June 1840—	
to 27th January 1844	1,287
to 31st March 1846	818
to 1st December 1849	923
	<hr/> 3,028
Emigrated to Trinidad from 9th June 1840—	
to 27th January 1844	800
to 31st March 1846	100
to 1st December 1849	1,566
	<hr/> 2,466
Emigrated to Cape of Good Hope from 9th June 1840—	
to 27th January 1844	1,332
to 31st March 1846	34
to 1st December 1849	38
	<hr/> 1,404
	3 D

ST. HELENA.

Emigrated to Grenada	91
Settled on the island from 9th June 1840—	
to 27th January 1844	391
to 31st March 1846	34
to 1st December 1849	118
	543
Deceased from 9th June 1840—	
to 27th January 1844	2,287
to 31st March 1846	593
to 1st December 1849	1,880
	4,760
	15,067
Remaining on charge 1st December 1849	40

MAURITIUS.**MAURITIUS.**

No. 21.

No. 21.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. W. ANDERSON, C.B., to Earl GREY, dated Mauritius, 20th May, 1850.

(Received February 24, 1850.)

“I HAVE now the honour to submit the Report on the general and political state of this colony required to accompany the Blue Book of the year 1849.

“After considerable depression from losses in trade and falling prices in Europe of the great export of the colony, and the failures of several of the largest mercantile and planting establishments of the island, the general condition of the island towards the middle and end of the year assumed a more healthy and prosperous character; failures ceased, and a more cheerful feeling seemed to be gradually spreading abroad.

“The general reduction of the price of sugars has brought about a far greater economy in the cultivation and manufacture of that produce; and I believe an unencumbered estate can now be worked to profit, though it is right to state that doubts are entertained whether this will be possible, after the total withdrawal of protection, unless such a loss be counterbalanced by a far larger and cheaper supply of labour than the planters have hitherto enjoyed.

“This cheap supply is, after the hopes for larger protection in the home markets, the object which the planters naturally have most at heart.

“This subject has been already brought under your Lordship’s attention by the Report of the Immigration Committee of the Council, transmitted, with my Minute on the subject, in my Despatch No. 32, of the 15th February, 1850.

“We must now await your Lordship’s decision on the questions there submitted to your Lordship’s consideration. I believe that we can very well admit of increased immigration from India, provided the scheme I suggested of a small deduction from the immigrant’s wages for meeting the cost of the return passage is approved of and sanctioned.

“In addition to this immigration from India, it may be expected that by-and-bye friendly commercial intercourse will be renewed with Madagascar, and then, with the labour thence derived, the supply will be fully adequate to the wants of the colony.

“Your Lordship is aware of the unfavourable state into which the finances of the colony fell, in consequence of the reduced taxation, which brought the estimated revenue of 1849 considerably below the estimated expenditure.

“I considered it my most imperative and serious duty, in taking charge of the Government of the island, to endeavour to remedy this, and, in consequence, caused the greatest possible economy to be exercised in all departments where expenditure could be controlled. I succeeded, also, in carrying through an Ordinance for imposing a tax, as directed by your Lordship, on the engagements of immigrants; this tax has worked well, and without any further remonstrance being made.

“The revenue also generally improved, so that, at the end of the year, a balance in the Treasury appeared in favour of Government. But this certainly mainly arose from several large items of the expenditure entered in the estimates not having been made in the year, but which remain to be now made good, and

this is in course of being effected. I trust the financial state of the colony is fairly improving. The estimates for 1850, with certain taxes I have been obliged to impose, in order that I might meet unexpected expenditure from the hurricane and subsequent floods, show a revenue exceeding expenditure, and the estimates in progress for 1851 hold out a still more favourable prospect.

"I trust we have quite come to an end of every large outlay for public buildings for many years to come.

"The roads and bridges must always form a very large charge upon the colony, from their great extent and constant deterioration from stress of weather. Still I am glad to report that I have made a very large reduction—to the extent of one-third—in the cost per mile of the repairs of the roads, and nearly to that extent—of one-third—in the cost of all new-made roads.

"I still trust to be able to reduce this cost considerably, by placing all roads under the surveillance of the different district magistrates, when those officers are established, assisted by Committees formed of the gentlemen or "notables" residing in the country.

"Several things on which I received your Lordship's personal and written instructions have been accomplished, or put in train of accomplishment in the latter part of the year.

"Of these, that of establishing a paper currency and issuing that paper to the commercial bank for circulation, on the Bank depositing with the Government an equal amount of real security—that security at present has been in Company's rupees; but this is in progress of being exchanged for paper or debentures of the East India Company, bearing an interest, part of which is to be made over to this Government; thereby defraying all the expense Government will be put to in establishing the currency.

"I have made several reports to your Lordship, on the only impediment that has occurred to check a very extensive circulation of these notes—that of the value of the rupee being fixed by tariff at a less value than the metallic rupee passes for in all transactions of the colony.

"This impediment is a serious drawback, and the circulation of the notes languishes: the amount now in circulation by the last return is only 77,616*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Yet all mercantile men, even with this difficulty, admit the issue to be a great convenience; and its being so perfectly secure and in the hands of Government alone, removes all objection that can be made to a paper currency.

"Another measure carried out in your Lordship's instructions—that of increasing the number of unofficial members of Council—has hitherto also worked well.

"I may say the same too, I think, with that of establishing a municipality for Port Louis by the free election of the people. This, however, must be received as an experiment; and I think many years must elapse, and the state of society must be much altered, before we can venture to extend the principle of election to the Legislative Council of Government.

"I have referred the subject of education, in which I trust some beneficial reforms may be effected, and have now placed it in the hands of Mr. Bayley, the new Colonial Secretary, who, in his knowledge of the best systems of education in England, will be able to see where we have erred, and help us with those suggestions which will carry us to the improvements which we are sensible our present system stands in need of.

"I am glad to be able to report that I have the best understanding with all the public officers; all yield me a cheerful, and, in truth, considering the means at their hands, a very efficient assistance. It is grateful in this respect to have no complaints to make.

"The major-general commanding the troops, General Sutherland, renders me all the good will and assistance I can require from him in the conduct of the Government.

"There are several measures in connexion with the administration of the colony which are regularly reported to your Lordship, but which occurring and being in progress in this year, I must not mix up with the past, but which will be put in their proper place in my next General Report on the things and events of 1850."

LABUAN.

No. 22.

LABUAN.

No. 22.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir J. BROOKE to Earl GREY,
dated Labuan, January 9, 1850.

(Received 22nd March 1850.)

"Your Lordship is already too well aware of the manifold difficulties against which this settlement has had to contend to render a repetition of them at all needful; and it is gratifying now to be able to state that the climate, so far from being unhealthy, is likely to prove uncommonly salubrious, and that there is every reason to believe that when the drainage shall be completed, the plain contiguous to the harbour will be as healthy as the rest of the island, and the climate of the island generally as healthy as that of Singapore, or any other place within the tropics.

"The enclosed abstracts and remarks of the military and acting colonial surgeon will enable your Lordship to form a judgment on the healthiness of the settlement during the last 12 months; and it is only necessary for me further to observe on this subject, that the plain, after partial drainage, has been quite free from fever; that only one single case of remittent fever has occurred on the island, and only one death which can be properly attributed to climate; that the Europeans have been healthy, and that the deaths amongst the entire stationary population have not exceeded three per cent. without taking into account the bodies of hundreds of labourers, and persons of all descriptions from the coast, that remain for a time, and are constantly succeeded by others.

"It is gratifying likewise to be able to add that a feeling of cheerfulness prevails amongst all classes, and though it is naturally to be expected that the panic produced by the fever of 1848 will continue a long time after the local causes which produced it have ceased to operate, yet the impression must ultimately wear off, and allow the capabilities of the island to be fairly tested.

"I retain a confident opinion that the original grounds which recommended the measure will be fully borne out upon trial, that the island will ultimately, in spite of every extraneous obstruction, pay its own expenses, and become the nucleus of a commerce not yet called into existence, with countries too far removed to avail themselves of the market of Singapore, and at present too disturbed, and too much oppressed by native governments, to allow the slightest scope to the enterprise of the poorer inhabitants.

"This opinion is confirmed by the number of trading prahus which frequent this harbour, by the populous districts, rich in natural produce, in the vicinity; by the anxiety shown amongst the inhabitants of the eastern coast and the Sulu seas, to avail themselves of the market not yet opened; and by the friendly dispositions of the numerous tribes of the interior of the Barram and other rivers. The establishment of trade in Labuan is indeed looked forward to with eagerness and satisfaction by the great mass of the inhabitants of the countries and rivers from Sarawak to Sulu and Balungan, and the jealousy and opposition secretly offered by the government of Brunè, must be swept away by the introduction of good government and the progress of free trade.

"The public works and buildings progress as favourably as the amount of funds will permit, and the benefit of drainage to which the Surveyor-general's attention has been chiefly turned during the past year has already been experienced from the improved health of the plain on which the town will be situated.

"The building originally intended as a Government house has been erected, and converted into public offices. The house built for the Lieutenant-governor in Singapore will go towards forming a government store. A magazine, treasury, and other necessary public buildings, and the residences of these authorities, must be dispensed with until there is a surplus revenue to meet the requisite outlay.

"Great difficulties have to be encountered in rooting up the stumps of huge trees, in digging a canal to allow the salt water to flow through the plain, and in filling up the low ground at the back of the town, and to the performance

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of these necessary, but not showy works, the Surveyor-general proposes principally to confine his exertions; but should the funds allow, the neighbourhood of the barracks will be cleared, and a line of road surveyed and commenced between that spot and Tanjong Kubong.

“Considering all circumstances, the first sale of townland has exceeded my expectations, and proves that the ground-rent on the lots is not so high as to deter purchasers.

“The great object of a moderate rent, both in town and country lots, is to attract population, and increase the revenue upon the farms, which is more important and more readily effected than any revenue derivable from land, and should the operations of the Eastern Archipelago Company commence within a reasonable time, a confident opinion may be offered that an increase of population and revenue will speedily follow.

“I may conclude my present somewhat hastily written despatch by assuring your Lordship that every exertion, consistent with efficiency, shall be made to retrench the expenses of the settlement, and to raise the revenue so as to free Her Majesty's Government as early as possible from the unpleasing necessity of requiring aid from Parliament.”

Enclosure in No. 22.
ANNUAL REPORT of Sick of the Garrison of Labuan for the Year 1849.

Encl. in No. 22.

DISEASES.	Total Number of Cases.			REMARKS.
	Treated.	Cured.	Died.	
Ephemeral Fever .	102	102	..	The immediate diminution of fever after the barrack square was drained at the end of July, when there was no diminution in the quantity of rain falling, or any apparent atmospherical changes, renders it manifest that the fever was owing to the sodden state of the ground in the immediate vicinity of the barracks. I attribute the greater number of deaths to the disinclination of the Sepoys to purchase fresh vegetables or animal food. It is but right to observe that there was but one case of remittent fever under treatment, that the character of the intermittent was very mild, readily yielding to treatment, and that fully three-fourths of the cases were relapses, the relapse seldom lasting beyond one attack. The actual average number of the garrison, including Bheasties, medical department, &c., was 146; whilst for the last nine months of the year the average was 175.
Intermittent Fever .	179	179	..	
Remittent Fever .	1	..	1	
Diarrhoea . . .	16	15	1	
Dropsy	1	..	1	
Chronic Rheumatism	23	22	1	
Tetanus	1	..	1	
Atrophy	15	10	5	
Other Diseases . .	150	150	..	
Total . .	488	478	10	

Labuan, 1st January 1850. (Signed) JOHN WILSON,
In Medical charge.

GENERAL REPORT of the Deaths in Labuan for the Year 1849.

COUNTRYMEN.	Number of		REMARKS.
	Inhabitants	Deaths.	
Europeans . . .	26	1	From delirium tremens.
Troops	175	10	. . . .
Stationary, Native .	..	..	. . . .
Population, &c. .	550	12	{ No deaths from intermittent and no cases of remittent fever.
Total . .	751	23 or 3 per cent.	

During the months of July and August almost all the fever cases occurred amongst the Kling Coolies, who were living in a building close to the barracks; and, as amongst the Sepoys so with the Klings, fever sensibly diminished on the partial drainage of the immediate vicinity, and by far the greater number of cases which afterwards presented were relapses.

The plain has been in part drained, and though there is a large increasing population, there has been no fever since the last year, during the months of September, October, and November, when so many deaths occurred. There has been but one case of remittent during the year.

Labuan, 2nd January 1850. (Signed) JOHN WILSON,
Acting Colonial Surgeon.

LABUAN.

No. 23.

(No. 13.)

No. 23

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir J. BROOKE to Earl GREY.

Labuan, February 2, 1850.

(Received 17th April 1850.)

MY LORD,

1. ON the occasion of my recent visit to Brunè, the Chinese and Kling merchants waited upon me in a body to make their complaint of the exactions of the Brunè Government; and at the same time stated their desire to settle personally in Labuan. Their apprehension of the climate having now been removed, they accompanied me over, and after buying some town allotments and making arrangements for their removal, returned to Brunè. As these Chinese merchants command the trade of Brunè, and that of some portion of the coast, and as they are extensively connected with persons of business in Singapore, their removal here will immediately attract the considerable trade they now carry on, and bring an influx of their countrymen at present only deterred by the exaggerated reports circulated against the climate; and the residence here of merchants carrying on business on a large scale will open and extend the trade with this coast, with the Sulu seas, with the north-east coast of Borneo, and with more distant islands. The numerous difficulties which the settlement has had to contend against will then be partially overcome, and I entertain sanguine hopes that it will be found to answer every purpose for which it was originally established; but under the most favourable circumstances, little can reasonably be expected from any settlement within a year and a half after its first occupation, and comparing the amount of estimated revenue with the total expenditure, a degree of success has been attained beyond what could have been anticipated from the gloomy and disastrous events under which the undertaking commenced.

2. The depressed state of the mercantile world at home and abroad, the convulsions in Europe, the general sense of insecurity of property, the want of money, and the consequent dearth of enterprise, added to the local but limited fever which broke out in 1848, are causes more than sufficient to account for the comparatively small progress which the settlement has made; but there is no reason to apprehend that any of these retarding causes are of a permanent character, and there is sufficient ground to hope that after a period of depression, this place will command its share of the favourable reaction which is certain to ensue.

3. I continue to entertain a just confidence in the views which led to the formation of the settlement, and I trust that temporary and unforeseen difficulties may not be confounded with the permanent principles upon which the success of Labuan really depends, and upon which depends likewise the success of our national policy in the Eastern Archipelago; time is requisite, however, to establish our influence, to give confidence, to open sources of trade, and to effect a change (however inconsiderable) in the habits of the people and in the practice of the native governments, and it should not be lost sight of that this is as wild and lawless a locality as any in the Archipelago, and that the poorer classes are proportionally oppressed and timid.

4. The prospects of the settlement appear to me now to be as favourable as could be anticipated, and the opening of trade by the Chinese merchants, and the increased operations of the Eastern Archipelago Company will, I believe, enable me next year to reduce the already largely reduced expenses of the fixed establishment, and to defray a portion of the contingent charges from the revenue of the island.

5. At the same time I am happy to acquaint your Lordship that 120 town allotments have been disposed of, and that the entire amount of revenue estimated under that head for the current year has been realized in the month of January alone; houses are already building on the site of the town, and other improvements have been commenced by individuals, and a feeling of cheerfulness, and an anticipation of ultimate success very generally prevails.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. BROOKE,
Governor.

(No. 39.)

No. 24.

LABUAN.

No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government
of Labuan to Earl GREY.

Labuan, May 20, 1850.

(Received 17th August 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1849, the blank copies
of which were received by the last mail.

A statement exhibiting generally the past and present state of the colony,
such as is required to accompany the Blue Book, has already been addressed
to your Lordship, by the governor under date January 9. Further remarks
relative to the same subject are contained in another of his Excellency's des-
patches of date February 2. There only remains therefore for me the honour
of referring your Lordship to these communications.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. SCOTT,
Administering the Government.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FALKLAND
ISLANDS.

No. 25.

(No. 13.)

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RENNIE to Earl GREY.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,
8th February 1850.
(Received 1st June 1850.)

MY LORD,

1. I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the Blue Book of this colony
for the year 1849.

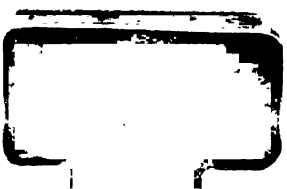
2. It is with great satisfaction I have to acquaint your Lordship that in every
branch of industry, amount of population, &c., the returns show a considerable
increase over those of last year; and that, notwithstanding the colony is entirely
self-providing, the price of all the necessities and even superfluities of subsist-
ence have fallen from 20 to 25 per cent., with the exception of beef, which
remains at the contract price of 2*d.* per lb.

3. The progress which has hitherto been made in this little community
having been effected without the assistance or co-operation of Mr. Lafone, I
venture to hope that his contract with Her Majesty being now finally settled,
the very great means which he has in his power to promote the interests of
this colony will be productive of a marked advancement in the future returns
which I may have the honour to report to your Lordship.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE RENNIE.

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